



# CENSUS OF INDIA, 1931

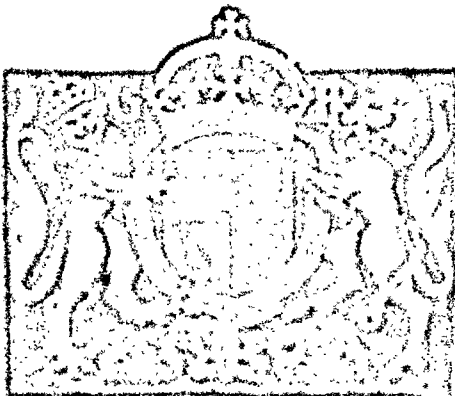
VOLUME II

## THE ANDAMAN AND NICOBAR ISLANDS

Part I—REPORT

Part II—TABLES

By  
M. C. C. BONINGTON,  
*Superintendent of Census Operations.*



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Part I  
REPORT.

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**TABLE VIII (APPENDIX).**  
**LITERACY IN THE VERNACULARS.**

The figures for general literacy and literacy in English have been given in the prescribed form in Imperial Table VIII. The figures in this table show literacy in the Vernaculars and the arrangement of having sub-divisions of each Vernacular is peculiar to this Province. The sub-divisions under each Vernacular show the script employed by literates in that Vernacular. All the dialects used in the Province have been grouped into 3 main Vernaculars, namely Urdu, Hindi and Punjabi. The column 'Others' under Urdu and Hindi shows persons using some script other than that specified in the table. These scripts are given below.—

	URDU			HINDI	
	Males	Females		Males	Females
Nagri	1,324	180	Gurmukhi	658	53
Lande	5,869	235	Gujrati	117	11
Gurmukhi	480	49	Bengali	181	3
Gujrati	96		Tankri	100	48
Bengali	47		Persian	140	3
Tankri	2	18	Roman		1
Roman	221	54			
<b>Total</b>	<b>7,839</b>	<b>536</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>1,196</b>	<b>194</b>

The column 'Others' at the end of the Vernaculars shows figures for literates in Vernaculars of other Provinces and Countries. The details of these are noted below.—

	OTHERS			OTHERS	
	Males	Females		Males	Females
			Brought forward	3,310	406
Gujrati	425	137	Garhwali	5	
Bengali	743	118	Telugu	2	
Sindhi	17		Burmese	1	
Marhatti	43	11	Chinese	1	
Arabic	119	75	Portuguese	6	
Pashto	26	1	Greek		1
Tamil	7	5	Canary	3	
Nepali	1,304	50	Tibetan	184	20
Bhoti	627	14	Unspecified	18	38
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,210</b>	<b>408</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>3,440</b>	<b>465</b>



**PUNJAB.**

**HINDI.**

## РЪКЪДВИ

### OTHERS

Lands or Mahajani		Others		Total			Gurmukhi		Lands or Mahajani		Nagri		Tankri		Persar		OTHERS			Serial No
Males	Females	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	
16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	
71,251	1,290	1,196	124	311,255	285,872	25,383	121,086	20,734	120,720	1,326	24,281	2,910	17,138	327	2,669	86	3,905	3,440	435	1
585	105	11	5	3,238	1,825	1,414	1,228	1,107	497	68	143	125	51	9	18	4	55	32	23	2
3,618	179	68	13	18,414	12,830	3,934	6,784	3,212	4,516	151	1,025	539	420	38	355	4	183	113	50	3
7,042	241	87	10	23,982	24,740	4,243	10,504	3,397	10,638	210	2,053	541	1,107	47	398	32	428	355	73	4
80,068	765	1,030	94	268,231	246,318	15,903	102,728	13,018	105,081	801	21,055	1,700	15,558	243	1,898	46	3,259	2,940	319	5
64,683	1,178	716	83	177,838	163,323	11,582	29,759	7,402	95,276	1,057	23,378	2,754	13,916	321	1,069	28	2,501	2,235	216	6
528	99	8	4	1,300	828	474	235	294	390	53	196	115	51	9	14	3	23	15	7	7
3,087	172	48	14	8,450	6,604	1,847	1,412	1,179	3,611	124	977	516	408	28	191	8	89	79	30	8
6,371	228	73	6	15,829	14,507	2,122	7,617	1,465	8,609	174	1,945	510	1,081	47	205	21	281	254	87	9
54,697	679	617	60	1,01,009	144,380	7,118	25,495	4,594	82,668	706	20,263	1,809	15,305	237	668	4	2,089	1,937	152	10
1,922	33	247	28	124,580	111,101	13,479	89,503	13,147	20,381	209	608	92	82	2	527	10	118	115	3	11
7	1	5		1,903	1,072	831	960	808	84	15	6	8			2					12
141	2			7,997	5,949	2,048	5,092	2,016	743	18	27	14	1		98		1	1		13
192	4	4		11,678	9,630	2,049	7,820	1,998	1,870	31	35	20	19		86	1	7	6		14
1,582	20	242	24	102,982	94,450	8,532	75,811	8,326	17,884	145	540	50	62	2	353	9	110	108	2	15
3,831	61	125		2,557	2,484	93	60	19	2,149	21	168	50	81	1	8	2	27	25	2	16
26	3			12	8	4	1	2	6		1	2								17
222	4	9		140	127	14	4	3	102	2	16	8	2		3					18
394	7	8		240	228	14	3	5	197	4	23	5	2		1		4	3		19
3,219	47	108		2,165	2,103	62	52	9	1,843	15	128	35	77	1	4	2	23	22	1	20
				2	2												584	559	25	21
																	1	1		22
																	18	18		23
																	49	49		24
				2	2								3				516	491	20	25
1	--	4	1	4	4		4										292	184	115	26
																	19	13	6	27
		2															23	9	14	28
1	--	2	1		4		4										29	13	17	29
																	228	150	78	30
771	13	55		5,932	5,752	180	1,537	105	2,913	34	123	7	124	3	1,055	31	270	195	75	31
24		1		17	13	4	4	3	7						2	1	8	1	7	32
76	1	2		208	185	23	41	11	60	7	5	1	8		71	4	21	6	15	33
124	1	1		401	375	28	100	12	180	6	5	1	5		105	7	34	19	15	34
548	11	61		5,306	5,179	127	1,892	78	2,586	31	113	5	111	3	877	19	207	169	38	35
13	5	19	12	312	223	89	203	62	1	5	8	7	1		10	15	102	75	27	36
	2	2	1	6	6		6											2	3	37
		2		19	16	2	15	3							1		5	1	1	38
2	1	5	3	34	11	23	10	18	1	1	8				1	3	13	12	1	39
11	2	10	8	253	180	63	173	40	1	4		7	1		8	12	83	61	22	40
																	4	2	2	41
																				42
																	1	--	--	43
																	3	2	144	44
																			145	45



at the disposal of the Superintendent of Census Operations for the preliminary and final enumeration to facilitate the visits of Census officials to the outlying villages scattered about the settlement and only petrol charges were paid out of the Census grant. The total cost of the Census of the Andamans and Nicobars amounted to Rs. 5,901-15-6 during 1930-31 as under.

	Rs.	A.	P.
A. 1.—Pay of Officers . . . . .	4,500	0	0
A. 2.—Pay of Establishment . . . . .	578	12	0
A. 3.—Allowances and Honoraria . . . . .	490	6	0
A. 4.—Contingencies . . . . .	133	0	6
Total A.—Superintendence . . . . .	5,704	2	6
B. 1.—Allowances and Honoraria . . . . .	68	0	0
B. 2.—Contingencies . . . . .	129	13	0
Total B.—Enumeration . . . . .	197	13	0

An amount of Rs. 11,710-0-0 has been provided for the Census work during the year 1931-32 as under.

	Rs.	A.	P.
A. 1.—Pay of Officers . . . . .	9,000	0	0
A. 2.—Pay of Establishment . . . . .	1,070	0	0
A. 3.—Allowances and Honoraria . . . . .	700	0	0
A. 4.—Contingencies . . . . .	200	0	0
Total A.—Superintendence . . . . .	10,970	0	0
B. 1.—Pay of Establishment . . . . .	343	0	0
B. 2.—Allowances and Honoraria . . . . .	147	0	0
Total B.—Enumeration . . . . .	490	0	0
E.—Printing and other stationery charges . . . . .	250	0	0

An expenditure of Rs. 700 is anticipated during the year 1932-33 as under.

	Rs.	A.	P.
A. 2.—Pay of Establishment . . . . .	250	0	0
A. 3.—Allowances and Honoraria . . . . .	100	0	0
A. 4.—Contingencies . . . . .	100	0	0
Total A.—Superintendence . . . . .	450	0	0
E.—Printing and other stationery charges . . . . .	250	0	0

### The Census of the Nicobars.

Census enumeration of Kar Nikobar was entirely done by the Assistant Commissioner with the help of several youths from the Mission School and the Census of the Central group was taken by the Tahsildar. The Census Superintendent visited the remaining islands and took the Census with the assistance of the Tahsildar, Nankauri, on a special 10 days' trip of the Station Steamer.

The Census of the aborigines was taken by the Superintendent on a special trip in the S. L. Akbar lasting about a fortnight. It was however not possible

**BRITISH TERRITORY.**

LITERATE IN VERNACULAR																						
HINDI				PUNJABI														OTHERS				
Lande or Mahajan:		Others		Total			Gurmukhi		Lande or Mahajan:		Nagri		Tankri		Persian		OTHERS					
Males	Females	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Serial No		
16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35			
59,513	1,114	946	101	254,256	231,451	22,805	99,153	19,039	98,765	1,118	19,203	2,891	12,297	189	2,033	69	3,625	3,186	439	1		
450	86	10	5	2,915	1,897	1,218	1,092	1,033	425	60	120	113	44	9	16	3	50	28	22	2		
2,950	165	55	13	14,575	10,897	3,678	5,812	3,080	3,704	128	819	476	285	13	297	1	158	108	50	3		
5,978	222	71	11	23,901	20,055	3,846	8,940	3,145	8,438	192	1,599	446	782	29	297	31	407	337	70	4		
49,237	639	810	72	212,865	195,802	14,063	83,308	11,793	80,200	738	16,865	1,856	11,205	185	1,423	33	3,010	2,713	297	5		
52,720	1,012	599	80	142,647	132,259	10,388	25,229	7,032	76,637	886	18,464	2,278	12,086	187	843	25	2,365	2,155	210	6		
413	84	7	4	1,152	718	437	215	275	330	47	113	103	44	9	14	3	19	12	7	7		
2,606	166	37	13	7,023	5,319	1,704	1,262	1,132	2,857	102	775	457	280	13	165	1	84	74	20	8		
5,330	210	68	6	13,215	11,260	1,955	2,220	1,310	6,591	163	1,543	422	780	29	168	21	275	241	84	9		
44,371	580	497	57	121,258	114,944	6,312	21,532	4,316	65,859	584	18,033	1,298	11,022	136	498	3	1,977	1,828	149	10		
1,762	32	177	8	104,727	92,577	12,150	72,571	11,869	19,094	195	491	77	64	1	357	8	116	113	3	11		
7	1	..	..	1,731	937	774	887	759	82	13	6	8	..	..	2	..	1	1	12	12		
123	2	5	..	7,254	5,307	1,947	4,501	1,917	712	17	23	13	1	..	70	..	7	6	13	13		
160	4	..	2	10,191	8,835	1,356	6,642	1,808	1,591	29	80	19	18	..	54	..	108	108	14	14		
1,472	25	173	6	35,551	27,978	7,573	60,561	7,391	16,709	186	432	37	45	1	231	8	108	108	15	15		
3,486	56	125	..	1,724	1,660	64	53	14	1,382	20	152	27	69	1	4	2	20	18	2	16		
25	3	..	..	12	8	4	1	2	6	..	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	17	17		
206	4	9	..	112	102	10	3	3	80	2	16	5	1	..	2	..	..	..	18	18		
357	6	8	..	148	138	12	2	5	112	3	21	4	1	..	..	..	..	..	119	119		
2,898	48	108	..	1,452	1,414	38	47	4	1,184	15	114	18	67	1	2	2	17	16	120	120		
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1	..	4	1	4	4	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	239	178	11	26		
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1	..	2	1	4	4	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	29	13	17	38		
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	218	144	74	30		
532	13	22	..	4,855	4,737	118	1,099	64	2,651	32	90	4	77	..	820	16	248	173	75	31		
5	..	1	..	13	10	3	3	3	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	1	7	32		
15	1	..	..	187	153	14	31	5	55	7	5	1	3	..	58	1	21	6	15	33		
27	1	..	..	314	294	20	68	6	142	6	5	1	4	..	77	7	33	18	15	34		
485	11	21	..	4,361	4,280	81	989	50	2,447	19	80	2	70	..	684	10	186	148	38	35		
12	1	19	12	299	214	85	197	60	1	5	6	5	1	..	9	15	92	68	24	36		
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..	..	2	..	19	18	3	15	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	1	1	38		
2	1	5	3	33	10	28	10	13	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	3	12	11	1	39		
10	..	10	8	241	182	59	186	38	1	4	6	5	1	..	8	12	76	56	20	40		
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## NATIVE STATES.

HINDI				PUNJABI														OTHERS			Serial No
Lands or Mahajans		Others		Total			Gurmukhi		Lands or Mahajans		Nagri		Tantri		Persian		Persons	Males	Females		
Males	Females	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females					
17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36		
12,738	176	250	23	56,999	54,421	2,578	21,913	1,695	21,955	208	5,078	510	4,839	138	636	19	280	254	26	1	
185	17	1		823	228	595	134	74	62	8	23	12	7		2	1	5	4	1	2	
568	13	13		2,339	1,883	256	752	162	812	22	208	63	155	15	58	3	5	5	8	8	
1,200	19	16	2	5,081	4,694	387	1,610	249	2,200	24	459	95	324	18	101	1	21	18	3	4	
10,831	126	220	21	49,356	47,616	1,740	19,417	1,220	18,681	153	4,390	349	4,358	105	475	13	249	227	22	5	
11,963	166	147	3	35,241	34,067	1,174	4,530	370	19,639	191	4,912	476	4,760	134	228	3	136	130	6	6	
115	16	1		147	110	37	20	19	60	6	23	12	7		..		3	3	7	7	
481	14	11		1,427	1,284	143	150	47	754	22	209	59	149	15	29	..	5	5	8	8	
1,041	16	15		3,414	3,227	187	397	55	2,018	31	452	93	321	15	39		16	13	3	9	
10,328	118	120	3	20,253	20,448	807	3,903	249	16,807	142	4,235	312	4,283	101	158	3	112	109	3	10	
160	1	70	20	19,833	18,524	1,309	16,932	1,277	1,287	14	117	15	18	1	170	2	2	2	11		
8				172	115	57	113	55	2	2					16				12		
32				743	642	101	591	99	31	1	4	1			32				13		
120	1	70	16	1,467	1,285	182	1,178	185	79	2	5	1	1		32	1	2	2	14		
				17,431	16,472	959	15,050	985	1,175	9	108	13	17	1	122	1			15		
375	5			833	304	29	7	5	767	1	14	23	12		4		7	7	16		
1				28	25	3	1		22			3	1		1				17		
16				92	90	2	1		85	1	2	1	1		1		1	1	18		
321	4			713	689	24	5	5	600		12	19	10	..	2		6	6	19		
				2	2								2				93	80	13	21	
																			22		
					</																

and Katchal as well as Chaura, Kar Nikobar, and Bompoka where coral formations are found at considerable heights. On Chaura, for instance, the hill at the end of the island (359) feet is covered with coral. At Kar Nikobar, within the memory of the people, part of the island rose and another subsided during an earthquake.

## CHAPTER II.

### Soil and Configuration.

The Andamans consist of a mass of hills enclosing very narrow valleys, the whole covered by dense tropical jungle. Throughout South and Middle Andaman there are two main ranges of steep hills of sandstone formation, from which spurs run in all directions. On the east the hills rise to considerable height, the chief being Mount Diavolo behind Cuthbert Bay, 1,678 feet, in Middle Andaman; in South Andaman, Koib, 1,505 feet, Mount Harriet 1,193 feet and the Cholunga Range 1,063 feet; in North Andaman, Saddle Peak 2,400 feet; in Rutland Island, Ford's Peak 1,422 feet. Intrusive rock of serpentine appears here and there throughout the group, especially at the Cinque Islands, Rutland Island and Saddle Peak in North Andaman. Between the chief mountain ranges, which follow the east and west coast lines, undulating ground is found which often consists of impermeable blue clay beds, indurated shales and conglomerates containing pebbles of quartz and jasper beds; sandstone hills and knolls crop up irregularly. Such areas are usually waterless in the dry season.

The geological formation of Ritchie's Archipelago is quite different from that of South Andaman. Havelock Island is surrounded for the most part by white clayey limestone cliffs up to 510 feet high (Mt. Yoto). These surround a basin in the centre of the island, which is drained by the Golugma Creek. This basin is undulating and the underlying rock is a fine grained calcareous sandstone. Peel and Wilson Islands are nearly all gently undulating or flat. The latter has a hill 708 feet in the west corner. On the two last named islands, the geological formation is similar to that of Havelock.

There is about a square mile of level ground at the north end of Havelock of coral and sand formation particularly suitable for a coconut plantation, which on this soil would come into bearing after five or six years.

Several square miles of level ground suitable for wet cultivation are found in the Betapur valley in Middle Andaman.

## CHAPTER III.

### The Forests.

All the islands are densely wooded except perhaps a few of the higher peaks, parts of the Cinque Islands and 50 square miles or thereabouts which have been cleared in what is now the settlement of Port Blair. The forests are divided into two main types, i.e., evergreen and deciduous, the type depending entirely on the underlying soil and rock formation, which determines the presence or absence of water near the surface during the dry weather, and this is probably the real factor governing the distribution of the two types of forests.

In the deciduous forests, which exist mainly on the lower and more gentle slopes of the hills, the principal tree is *Pterocarpus dalbergioides* (Padauk) and associated with it are *Canarium euphyllum* (Dhup), *Stereulia campanulata* (Papita), *Albizia lebbek* (Koko), *Bombax insigne* (Dudu), *Lagerstroemia hypoleuca* (Pyinny), *Terminalia Manii* (Black Chuglam), *Terminalia bialata* (White Chuglam), and *Terminalia procera* (Badam), which are the principal timber trees. Besides these there are many other species of minor importance from a timber or revenue-producing point of view.



necessary and both of these are difficult to organize under Government agency for various reasons as experience has proved. These problems are recognised and are receiving attention. It might prove satisfactory to lease out the forest to private enterprise.

### The Timber Stand of the Forests.

Of the 2,508 square miles forming the total land area of the Andamans about 1,500 square miles are estimated to contain forests other than mangrove. Recent enumeration of all species shows that the stand of mature timber of all species varies from 8 to 30 tons per acre, and averages 15 tons to the acre. It is therefore roughly estimated that the forests contain some 14 to 15 million tons of mature timber ripe for the axe. All these timbers however cannot be sold at present because there is no market demand for them, moreover only about two-thirds of the whole forest area is accessible for working, the remainder being either exposed to long stretches of a weather-beaten open coasts or effectively occupied by savage tribes. Eliminating such areas the estimated stand of the principal species for which there is a demand is as follows:—the first column giving the total amount of mature timber available and the second column the exploitable amount per annum accepting a felling rotation of 30 years in the first instance:—

	Tons.	Tons.
Padauk . . . . .	5,00,000	16,666
Dhup . . . . .	5,00,000	16,666
Papita . . . . .	5,00,000	16,666
Gurjan . . . . .	6,00,000	20,000
White Chuglam. . . . .	1,50,000	5,000
Baylam . . . . .	4,00,000	13,333
Koko . . . . .	50,000	1,666
Dudu . . . . .	80,000	2,666
Taungpeing . . . . .	50,000	1,666
	<hr/> 28,30,000	<hr/> 91,329

The estimate though rough is conservative and it may safely be taken that about a hundred thousand tons per annum can be removed and can probably be marketed. This is only a little more than twice the amount which has been taken out in recent years. Besides there are other species for which a market is sure to be found in the near future, especially soft wood packing case timber which could not be dealt with in the local mills because the plant is not suitable for it. If the Government obtain a royalty on an average of seven lakhs of rupees annually, four lakhs of rupees may be counted on as net return after allowing for maintenance of establishment and silvicultural works. This is an estimate of the revenue obtainable if the forests are leased to a private firm. The forests are therefore a valuable asset of the Andamans.

## CHAPTER IV.

### History.

The history of the Andamans has been described in detail by both Sir R. Temple and Mr. R. F. Lewis, but a short summary follows of the history of the settlement to make the report self-contained.

(a) *Early History.*—Owing to their central position along the trade routes of India, Burma and the Far East, many mentions of the islands are found in ancient history. Their excellent harbours served both as a refuge in the monsoons as well as a place to replenish water supply. Like the Nicobars the islands are mentioned by (Claudius Ptolemy (2nd Century) as

**EDUCATION (BY RELIGION AND AGE).**  
**DISTRICTS AND STATES—continued.**

LITERATE IN VERNACULAR																					Serial No
HINDI.				PUNJABI												OTHERS					
Lands or Mahajans		Others		Total			Gurmukhi		Lands or Mahajans		Nagri		Tanjiri		Persian		Persons	Males	Females		
Males	Females	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females					
18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37		
4	1																			1	
1	1																			2	
3																			...	3	
4,218	122	414	54	864	830	34	819	16	5	1	4	17			2		768	650	116	4	
31	6	6	4	1	1		1										13	4	9	7	
227	15	20	8	2	2		2										50	35	15	8	
474	23	26	7	55	52		52										89	75	14	9	
2,528	76	362	35	808	775	31	784	18	5	1	4	17			2		614	538	76	10	
3,443	93	310	45	54	33	21	29	3		1	4	17					512	424	88	11	
18	7	3	3	1	1		1										10	3	7	12	
177	12	12	6	1	1		1										47	34	13	13	
369	20	17	4	3	1	2	1	2									60	49	11	14	
2,859	54	278	30	49	30	19	26	1		1	4	17					395	338	57	15	
1	"	5		810	797	13	790	13	5						2		98	98		16	
				1	1		1										1	1		17	
				52	51	1	51	1									6	6		18	
1	"	5		757	745	12	738	12	5						2		91	91		20	
771	23	65															13	11	2	21	
3	1																			22	
48	3	6																		23	
81	3	4															3	2		24	
639	22	55															10	9		25	
31	15																68	68		26	
2	1																			27	
4																				28	
25	14																80	80		29	
2	19	9															40	28	12	31	
	2	1															1			32	
	2																1			33	
	5	3															3	3		34	
2	10	6															29	19	10	35	
7,431	40	76	2	121	97	24	87	23			10	1					27	18	9	36	
40	3																2			37	
315	1	7		3	1	2	1	2									1			38	
342	5	3		8	3	5	3	5									3	2		39	
6,234	31	66	2	110	93	17	83	16			10	1					31	16	5	40	
3,352	31	60	2	49	45	4	36	3			9	1					1	1		41	
33	2																			42	
262	1	7		1	1		1													43	
796	4	3		2	2	2	2	2												44	
5,737	24	50	2	48	44	2	35	1			9	1					1	1		45	
5		16		65	45	20	44	20			1									46	
				2	2		2	2												47	
				6	3	3	3	3												48	
5		16		57	42	15	41	15			1									49	
																				50	
518	8																			51	
2	1																			52	
31																				53	
44	1																			54	
441	6																			55	
55	1			5	5		5										26	17	9	56	
2																	2			57	
2																	1			58	
51	1			5	5		5										3	2		59	
				2	2		2										20	15		60	
																				61	
																				62	
																				63	
																				64	
																				65	



Attacks by the Andamanese were frequent and of a serious nature, and culminated in the Battle of Aberdeen on the 14th May 1859. Fortunately the settlement had been warned by an escaped convict Dudh Nath Tewari who had for several years been living with the aborigines, and the authorities were able to make preparations for the impending attack or the consequences might have been serious. Dudh Nath was among the Aka-Bea-da and not the Jarawa as stated in von Eickstedt's publication. He was granted his release for his timely services.

*Colonel J. C. Haughton* (October 1859).—Captain J. C. Haughton of the Moulinein Commission succeeded Dr. Walker. He adopted a more humane method of treatment of convicts and much endeared himself to them. He managed to establish friendly relations with the Andamanese, who began to visit the settlement. In 1861 the administration of the islands was transferred from the control of the Government of India to that of the Chief Commissioner of Burma. Mr. Haughton is still known to the local-born population as Jān Hāton.

*Colonel Tytler* (1862).—Colonel Tytler continued Colonel Haughton's humane methods. At this period some 149 acres had been cleared and cultivated.

Lord Napier of Magdala visited the islands in 1863, and wrote a memorandum suggesting certain reforms. He also secured a grant from Government for the formation of the Andaman Home. There were some 3,000 convicts in the settlement by 1864.

During Colonel Ford's tenure (1864), the number of convicts in the settlement increased from 3,294 to 6,965. The area under cultivation increased from 149 to 353 acres while a further 724 acres were cleared.

In 1863 General Man, who had been deputed ten years earlier to annex the settlement, assumed charge. Having previously occupied important positions in the Straits Settlement, he decided to introduce the penal system current there, which was founded by Sir Stamford Raffles in 1823. In 1869 a branch penal settlement was established in the Nicobars which continued till 1888. The number of convicts increased to 8,873, and 3,000 acres of land had been cleared and 876 been brought under cultivation. The health of the settlement improved, showing a reduction of the death rate from 10·16 per cent. to 1·2 per cent. In 1869 the settlement was re-transferred to the control of the Government of India.

*General Stewart* (1871) (Afterwards Field Marshal Sir D. Stewart).—The Viceroy of India, Lord Mayo, who took a keen personal interest in the settlement, drew up a scheme of reforms for General Stewart to carry out. "He directed that special attention be paid to cultivation, produce of the self-supporters, cattle-raising, timber, and produce from the Andamanese, as well as the codifying of General Man's rules into regulations". (Sir Richard Temple, Census Report, 1901, page 360.) On the 8th February 1872 Lord Mayo was murdered by a convict at Hope Town while on a visit to the Andamans. In 1872 the administration was raised to the rank of a Chief Commissionership. The Andaman Regulation of 1874 was drafted, placing the settlement judicially under the Government of India, instead of under the High Court of Calcutta, and life-term convicts could be released after 20—25 years of penal servitude, provided it had been accompanied by good conduct.

During General A. C. Barwell's tenure (1875) the Andaman and Nicobar Regulation III of 1876 came into force.

*Colonel T. Cadell, V. C.* (1879).—Colonel Cadell held the appointment for thirteen years which are marked by great economical developments of the settlement and its resources. In 1883 the Forest Department was established. In 1890 the Lyall-Lethbridge Commission included the proposal of separate confinements for a short period for convicts, and further confinement in an associated jail for a period of three years. The Cellular Jail was built as a result of these proposals but the Associated Jail was not built because it was found that it would be difficult to find sufficient intramural work for the convicts; moreover, the incarceration of a large number of convicts would denude

**EDUCATION (BY RELIGION AND AGE).**  
**DISTRICTS AND STATES—continued.**

**LITERATE IN VERNACULAR**

HINDI				PUNJABI														OTHERS			Serial No.
Lands or Mahajans		Others		Total			Gurmukhi		Lands or Mahajans		Nagri		Tankr.		Persian		Persons	Males	Females		
Males	Females	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females					
18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37		
3,255	95	178	2	7,487	7,171	316	4,238	236	1,760	7	971	58			204	15	72	70	2	1	
15	2			20	15	5	9	4	5			1			1					2	
108	14	8		220	188	24	120	16	38		18	9			22					3	
284	11	8		624	569	65	378	39	90	1	64	12			37	3	9	8	1	4	
2,845	68	107	2	6,623	6,391	232	3,729	178	1,629	6	889	38			144	12	68	63	1	5	
3,049	87	2		3,517	3,421	96	832	36	1,523	5	946	55			120		47	47		6	
12	2			8	7	1	1		5			1			1					7	
99	14			100	89	11	28	2	33		16	9			12					8	
963	10			250	235	15	68	3	84	11	64	11			19		6	6		9	
2,875	61	2		3,159	3,080	69	737	31	1,401	4	864	34			88		41	41		10	
36	4	121	2	3,696	3,490	206	3,320	200	116		22	2			32	4	1	1		11	
				12	8	4	8	4												12	
		5		114	101	13	84	13							7					13	
2	1			353	316	37	308	36				1			10					14	
34	3	116	2	3,217	3,065	152	2,912	147	116		22	1			15	4	1	1		15	
139	4	54		98	95	3			93	2		1			2					16	
3																				17	
9	3			3	3				3											18	
18	3			5	5				5											19	
109	4	48		90	87	3			85	2		1			2					20	
26		1		147	145	2	71		28		3				43	2	7	7		21	
				3	3															22	
				12	12		3		1						3		1	1		23	
28		1		132	130	2	68		27		3				8		6	6		24	
															2					25	
5				29	20	9	13								7	9	15	14		26	
1				4	1	3	1													27	
4				25	19	6	12								7	6	14	13		28	
1		13	1	536	524	42	144	15	41		4		329	26	6	1	152	146		29	
				14	10	4	2						8	4			1	1		30	
				48	44	2	8		6				30	2			1	1		31	
				102	92	10	21	3	17				53	6	1	1	9	7		32	
4		12	1	404	378	26	113	12	18		4		238	14	5		141	138		33	
4				416	383	33	23	7	38				322	26			118	118		34	
				12	8	4							8	4						35	
				42	40	2	5		6				29	2						36	
				83	77	6	8		16				53	6			6	6		37	
4				279	258	21	10	7	16				232	14			119	119		38	
		6		131	123	8	119	8			1				3		16	13		39	
				2	2		2													40	
				3	3		3													41	
				17	14	3	13	3							1		2			42	
				109	104	5	101	5			1				2		15	13		43	
																				44	
				10	9	1	1				1				3	1	1	1		45	
				1	1															46	
				1	1															47	
				8	8			1			1				3					48	
				1	1															49	
				1	1															50	
				1	1			1												51	
				1	1															52	
				1	1															53	
				1	1															54	
				1	1															55	
23		52	8	19,322	18,702	620	815	63	355	12	7,347	419	10,180	125	5	1	699	615	54	56	
				105	87	18	2			4	54	10	31	4			2	2		57	
1		1		590	507	83	11	6	7		303	65	186	8			22	21		58	
20		11	1	1,384	1,273	91	38	10	38		624	71	574	10	1		55	53		59	
		40	7	17,283	16,835	428	764	47	312	4	6,388	273	9,388	103	4	1	620	569		60	
20		51	4	19,027	18,439	588	626	35	347	12	7,342	418	10,121	125	3		199	163	36	61	
				103	85	18	2			4	54	10	31	4						62	
				580	502	78	9	2	7		302	64	184	8			5	4		63	
		11	1	1,347	1,261	86	27	5	36		623	71	574	10	1		7	7		64	
18		39	3	18,897	18,591	406	590	28	304	4	6,363	271	9,322	103	2		187	152	35	65	

has been started, co-operative societies organized and other social movements have received an impetus. Some of the more conspicuous public works have been the new deep water jetty at Chatham, connected with the main land by a causeway wide enough to take two motor lorries abreast, also Ross Island has received an up-to-date electric power plant. The most outstanding of all has been the filling of almost all the important malarial swamps round the harbour by dredgers of which special mention is made elsewhere. These changes have been mentioned here in some detail as they shed light on the changes that have occurred in the population, of which the chief points are the increase in the proportion that the free population bears to the convict, and the great increase in women and children. An interesting fact which shows what the outside world thinks of prospects in the Andamans is the building and equipping of a match factory by private enterprise at a cost of three and a half lakhs of rupees. This commercial venture, it is expected, will lead to others.

## CHAPTER V.

### The Aborigines.

The Negrito race is surmised to have been the earliest people to inhabit the continent of South Eastern Asia and of this race the Andamanese and the Somangs of the Malay Peninsula represent to-day perhaps the purest type. In the Philippines the Aetas are of the same origin but less pure in type, while traces of their race inbred with other tribes are represented in Malaya and are perhaps to be found in Assam and in the hills of Southern India. The chief characteristic of these peoples, a characteristic which is the key-note of Andamanese life, is, that they are naturally, "collectors of food, and not cultivators. . . . The social unit is the family, and they move in family groups, where game, fish and wild yams are easiest to obtain." The many anthropological similarities of customs, religion, weapons, treatment of the dead, etc., point clearly to the definite relationship of the Andamanese to the aboriginal race inhabiting South Eastern Asia which is mentioned in Hindu Mythology.

It is only owing to their unique position and complete isolation from the rest of the continent that their survival can be accounted for.

The Andamanese are of two types:—(a) The coast tribes of South Andaman and all the tribes of Middle and North Andaman. (b) The Onges of Little Andaman, including the Jarawas of South Andaman and the Sentinelese of North Sentinel Island.

The difference between these two types is distinct, both in features, mode of dress, structure of bows, and language. Sir R. Temple in his Census Report, 1901, divided the first group into two sections. The Yerewa or northern section containing the Chariar, Kora, Tabo, Yero, and Kedo tribes. The southern or Bojigaziji section containing the Juwai, Kol, Bea, Balawa, and Bojigwab tribes. This first group is however no longer an actuality.\* Its members have lost all cohesion since some of the clans have entirely died out, while the remaining individuals marry irrespective of tribe, with however no contact with the Onge-Jarawa group, who keep to themselves.

Fortunately valuable historical, anthropological and ethnological data of this group have been recorded by Man, Temple, Portman and Brown, so no further mention need be made of them.

The Southern group or Onge-Jarawa group is the only one which is still intact. These inhabit the whole of South Andaman, Rutland, Little Andaman and North Sentinel. In addition there was a fourth clan of Jarawas on Rutland of which nothing has been seen since 1907. In that year a boy of the clan was reported to be staying with the Onges, but he escaped before he was seen by the authorities. A small communal hut belonging to these people however was seen. The hut was of the same type as that built by the Onges but quite different to the Jarawa communal huts; nevertheless the Onges

\*See Chapter V (c). The Andaman Races.

**EDUCATION (BY RELIGION AND AGE).**  
**DISTRICTS AND STATES—continued.**

**LITERATE IN VERNACULAR**

HINDI		PUNJABI																OTHERS			Serial No
Lande or Mahajani		Others		Total			Gurmukhi		Lande or Mahajani		Nagri		Tankri		Pernan						
Males	Females	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females		
18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37		
		1	2	210	187	23	177	23	1		1		8							1	
				2	2		2													2	
				5	2		2													3	
				15	10		5													4	
		1	2	188	178	15	163	15	1		1		8							5	
	2			51	50	1	7	1	1		3		38		1		4	3	1	6	
				3	2	1		1					2							7	
	2			48	48		6		1		2		36		1		3	3	1	8	
																				10	
409	14	78	3	15,849	14,748	1,100	8,505	635	2,557	57	3,413	400	175	6	98	2	69	36	33	11	
2	2	1		125	77	48	48	18	17	3	12	26					4	1	3	12	
9	5			680	547	143	318	61	87	5	148	76	1		13	1	12	2	10	13	
27	3	11		1,119	953	166	575	88	132	6	228	69	4	2	16		7	3	4	14	
371	9	61	3	13,915	13,172	743	7,564	486	2,341	43	3,027	229	170	4	70	1	46	30	16	15	
398	12	58	2	10,251	9,606	645	3,674	213	2,348	50	3,349	378	175	6	60					16	
2	2	1		74	39	35	14	7	14	3	12	35								17	
9	5			425	331	84	123	15	54	5	148	74	1		7	..				18	
27	2	11		719	624	95	355	26	132	5	220	62	4	2	13					19	
360	8	41	2	9,033	8,612	421	3,263	165	2,148	37	2,971	215	170	4	40	..	..	..	..	20	
3	2	20	1	5,247	4,808	438	4,663	415	66	3	49	20			28	..			..	21	
				48	34	12	34	11	..	3		1								22	
				244	197	47	186	45			2	2			6					23	
	1	..		368	317	68	308	62			8	7			2					24	
3	1	20	1	4,571	4,261	310	4,134	297	66	3	41	10			20					25	
				124	117	7			108	4	9	3								26	
				3	3				3											27	
				10	10				10											28	
				1		1				1										29	
				110	104	6			95	3	9	3								30	
8				219	212	7	184	5	32		5		..		11	2	69	36	38	31	
				2	1	1	1	1									4	1	3	32	
				11	9	2	9	1									12	2	10	33	
				13	12	1	11	1									7	3	4	34	
..	8			193	180	3	143	2	32		5				10	1	46	30	16	35	
..				8	5	3	4	2			1	1								36	
																				37	
																				38	
				8	5	3	4	2			1	1								39	
																				40	
146	5	2		11,238	10,345	893	6,869	497	2,571	34	843	361	2		60	1	38	27	11	41	
1				55	42	13	28	9	7		6	4					..			42	
21	1			487	359	128	230	45	89	8	29	77			11	..	2	1	1	43	
24				1,038	863	172	567	74	174	6	115	92	1		6		3	1	2	44	
100	4	2		9,681	9,081	580	6,043	389	2,301	22	693	188	1	..	43	1	38	25	8	45	
117	3	2		5,381	4,871	510	1,763	135	2,272	28	817	347	1		16		10	7	3	46	
..				23	18	4	7	1	5		8	3								47	
19				265	171	94	57	15	85	5	27	74			2	..				48	
21				517	402	115	128	23	158	5	114	87	1		3					49	
77	3	2		4,577	4,280	287	1,573	98	2,028	18	670	183			11		10	7	3	50	
5				5,495	5,130	365	4,955	355	143	2	17	8	1		14					51	
				31	23	9	23	8				1								52	
				208	178	30	171	29			2	1			6					53	
1				480	437	53	430	48	5	1		3			2					54	
4				4,768	4,483	273	4,333	269	138	1	15	3	1		7					55	
19	2			103	96	7			91	2	5	5								56	
				2	2				2											57	
1	1			3	2	1			2			1								58	
2				13	11	2			10		1	2								59	
16	1			85	81	4			77	2	4	2								60	
5		..		240	232	8	124	4	65	2	3	1			30	1	27	19	8	61	
1																				62	
1				11	8	3	2	1	2	1		1			4		2	1	1	63	
				14	13	1	9	1	3						1		3	1	2	64	
3				215	211	4	123	2	60	1	3	..			25	1	22	17	5	65	

*Arrows.*—The Onges and Sentinelese use multiple-headed arrows for shooting fish and birds. In the case of the Sentinelese, they use arrows barbed with small splinters of pigeon-bone. Specimens taken at North Sentinel showed they had been mainly used in shooting pigeon as they had a large number of small feathers adhering to the prongs. Perhaps part of their diet consists of such meat, for the number of pig so small an island must be limited. On a visit to the island a few pig were however seen.

*Marriage.*—The Onges marry while young, the girls being ten or eleven years old and not even developed. This is not to be wondered at for Ōnge children seem to know all about sex matters which is perhaps due to their living together in communal huts as well as to the actions exhibited in their dances. With the Onges there seems to be no elaborate ceremony as with other Andamanese. Men on a casual visit from distant villages are very often given a young girl\* by an elder merely placing the man's hand on the girl's wrist, no word being spoken. The girl is quite docile and goes along but should the man let go, she will escape into the jungle and he has to go home without her. Nothing is known about the Jarawas.

*Greeting.*—The Onges unlike the Andamanese are completely silent when they meet. The residents of a village when meeting friends sit on the sand and the visitors sit on their laps; thus they embrace each other for several minutes without saying a word and pass on from one person to the next until all have been embraced, both men and women. Nothing is known about the Jarawas or Sentinelese.

From general observation of the customs of the clans of the outer group, the Onges of Little Andaman and the Jarawas of South Andaman may be classed as closely related. They are known to understand each other, whereas none of the friendly Great Andaman tribes understand either the Onges or the Jarawas.

The Jarawas of South Andaman and the Sentinelese are apparently very closely allied; possibly the latter are Jarawas, who while crossing Macpherson Straits on a raft were drifted out to sea by the tide and landed on North Sentinel Island.

Portman also mentions the existence of an *eremtaga* clan of Onges on Little Andaman. This information was derived from some Andamanese who were left on Little Andaman for a short time. They had told him of men coming from the south who had larger bows than the Onges, and of similar length to the Jarawa bow. A considerable portion of Little Andaman both in the Northern and Southern parts of the island has been surveyed by the writer, but no indication of a separate *eremtaga* clan was found. Its existence is therefore doubtful. Possibly the people belonged to a neighbouring sept, which had larger bows, for it happens that particular septs make larger bows when they are at enmity with another sept. On the other hand the island has not been completely explored, and the existence of an inland sept may still be found.

*Conclusion.*—Von Eickstedt, a German anthropologist who recently visited the Andamans, was also of the opinion that the Ōnge-Jarawas and the remaining Andamanese represented two different layers of the primitive Negrito race. He further mentioned that he noticed among the Onges of Little Andaman somatic influences of Arab and other alien origin, whereas the Great Andamanese possessed a considerable mixture of Burmese and other elements. These elements he opined were due to shipwrecks. Von Eickstedt's views and opinions require confirmation. It is however of interest to note that Portman found here laryngeal syphilis to be present among the race. Dr. Hutton suggests that Portman mistook yaws for syphilis, but the writer has not noticed among the Onges the distinctive features of this disease which is frequent in the Nicobars. Further investigation is necessary to confirm either view.

Of these Great Andamanese that the German anthropologist saw, a very considerable number must have been half-breeds who differ from the pure-blooded Negrito both in facial features and in stature. The most

\*It is probable that the marriage here has been arranged on former visits.

EDUCATION (BY RELIGION AND AGE).  
DISTRICTS AND STATES—continued.

LITERATE IN VERNACULAR

LITERATE IN VERNACULAR																						
HINDI				PUNJABI														OTHERS,				
Lands or Mahajans		Others		Total			Gurmukhi		Lands or Mahajans		Nagri		Tankri		Persian					Serial No		
Males	Females	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females			
18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37			
				19	16	3	15	3			1						1	1		1		
				1		1		1												2		
				18	16	2	15	2			1						1	1		3		
856	12	31	4	12,744	11,776	968	8,532	827	2,268	51	786	68	2		190	2	33	9	24	6		
9				166	128	56	109	48	18	5	5	4			1	1	2		2	7		
55	1	1		795	641	154	479	132	106	1	26	21			30		4	1	3	8		
91	2	1	1	1,340	1,198	144	863	128	214	2	75	18	2		42		9	2	7	9		
701	9	29	3	10,423	9,811	612	7,081	521	1,933	43	680	47			117	1	18	6	12	10		
762	10	27	4	4,669	4,382	267	1,803	166	1,915	42	715	78	2		147	1	..			11		
9				51	35	16	18	8	11	5	5	2			1	1				12		
50	1	1		259	216	43	72	23	95	1	22	19			27					13		
82	2	1	1	525	487	35	194	22	192	2	62	14	2		37					14		
621	7	25	3	3,834	3,641	190	1,819	113	1,617	34	628	43			82					15		
26	1	4		7,567	6,947	640	6,742	631	156	1	44	8			5					16		
				129	88	41	86	40	2		1	1								17		
1				508	398	110	389	109	3		4	1								18		
				787	689	95	652	96	9		8	2								19		
25	1	4		6,185	5,794	391	5,615	386	142	1	32	4			5					20		
62				180	173	7	12		149	5	12	2								21		
4				1		1					1	1								22		
9				9	8	1			8											23		
49				16	16		2		13		1									24		
				154	149	5	10		128	5	11									25		
6	1			266	243	23	144	19	46	3	15				38	1	33	9	24	23		
				8	8		6								3		2			27		
				20	19	1	10	1			4				5		9	2	7	28		
6	1			238	216	22	129	16	46	3	11				30	1	18	6	12	30		
				42	31	11	31	11												31		
				5	5		5													32		
				14	13		13													33		
				12	5	7	5	7												34		
				12	8	4	8	4												35		
3,257	45	2		15,007	14,076	931	8,310	816	4,603	54	683	54	8	1	472	6	21	17	4	36		
49	6			194	81	113	61	105	17	6	2	2			1					37		
227	4			854	681	173	387	165	199	4	47	3		1	68					38		
364	5			1,551	1,408	145	658	124	587	12	80	8	2		79	1	3		3	39		
2,618	38	2		12,408	11,908	500	7,224	432	3,600	32	554	41	6		324	5	18	17	140			
2,930	36			6,727	6,469	258	1,699	174	3,974	35	632	47	7	1	157	1	6	4	2	41		
45	5			47	44	18	18	10	14	2	2	1								42		
205	4			361	341	20	103	14	170	2	42	3		1	26					43		
324	4			811	770	41	148	24	518	10	78	6	1		27	1	2			44		
2,356	25			5,508	5,324	184	1,430	126	3,274	21	510	37	6		104		4	4		45		
181	4			7,787	7,181	656	6,463	629	488	18	33	5			149	4				46		
2				144	45	68	41	95	3	4					1					47		
18				466	313	163	258	151	20	2	3				32					48		
25				698	598	100	507	97	63	1					28					49		
138	4			6,479	6,175	304	5,657	286	400	11	30	3			88	4				50		
100	5			122	120	2	1		108	1	9	1			2					51		
1	1			1		1						1								52		
5				13	13				9		2				2					53		
13	1			7	6	1			4	1	2									54		
81	3			101	101		1		95		5									55		
45	1			318	316	2	108	1	35		8		1		164	1	2	2		56		
				1	1		1													57		
1				12	12		4								8					58		
2				31	31	2	101	1	4				1		24					59		
49	1			274	272	2	101		31		8				132	1	2	2		60		
				53	40	13	39	12			1	1								61		
				1	1		1													62		
				2	2		2													63		
				4	1	3	1													64		
				48	36	10	35				1	1								65		

In 1864 Colonel Ford succeeded Colonel Tytler and disagreed with Mr. Corbyn in his policy of administration of the Andaman Home. Mr. Corbyn resigned, and Mr. J. N. Homfray assumed charge of the Home.

Mr. Homfray was in charge of the Andaman Home for some ten years and during the course of his charge brought many of the outlying tribes into contact with the settlement, relations extending as far north as Interview Island. Attacks were becoming unknown. The Home was now transferred from Ross to the mainland, where it became more popular as there was no longer a feeling of restraint; as many as 100 Andamanese would be in residence together. In 1867 Homfray placed the number of Andamanese of Great Andaman at 3,000. He considered that the race was becoming extinct, as Dr. Mouat in 1858 had computed the number at 5,000. Conditions at the Home also appeared to be unnatural, for though 2 births were recorded per mensem, all the children died within a week of birth. The Andamanese proved to be of great use to the settlement in capturing runaways. They also realised profits for the extra expenditure incurred by the Home by working in boats, looking after gardens which they rented from Government, tending cattle, rearing pigs and poultry and selling forest produce.

Their employment as boatmen they did not however relish as it necessitated considerable restraint, numbers deserting as a consequence.

In 1874 Mr. Tuson succeeded Mr. Homfray and a system was developed of establishing homes for the Andamanese at various strategic points around the settlement, under the care of convicts, which allowed for the maintenance of friendly relations with the outlying Andamanese as well as controlling the movements of runaways. In 1875 Mr. Man succeeded Mr. Tuson in the charge of the Home for a period of some four years. It was then noticed for the first time that the Andamanese were suffering from syphilis owing to their intimacy with convicts, the petty officer in charge of the Home being the chief offender. During the course of his charge Mr. Man visited and for the first time persuaded the inhabitants of North Andaman to come to the settlement. In 1877 however a severe outbreak of measles occurred in the Homes, to which many Andamanese succumbed. The epidemic spread to the North and Middle Andaman tribes. This together with syphilis caused great ravages among the aborigines; indeed by the latter disease scarcely a household on Great Andaman was uninfected.

In 1879 M. V. Portman assumed charge over the Home. He was much struck by the decrease in the numbers of the Andamanese and the ravages caused by syphilis on North Andaman; some 134 cases of syphilis were admitted into hospital during the year, and it was noticed that hereditary syphilis was beginning to appear.

With the exception of a break of a few years Mr. Portman was in charge of the Home till 1900. He took a great interest in the Andamanese and was always in touch with them as he established a home for them in his compound, employing them as his own boatmen and servants in his house, which was much appreciated by the Andamanese.

In 1863 an orphanage was founded by the Rev. Mr. Corbyn for young Andamanese, who were to be educated and later employed as servants. A convict was placed in charge of them and their school education consisted of "English reading and writing, Urdu translation and elementary arithmetic".

That the young Andamanese resented the conditions of restraint under which they were put, can be vouched for by the fact the orphanage was continually empty as its inmates had run away.

To quote the Rev. Mr. Chard's report "Little success attends the projects of cultivating in Andamanese boys in the orphanage a taste for settled life, or for a livelihood gained by farming, cultivation or domestic services", etc., As a result of the complete lack of success the orphanage was finally closed down in 1884.

In 1882 the sick and death rate being very high, the Home was transferred to Haddo. A hospital was later attached to all other Homes, proving of a great help to the inmates. In 1885 Portman wrote "It is sad to see the ravages which syphilis is working among them, and their numbers are becoming

# EDUCATION (BY RELIGION AND AGE).

## DISTRICTS AND STATES—continued.

## LITERATE IN VERNACULAR

HINDI				PUNJABI														OTHERS				Serial No
Lands or Mahajani		Others		Total			Gurmukhi		Lands or Mahajani		Nagri		Tamil		Persian		Persons	Males	Females			
Males	Females	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females						
18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37			
1,714	363	2		13,246	11,872	1,374	6,493	927	4,839	155	430	284	3	8	77	20	105	62	43	1		
52	54			110	63	47	21	25	39	1	3	31					13	11	2	2		
139	70	2		775	582	183	360	84	167	33	45	58					9	5	4	3		
126	108			1,611	1,266	345	710	232	502	37	52	48	1	8	1	20	18	10	8	4		
1,397	133			10,750	9,951	799	5,382	576	4,161	84	330	139	2		78		65	38	29	5		
1,645	363			6,450	5,380	1,070	1,233	641	3,650	137	405	284	3	8	59	20				6		
52	54			86	47	39	8	17	35	1	3	31								7		
98	70			385	244	151	71	87	129	28	44	58								8		
123	106			932	644	286	192	177	389	35	52	48	1	8		20				9		
1,372	133			5,037	4,445	592	891	360	3,087	73	308	139	2		59					10		
				5,978	5,718	260	5,099	256	604	4	13									11		
43				21	13	8	12	6	1											12		
40				354	330	24	307	24	23											13		
				604	558	48	511	48	45											14		
3				4,997	4,817	180	4,289	176	535	4	13									15		
13				123	123		7		116									7	7	16		
				6	6		2		4											17		
1				15	15				15											18		
12				102	102		5		97									7	7	19		
13				649	623	26	91	15	499	11	12				18					21		
				3	3				3											22		
1				18	12	6	1	1	11	5	1									23		
2				53	50	3	6	1	43	2					1					24		
10				575	558	17	88	13	442	4	11				17					25		
				44	26	18	26	15		3								1	1	26		
				2		2	2	2												27		
				7	1	6	1	6												28		
				35	25	10	25	7		3								1	1	29		
161		3		15,119	13,401	1,718	9,358	1,588	3,549	86	426	38	1		67	6	30	20	10	31		
2				289	173	116	128	111	42	4	3	1					2	1		32		
12				1,063	835	228	653	212	181	12	11	4			10		2			33		
13				1,614	1,413	201	972	173	414	16	26	8			1	2				34		
184		3		12,153	10,980	1,173	7,605	1,082	2,932	52	366	23	1		56	4	26	19	7	35		
77		3		5,354	4,899	465	1,808	373	2,715	60	363	32			3		1			36		
1				63	45	18	16	15	29	2		1								37		
3				269	208	58	84	47	117	7	7	4								38		
8				596	529	87	165	49	341	11	23	8								39		
65		3		4,426	4,107	322	1,543	263	2,328	40	333	19			3		1			40		
67				8,986	7,787	1,219	7,379	1,197	318	21	37	1	1		32					41		
1				232	156	86	111	94	13	2	2									42		
8				763	597	166	585	161	29	5	1				2					43		
4				960	834	128	797	121	35	5	2									44		
54				7,041	6,210	831	5,906	821	241	8	32	1	1		30					45		
1				223	213	15	23	9	171	2	19	4								46		
				3	1	2	2	2			1									47		
1				15	12	3	3	3	11		1									48		
				20	18	4	3	3	15	1	1									49		
				190	184	6	23	1	145	1	18	4								50		
16				522	514	8	131	2	345	3	6				32	3	3	3		51		
				1	1		1		4		2				8					52		
				18	18		4								1	2				53		
				37	34	3	10		23	1					23	1	3	3		54		
15				468	461	5	116	2	318	2	4									55		
				29	18	11	17	7		1	1						2	1		56		
				1		1		1												57		
				1		1		1												58		
				27	18	9	17	5		1	1						2	1		59		
340	10		12	7,334	6,719	615	3,082	414	1,710	20	1,048	170	336	6	530	5	1,356	1,308	50	61		
3				77	58	19	17	14	10	3	18	2			13		9	8		62		
7				444	339	105	114	67	54	5	64	32	4	1	103		34	32		63		
17				635	538	97	191	55	99	3	143	36	24	1	81	2	182	165		64		
313	8		11	6,178	5,784	394	2,770	278	1,547	8	823	100	311	4	383	8	1,733	1,102		65		



is high, an average of one dying every month so far, but those who succumbed had been in poor health for many years and with one or two exceptions those who remain are fairly healthy.

It must be borne in mind that the Andaman Home was established with the object of maintaining a place within the settlement where the Andamanese could be kept separate from the convict population and at the same time Government could establish close contact with them so as to befriend and conciliate them. This would have been impossible without some such institution as the Home, as is only too apparent in the case of the Ōnges who, with the exception of one or two septes of the North East coast of the Little Andaman who regularly visit Port Blair, could not really be trusted even at the present day were shipwrecked mariners to land on their coast, although they may be quite friendly when officials visit them to leave presents. To protect shipwrecked mariners against massacre by the aborigines was one of the main objects of establishing the settlement. Yet the only places on the Andaman coast where they would be given any assistance even to-day are those parts inhabited by the friendly tribes of Great Andaman while more than half of the west coast of Great Andaman, inhabited by Jarawas, and the coast of North Sentinel are probably as unsafe to-day as they were 100 years ago, and every unarmed stranger would be killed. Only recently a shipwrecked crew landed on the Andamans, fortunately on a part of the coast inhabited by friendly Andamanese and they were eventually, after several months' great hardship, brought to Port Blair.

It is difficult but necessary to place a just value on the successful efforts of our predecessors towards establishing friendly relations with the Andamanese through the Home, in order to meet the criticism published by von Eickstedt that the Andaman Home was the door of death to the Andamanese race. There can be no doubt that had our predecessors had the experience which has been now gained, a different policy would have been pursued but it must be borne in mind that in order to befriend a savage, contact with civilization must be established and once this is done the dying out of a primitive race like the Negrito is apt to follow in due course as local history and general experience elsewhere only too clearly shows. It seems to be unavoidable that individuals should get infected by diseases such as syphilis, measles, influenza, etc., and once infection starts it overruns the whole tribe because those infected cannot be segregated or brought in for treatment owing to their nomadic habits, natural dislike of any civilized treatment and disregard for those seriously ill, who are usually left exposed outside their crude shelters.

Well-meaning officials made attempts to civilize the Andamanese; if they had succeeded, which I have already pointed out to be contrary to experience, the race might have been preserved longer, because it would have experienced the benefits of civilization in the form of medical treatment; this is evident in the case of a few Andamanese who were taken on as domestic servants. The main obstacles were that very few people take the necessary personal interest in and patience with a savage race to train them, and the Andamanese themselves were difficult to wean from their nomadic habits.

At the time of writing there is one half-bred Andamanese girl in the Bishop's Home in Rangoon reading in the eighth standard. It is her desire to become a Hospital nurse. There is also a Jarawa boy at the Roman Catholic Mission school in Ranchi. This boy was found by Captain West's party. He was for some years under the care of the medical authorities and was sent to Ranchi with some Oraons in order to keep him away from the influence of convicts. He has always shown an antipathy towards the coast Andamanese. The boy is now about 7 years of age and quite strong and healthy. He is very reserved with the missionaries but happy in the Oraon family with which he lives. Sometimes he shows a violent temperament and in these fits he eats earth. He insists on getting meat and fish daily. He is now attending school and is reported to be progressing well. It is hoped that some day he will return to the Andamans as a forester.

**EDUCATION (BY RELIGION AND AGE)**  
**DISTRICTS AND STATES—continued**

**LITERATE IN VERNACULAR**

HINDI				PUNJABI														OTHERS			Serial No
Lande or Mahajan:		Other:		Total			Gurmukhi:		Lande or Mahajan:		Nagri:		Tankri:		Persian:		Persons	Males	Females		
Males	Females	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females					
16	18	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37		
337	9		12	4,826	4,481	345	1,308	152	1,649	20	1,026	166	332	6	166	1	1,353	1,303	50	1	
3				48	41	7	4	2	8	3	17	2			12		8	9	2	2	
7	2		1	286	228	60	10	23	62	5	61	31	4	1	99		34	32	2	3	
17				443	383	60	65	21	99	3	142	35	24	1	53		162	165	17	4	
310	7		11	4,049	3,831	218	1,199	100	1,490	9	806	98	304	4	32	1	1,128	1,097	31	5	
3	1			2,070	1,806	264	1,723	260	32		15	4	1		35					6	
				23	16	12	13	12	1		1				1					7	
				126	81	45	72	44			1	1			8					8	
				161	126	35	123	34			1	1			2					9	
3	1			1,755	1,583	172	1,515	170	31		12	2	1		24					10	
				406	404	2	43		23		7		2		329	2	5	5		11	
				1	1				1											12	
				32	32		2		2		2				26					13	
				30	26	2	2								26	2	5	5		14	
				343	343		39		20		5		2		277					15	
				20	18	2	18	2												16	
				1	1		1													17	
				19	17	2	17	2												18	
																				19	
																				20	
582	11	10	4	7,564	6,742	822	2,942	769	3,550	37	245	16	4		1		7	5		21	
11				62	20	42	18	40		1	2	1								22	
13			3	318	181	137	107	126	63	3	11	6								23	
32	2			523	278	145	160	131	192	12	26	2								24	
526	9	10	1	6,661	6,163	496	2,657	470	3,295	21	208	7	4		1		7	5		25	
419	9	6	3	4,122	3,737	385	743	336	2,833	32	156	15	4		1					26	
10				21	10	11	9	10			1	1								27	
10			8	129	59	70	14	63	40	2	5	5								28	
31	1			259	190	69	43	56	132	11	16	2								29	
378	8	6		3,713	3,478	235	977	209	2,861	19	135	7	4		1					30	
18		2	1	3,097	2,667	430	2,180	427	469	3	18									31	
				40	10	30	9	29		1	1									32	
				163	103	65	92	65	11											33	
1				233	159	74	117	74	41		1									34	
17		2	1	2,856	2,395	261	1,862	259	417	2	16									35	
134	2			263	259	4	2	2	189	1	69	1								36	
1																				37	
8				17	15	2			9	1	6	1								38	
9	1			27	26	1		1	16		10									39	
121	1			219	218	1	2	1	163		53									40	
11		2		82	79	3	17	2	60	1	2									41	
				1		1		1												42	
				4	4		1		3											43	
				4	3	1			3	1										44	
10		2		73	72	1	16	1	54		2									45	
																				46	
																				47	
																				48	
																				49	
																				50	
494	21			10,522	9,207	1,315	3,667	1,327	5,350	69	148	19	12							51	
				152	64	86	46	80	15	7	3	1								52	
28	15			663	418	245	233	236	173	3	11	6	1							53	
42				996	772	226	344	309	413	14	14	3	1							54	
423	6			8,709	7,953	756	3,074	702	4,749	45	120	9	10							55	
309	19			5,365	4,720	645	1,108	577	3,486	51	126	17								56	
				85	33	52	18	45	12	6	3	1								57	
13	16			329	193	136	78	129	105	1	10	6								58	
30				532	411	121	125	105	272	13	14	3								59	
268	4			4,419	4,083	336	887	299	3,087	31	99	7								60	
154	2			4,712	4,048	666	2,552	649	1,480	16	14	1								61	
				69	29	36	27	35	3	1										62	
15				311	202	109	154	107	48	2										63	
13				449	345	104	218	103	127	1										64	
128	2			3,887	3,470	417	2,153	404	1,303	12	14	1								65	

In 1929, a forest camp at Bajalunta in the Middle Andaman was attacked. Fortunately convict Bush Police were present and the Jarawa were shot on this occasion. The forest camps were removed to Baratang, an island separated from the mainland by Homfray and Middle Straits, which could be protected by boat patrols. The Jarawa have lived on the island for several months in the dry season, in close proximity to the camps but no raids have taken place during the last two years, probably because the Jarawa have found the men in the vicinity to be invariably armed, whereas it is their present custom to attack only unarmed parties.

## CHAPTER V (c).

### History of our Relations with the Ōnges.

The early history of relations with the Ōnges of Little Andaman presents a series of fruitless attempts at conciliation. For many years the Ōnges proved a source of much worry to the Settlement, owing to the precarious position in which any visiting or shipwrecked crews were placed in landing on Little Andaman.

In 1867, the Captain and seven of the crew of the ship *Assam Valley* who went ashore to cut a spar, were never seen again. The *Kwantung* under Mr. Homfray was sent out to discover the whereabouts of the missing men, but failed in its quest owing to the hostile attacks of the Ōnges and the very heavy surf. The I. G. S. *Aracan* was next fitted out as a punitive expedition and discovered the remains of the Europeans who had obviously been murdered. The party were often attacked by the Ōnges and owing to their ammunition getting wet, and the difficulties of landing and taking off in an extremely heavy surf, were placed in a dangerous position. However the great bravery of several individuals resulted in the party being safely extricated, five men receiving the Victoria Cross for their brave actions. It was further estimated that some seventy Ōnges were killed.

In 1873 General Stewart visited the island, the Ōnges keeping out of sight, having no doubt profited by the experience gained in their former lesson. On his return to Port Blair however General Stewart discovered that five of the crew of the junk *Quangoon* trading between Moulmein and the Straits had been attacked and murdered while searching for water. A party sent out as a punitive expedition discovered their remains, and being attacked drove the Ōnges off with great loss to them. They also burnt down a few communal huts, several canoes being found hanging up, in one, one particularly large one. One Ōnge was captured and taken to Port Blair but he died soon after without his language being found out or understood.

An attempt of the Chief Commissioner to land in 1874, met with the same ill success. In 1878 it was found that the Ōnges visited Macpherson Straits and the Cinque islands, canoes being seen in Portman Bay. In 1880 while on a trip to the Nicobars, Colonel Cadell and Portman visited Jackson Creek, Little Andaman, to be attacked by a great number of Ōnges. On the return trip however, a few showed signs of friendship in fact they embraced the Andamanese sent ashore. This was the first demonstration of friendship on the part of the Ōnges, and numerous presents were left behind to still further encourage the peaceful intentions already shown. However another group of Ōnges seen still further up the coast attacked the party sent to meet them forcing them to take to the sea.

The objective of the settlement was now if possible to capture a few Ōnges and by humane treatment conciliate them, loading them with presents on their release and return to the tribe.

In 1883 occurred an event on South Cinque which led to the conciliation and subsequent friendliness of these aborigines. An old Ōnge, who was taken to be a Jarawa, was captured. Finding traces of a large party there, an expedition was fitted out for their capture. 8 men, 6 women and 10 children were subsequently taken. Of these some eleven individuals were

LITERATE IN VERNACULAR																						
HINDI				PUNJABI														OTHERS				
Lands or Mahajans		Others		Total			Gurmukhi		Lands or Mahajans		Nagri		Tunhi		Persian		OTHERS					
Males	Females	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females			
18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37			
				174	173	1	6	1	153													
				1	1		1															
				15	15				12													
				14	12	1		1	12													
				144	144		4		120													
31				265	263	2	26		231	1	6	1										
				1	1				1													
				8	8				8													
31				3	3		1		2													
				253	251	2	25		220	1	6	1										
				6	5	1	5			1												
				6	5	1	5			1												
188	20			8,486	7,558	928	5,134	813	2,285	71	51	44	33		55							
1	1			143	91	52	82	48	8	1		5	1									
14	2			557	404	153	351	126	47	15	1	12	3		3							
8	3			712	574	138	454	111	118	14		13	1		1							
165	14			7,074	6,489	585	4,247	530	2,112	41	50	14	26		52							
161	9			2,621	2,298	323	750	224	1,433	68	45	41	33		27							
				23	11	12	5	6	5	1		5	1									
12	2			134	71	63	37	37	30	14	1	12	3									
5	1			192	127	65	50	38	70	14		13	1									
144	6			2,272	2,079	193	658	143	1,322	89	44	11	28		27							
18	11			5,818	5,226	592	4,378	587	842	3	5	2			1							
1	1			120	80	40	77	40	3													
2				421	332	89	314	88	17	1					1							
3	2			519	446	73	404	78	42													
12	8			4,758	4,368	390	3,583	386	780	2	5	2										

*Cultural Anthropology.*—Little is really known about the cultural anthropology of the Ônges, no doubt on account of their comparative isolation and natural timidity. The few superficial cultural differences have already been remarked on, but a vast field of research awaits the anthropologist of the future\*. Portman was able to collate a vocabulary of some hundred words of their language, but their psychology, morals, superstitions, religious beliefs, or mythology have not yet been discovered and as a result are excluded from the following resumé of their cultural developments.

*Government and Tribal Communities.*—Little Andaman is divided between various septs, the names of which are found under the heading "Tribal Distribution". Each sept possesses a stretch of territory or hunting ground which has definitely recognized boundaries. Any intrusion on to this hunting ground is regarded as a sufficient occasion for the outbreak of inter-sept warfare, even though the different septs may be related by marriage.

*Habitation.*—Each sept occupies a large circular communal hut which is generally built on the sea-shore, but it is not unusual, when the coast is exposed to the full force of the monsoon or in the season for collecting fruit and honey for all its occupants to take to the jungle. These huts are ingeniously made, with a frame of circular cane-work rising to a point. Over this thatching is neatly bound. Around the hut are a series of small raised cane platforms used for sleeping purposes. Trophies of the chase by way of ornament are suspended from the roof of the hut. Buckets made of logs and sometimes of giant bamboo are found suspended in the huts as well as nets and baskets. The bamboos are collected on the shore, having drifted there from Burma.

*Tribal Government.*—There is a nominal chief, but to use Man's words while describing the Andamanese system of internal government "Communism modified by authority" holds sway; a feature common to most primitive tribes. The elders of the sept undoubtedly possess an authority almost equal to that of the chief.

*Marriage.*—Marriage is usually exogamous, sometimes the wife goes and lives with the sept of the husband and at other times the husband joins the sept of the wife. One or two cases are on record where man and wife are both of the same sept. The Ônges marry quite young being perhaps only ten or eleven years old and not fully developed. The writer has on several occasions witnessed a marriage. The ceremony was very simple and consisted in an elder of the sept taking the wrist of his daughter and place it in the hands of the young man of the visiting sept. The girl then became his wife and he was free to take her away provided the girl did not release herself and runaway in the interior, in which case she was free to go back to her sept. This actually happened in the writer's presence, much to the annoyance of the would-be husband. Consummation of the marriage and pregnancy likewise appear to take place before the bride attains maturity, and a woman may be a grandmother when she is 30 years old or younger. The average age attained by the healthy is perhaps not much more than 40 years, and persons known to the writer 30 years ago as children have within his knowledge declined and died when they were about 40 years old.

*Divorce.*—To leave a wife appears to be a breach of tribal morality. The writer came across a case where a man deserted his wife and went to live with another sept. On his return to his own sept to live with his former wife he was much scolded by an old woman of the sept and was told to go away again.

*Death and Burial.*—Nothing is known about the burial ceremony. They preserve the jaw-bones of deceased relatives which is not unlike the Great Andamanese custom.

*Ornaments and Attire.*—The Ônges possess no broad tasselled belts as common among friendly tribes of Great Andamanese, and their women-folk wear a tassel of yellow fibre in front in the place of the leaf worn by the women of the Great Andaman coastal tribes. The yellow dried skin of a dendrobium orchid is used for decorative purposes, while white clay is smeared by both sexes on their faces and body sometimes in ornamental patterns.

\* Provided, that is, that the Ônge survives long enough.



from extermination for a period long enough to enable it to adapt itself to the change in its contacts and environment, the period of decline seems to give way again to one of increase. The Tasmanian is extinct but the Maori is at last reviving. In the case of the Andamanese the period required for adaptation is likely to be abnormally prolonged on account of the exceedingly long period during which these islanders have been isolated in a peculiar environment of their own to which they have become specially adapted. They appear incidentally unable to survive if without the shelter of the forest to which they have become accustomed (*vide* Portman, *History of our Relations with the Andamanese*, page 875).

J. H. H.

## CHAPTER V (d).

### Points of affinity between the Semangs and the Andamanese.

It has been mentioned at the beginning of this chapter that the Semangs of the Malay Peninsula are the nearest in type to the Andamanese. Sir R. Temple, in his Census Report of 1901, has laid down certain points of affinity between the Andamanese and the Semangs; the publication recently of a book entitled *Among the Forest Dwarfs of Malaya* by Paul Schebesta has drawn the link still closer, as being the latest original research on the subject.

The "Orang-Utan", or Forest men of Malaya, inhabit the dense forests in the Kedah, Patani, Perak, Kelantan, and Pahang districts of the Malay Peninsula. Like the Andamanese, they lead a typically nomadic life, ever in search of food and game, and may be classed as being relics of the so-called "Bamboo-age". As a type the Semang seems to be more akin to the Ōnge-Jarawa group of Andamanese than to the Northern group. A comparison of illustrations in Schebesta's book with photographs taken of Ōnges exhibits a similarity of general physical features, stature, physiognomy, and expression, which lead one to believe that both groups are very closely related and undoubtedly identical in origin. A similarity is recorded in customs, habits and primitive cultural implements, which fully substantiates this premise.

**Cultural Affinities.**—Habitations. Huts are of the ordinary lean-to type as found among the northern groups of Andamanese, and are thatched with palm leaves fastened together by means of rattan strips. There is no habitation of any kind resembling the Ōnge-Jarawa communal hut; but the Semangs erect raised cane-work beds such as are found among the Ōnges and not among the northern group of Andamanese. There appears to be among the Semang no such segregation of sexes as is common among the Andamanese.

**Weapons.**—The bow used by the Semangs is identical with that used by the Ōnges, with no special markings on it. Of recent years however, owing to alien influences, the bow is becoming obsolete among the Semangs, and has been superseded by the blowpipe borrowed from the Ple and Jabai tribes.

**Burial Customs.**—Nothing is known of Ōnge burial customs, but the Semangs, like the Andamanese of the northern group, bury their dead. Both races place food on the grave so that the spirit may be nourished, and make aggressive demonstrations to frighten away the evil spirits of the dead. Like the Andamanese, the Semangs immediately desert the spot, but return after a fixed period of mourning to celebrate a feast for the dead person. If there is any disinterment of bones later, as among the Andamanese, Schebesta makes no mention of it.

**EDUCATION (BY RELIGION AND AGE).**  
**DISTRICTS AND STATES—continued.**

**LITERATE IN VERNACULAR**

LITERATE IN VERNACULAR																					Serial No
HINDI				PUNJABI														OTHERS.			
Lands or Mahayani		Others		Total			Gurmukhi		Lands or Mahayani		Nagri		Tanjri		Persian		Persons	Males	Females		
Males	Females	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females		
18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37		
10				132	132		6		126								...				
1				5	5				5												
9				7	7		1		6												
				120	120		5		115												
																</					



## CHAPTER V (c).

## Distribution and Movement of the Aboriginal Population.

Of the aboriginal population only the friendly Great Andaman tribes were counted, while the Onges, Jarawas and Sentinelese were estimated.

The following table gives the figures for the various friendly Andamanese tribes of Great Andaman as they stood at the beginning of 1931:—

	Men.	Women.	Boys.	Girls.
Yero . . . . .	9	20	4	1
Half Bred . . . . .	2	2	6	2
Kora . . . . .	6	12	2	4
Kedo . . . . .	..	1	..	..
Half Bred . . . . .	1	..	..	..
Chariar . . . . .	4	4	..	..
Half Bred . . . . .	..	..	..	1
Balawa . . . . .	..	..	..	..
Half Bred . . . . .	1	..	1	..
Bojigyal . . . . .	1	..	..	..
Tabo . . . . .	1	5	..	..
Total Pure Bred . . . . .	21	42	6	5=74
Half Bred . . . . .	4	2	7	3=16
	25	44	13	8=90

The total is only 90 against 209 in 1921 or a decrease of 57 per cent. During the preceding decade the decrease amounted to 54 per cent. The causes for the decrease have already been explained in the chapter on the Andaman Home. It is certain that very few pure blooded Andamanese of the friendly Great Andaman tribes will survive another decade. Most of these Andamanese have lost tribal cohesion but they nevertheless often cling to some extent to their territory. For instance the writer failed to persuade a solitary couple at Port Cornwallis to join the remaining friendly tribes at Havelock in order to be able to give them some medical attention while a few Chariars from Landfall island could only be persuaded to live at Havelock during the monsoon on the promise that they would be taken to Landfall after the monsoon. It was desirable to bring them away from Landfall as some suffered from diseases which required medical treatment.

Table showing the estimated population of Onges, Jarawas, and Sentinelese:—

	1921.	1931.
1. Onges . . . . .	346	250
2. Jarawas . . . . .	114	70
3. Sentinelese . . . . .	117	50

*The Onges.*—The Onges were estimated in 1921 at 346 persons. In the present Census they were estimated at 250 persons only. There has been a considerable decrease in this population mainly from deaths due to influenza and malaria which caused several septis on the south and west coast almost to disappear while most of the children at Jackson creek were found to suffer from enlarged spleens so badly that they could only walk with difficulty. The present estimate may however be on the low side and it is hoped to verify it in the coming cold weather.

*The Sentinelese.*—Very little is known of the number of aborigines which inhabit Sentinel Islands. Like the Jarawas they are entirely hostile. The present estimate of 50 persons is made on conclusions arrived at from several visits during the last decade and after counting the number of huts found





[illegible]

## CHAPTER VI.

## (a) The Penal Settlement.

The Penal Settlement was formed in 1858 after the Indian Mutiny as a solution to the difficulty of segregating the large number of mutineers, and also as a further attempt to establish a civilized population in the Andamans with the object of preventing the murder of mariners when sailing ships were wrecked, as they not infrequently were on the coasts inhabited by the aborigines, or put in to obtain water.

The system of treating prisoners was adopted from the original colony in the Straits Settlement, where convicts were divided into four classes and promoted from one class to another after definite periods of good behaviour or reduced to a lower class for any lapse of good conduct, the best behaved being selected as "sirdars" or "tindals" with a certain amount of authority over their fellow-convicts.

The penal system was revised from time to time according to the conclusions of the various committees appointed to investigate existing conditions. At one time conditions were too severe, perhaps unavoidably so, owing to the fact that a number of desperadoes of the mutiny had to be guarded extramurally without the prospect of ever returning to their homes. Later the policy was to ameliorate the conditions, and later again to make them more severe and deterrent because the Andamans became too attractive. The object, however, was always to reform the criminal by gradual relaxation of discipline over a decade, while holding out the prospect of a semi-free self-supporting existence during the latter half of his sentence.

Finally in 1921 the Jails Commission recommended the total abolition of the Andamans as a Penal Settlement. At that time the Settlement was administered by the Chief Commissioner assisted by 8 officers of the Andamans Commission and a subordinate overseer to every thousand convicts. No convict could be punished without a quasi-judicial inquiry held by an Assistant Commissioner, however trivial the offence might have been. The time of the overseers was fully taken up in posting convicts to various works supervising the issue and cooking of rations, preparing ration accounts, issuing clothing, inspecting convict stations and inquiring into complaints and offences. Consequently the enforcement of discipline rested to a great extent with the convict petty officers.

A convict on arrival was kept in the Cellular Jail for six months under strict discipline. During the day he had to complete a given task, such as pounding coir, or extracting coconut oil, at night he was kept in solitary confinement in a cell. After six months, provided he behaved well he was promoted to the 3rd class in which hard labour was still extracted from him but under less rigid discipline.

He was released from the Jail and posted to a gang working free from confinement except in a barrack at night. Under these conditions he had to pass four and a half years before being eligible for promotion as a petty officer or for domestic service. He still received convict rations and was not eligible for gratuity. He remained a further five years in 2nd class during which he received dry rations as well as a gratuity of 12 annas per mensem. Throughout these ten years he wore distinctive convict clothing according to the nature of his crime, an iron neck band and a wooden ticket indicating his number, the nature of his crime and the date of his conviction. Promotion to the first class made him eligible for a self-supporter's ticket, i.e., he was allowed to earn his own living, to possess property, to send for his wife from India or contemplate the possibility of obtaining a woman to marry from the limited number of eligible women confined in the local female jail.

Fanatics and desperate criminals were kept in the Jail, habitual criminals and those convicted locally of serious offences were kept in separate gangs under different conditions and wearing distinctive clothing.

Female convicts were kept in a walled enclosure, slept in dormitories and were given suitable work. After five years they were allowed to enter



The most satisfactory result of the revised system is however the improved moral standard of the community. Many families from India and Burma have joined their respective husbands so that there are now 1,004 married convicts' wives with 1,447 children.

The most homogeneous communities in the Andamans are the Bhantus, Mappillas, Karens and Burmans. The Bhantus are a criminal tribe from the United Provinces. Most of the men are convicts with life sentences. They have been allowed to settle in the Andamans on the land with their families. Their children are being educated in their village school while as they grow up they find work in the local match factory, saw mills, etc. The total population of Bhantus in the Andaman is 285.

Male Adults	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	91
Female Adults	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	92
Boys	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	59
Girls	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	43

Had the families remained in India they would have been brought up to the hereditary criminal calling of their tribe. A note on the Bhantus is given in the Appendix.

The Mappillas were transported to the Andamans after the Malabar rebellion. A considerable number brought their families and settled on the land or set up as petty shopkeepers. Some of those have been released but have elected to remain in the Andamans because they find life easier than in their original home. As some point out, they have only to pay the Government tax whereas in India they had to pay their landlords two-thirds of their crops. Nevertheless it is reported that most of them will go as soon as all the Mappilla convicts are released. There are 1,885 Mappillas, of whom 714 are females, 365 of them being married. The Mappillas have separate villages with schools for their children.

The Karens form a separate free colony in the Middle Andaman near Stewart Sound. They migrated from Bassein in the year 1925 on the promise of a grant of land and employment in the Forest Department. All are Christians of the Baptist sect. At the time of the Census there were 133 males and 130 females. So long as the men can find forest employment in the Andamans they are likely to be permanent settlers.

*Burmese.*—During the last 5 years a considerable number of Burmans have brought their families to the Andamans and there are 400 Burmese females out of which 212 are married. Like the Bhantus, Mappillas and Karens they have separate schools for their children, and they have a Pongyi-chaung for religious worship.

As a result of the present policy it is therefore apparent that a free colony is in process of formation. The young generation will have their roots in the Andamans and as they grow up they will want to find work and thus replace the convict. Until then however some years must elapse during which the convicts must carry on the work of the Settlement. The Andamans seem to be ideal for the accidental type of prisoner who has committed a single capital offence in a brawl or owing to some dispute over his land in a fit of passion or perhaps owing to a vendetta forced on him by his tribal laws or as in the case of so many young Burmans has committed a single dacoity in a spirit of youthful exuberance. None of these men are real criminals, and it is just and fitting that such persons, instead of being compelled to spend their lives in intramural confinement surrounded by all types of habitual criminals, should be able to lead a normal life with their families, in exile it is true, but in not unpleasant surroundings where they have every chance of working out their own salvation and obliterating any stigma that may have marred their past career.

# EDUCATION (BY RELIGION AND AGE).

## DISTRICTS AND STATES—continued.

## LITERATE IN VERNACULAR

HINDI				PUNJABI														OTHERS			Serial No
Lands or Mahajans		Others		Total			Gurmukhi		Lands or Mahajans		Nagri		Tankri		Persian		Persons	Males	Females		
Males.	Females	Males	Females.	Persons	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females					
18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37		
418	4			87	86	1	3	1	88								205	189	16	1	
8																	5	4	1	2	
4																	2	2		3	
23																	14	18	1	4	
389	4			87	86	1	3	1	88								184	170	14	5	
418	4			84	84		1		83								185	104	1	6	
3																	3	3		7	
4																	2	2		8	
23																	12	11	1	9	
389	4			84	84		1		83								88	88		10	
																				11	
																				12	
																				13	
																				14	
																				15	
				82	80	2	15	2			2		63							16	
				4	3	1	1	1					3							17	
				5	5		1						4							18	
				73	72	1	14	1			2		57							19	
				71	70	1	7	1					63							20	
				4	3	1	1	1					2							21	
				5	5		1						4							22	
				62	62		5						57							23	
																				24	
																				25	
																				26	
																				27	
																				28	
																				29	
																				30	
				753	735	21	2	2	733	18		1								31	
				38	37	1		1	37											32	
				58	57	1			57	1										33	
				660	641	19	2	1	639	17		1								34	
				753	734	19	1		733	18		1								35	
				37	37				37											36	
				58	57	1			57	1										37	
				658	640	18	1		639	17		1								38	
197	3	5		573	568	5	188	1	3		53		348	4						39	
8				17	18	1	8						13	1						40	
13		1		39	37	2	11	1			5		31	1						41	
178	3	4		517	515	2	149		3		49		313	2						42	
197	3	5		558	551	5	113	1	3		53		348	4						43	
8				19	15	1	5						10	1						44	
13		1		38	38	2	10	1			5		21	1						45	
178	3	4		502	500	2	144		3		48		315	2						46	
				2	2		2													47	
																				48	
				2	2		2													49	
				782	741	21	110	6	145		333	15	73		14					50	
				29	29		7		2		14		2		4					51	
				61	55	6	12	1	3		33	5	4		10					52	
				672	657	15	121	5	140		324	10	73							53	
				696	679	17	83	2	142		353	15	71		14					54	
				22	22				2		14		2		4					55	
				59	50	6	7	1	3		28	5	4		10					56	
				618	607	11	82	1	137		323	10	65							57	



## Admissions and death rate per 1,000 in various diseases.

Diseases for which treated.

Year.	Diseases for which treated.										Total.			
	Malaria.		Pulmonary Tuberculosis.		Pneumonia.		Dysentery.		Diarrhoea.		Influenza.		Other Diseases.	
	Admissions.	Deaths.	Admissions.	Deaths.	Admissions.	Deaths.	Admissions.	Deaths.	Admissions.	Deaths.	Admissions.	Deaths.	Admissions.	Deaths.
1892	129	14	1,072	4-4	..	..	86	6	61	2	..	..	404	15
1893	133	7	1,081	2	..	..	118	5-6	82-5	2	..	..	439	13-5
1894	122	7-9	1,176	4	..	..	80	4	66	1-5	..	..	422	14
1895	161	13	1,231	3-5	..	..	36	..	55	..	..	..	1,895-5	36-3
1896	91	4-9	1,434	3-2	11-5	5	5-5	..	36-5	..	..	..	286-6	4-7
1897	109-8	3-1	1,320	2-2	14	4-3	33	..	31	..	..	..	2,028	11-8
1898	111-1	3-2	1,351	2-2	10-2	4-1	23-5	..	..	..	..	..	1,901-8	21-7
1899	149-6	4-9	1,077-1	4-5	18-2	6	56-6	..	25-3	..	..	..	1,442-5	23-37
1900	94-5	7-4	927-8	4-7	10-2	7-0	58-0	1-4	25-1	..	..	..	1,741-08	39
1901	91-0	3-7	981-6	1-9	15	4-4	67-8	..	46-0	..	..	..	1,650-3	36-7
1902	93-0	6-0	993-4	2-4	17-8	6-0	74-1	..	44	..	..	..	1,251-9	20-99
1903	77-3	2-8	942-2	7-26	12-2	4-68	63-5	1-6	29-4	..	..	..	1,400-0	21-75
1904	83-7	2-2	839-4	1-7	13-3	4-8	53-1	1-6	19-6	..	..	..	1,392-3	22-4
1905	59-1	3-6	1,311-7	3-2	23-2	10-1	52-3	3-8	43-7	1-1	..	..	1,871-3	40-7
1906	53-4	5-0	924-2	1-5	18-3	8-2	49-7	2-5	47-0	1-7	..	..	1,477-0	30-7
1907	67-3	5-03	1,018-8	1-7	18-0	7-3	62-5	2-4	44-7	1-2	..	..	1,515-6	38-85
1908	91-1	6-1	856-8	2-4	18-8	7-5	62-5	1-9	53-7	..	..	..	375-7	18-3
1909	131-0	10-0	1,208-7	3-0	12-6	6-0	56-4	2-2	48-8	1-3	192-6	10-7	1,638-7	52-9
1910	67-3	4-3	870-6	2-0	12-0	6-0	63-0	..	34-0	..	..	..	375-7	18-3
1911	41-1	3-9	592-4	1-35	6-1	2-7	57-5	..	24-0	..	..	..	1,508-6	37-25
1912	37-0	1-2	372-6	2-6	8-4	3-6	43-2	..	20-0	..	..	..	1,115-2	16-25
1913	71-4	7-5	330-6	3-2	8-4	3-6	43-2	..	20-0	..	..	..	740-6	16-69
1914	51-3	6-6	372-1	4-0	6-3	3-2	21-0	..	25-7	..	..	..	361-0	10-7
1915	22-1	1-9	279-5	1-8	5-1	1-7	25-0	1-1	16-3	..	..	..	325-3	9-9
1916	22-1	1-1	204-2	2-25	7-1	2-7	28-8	..	9-9	..	..	..	312-2	26-5
1917	10-1	1-1	123-5	1-34	5-1	2-1	32-4	..	3-4	..	..	..	613-2	19-25
1918	13-1	1-1	122-59	1-59	5-8	2-01	35-59	..	21-63	..	..	..	420-48	11-87
1919	13-1	1-1	122-59	1-59	5-8	2-01	35-59	..	21-63	..	..	..	479-69	12-11

**EDUCATION (BY RELIGION AND AGE).**  
**DISTRICTS AND STATES—continued**

LITERATE IN VERNACULAR																					Serial No
HINDI				PUNJABI												OTHERS					
Lands or Mahajans		Others		Total			Gurmukhi		Lands or Mahajans		Nagri		Tantri		Persian						
Males	Females	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females		
18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37		
				52	49	3	49	3									.	.		1	
				7	7		7					.					.	.		2	
				5	5		5										.	.		3	
				40	37	3	37	3	.			..		.			.	.		4	
				8	7	1		1						7			.	.		5	
														.			.	.		6	
				8	7	1		1						7			.	.		7	
				6	6		2		3					1			.	.		8	
				6	6		2		3					1			.	.		9	
																	.	.		10	
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																	.	.		63	
																	.	.		64	
																	.	.		65	



**EDUCATION (BY RELIGION AND AGE).**  
**DISTRICTS AND STATES—continued.**

LITERATE IN VERNACULAR																						
HINDI				PUNJABI														OTHERS.				
Lands or Mahajans		Others		Total			Gurmukhi		Lands or Mahajans		Nagri		Tanki		Persian		OTHERS.			Serial No		
Males	Females	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females			
18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37			
42				4,422	4,093	335	2,531	276	1,219	7	319	50			24	2	5	4	1	1		
				54	38	21	25	20	5		3	1								2		
5				289	222	47	128	34	70	2	21	11			2					3		
37				373	327	46	180	34	96	2	42	10			9					4		
				3,732	3,511	221	2,197	188	1,048	3	253	28			12	2	5	4	1	5		
37				2,303	2,160	143	750	89	1,074	6	318	47			20	2	1	1		6		
				21	12	9	4	8	5		3	1								7		
				129	104	25	19	14	62	1	21	10			2					8		
5				200	180	20	49	9	84	2	43	9			5					9		
32				1,852	1,664	89	678	57	923	8	250	27			13	2	1	1		10		
3				2,009	1,819	190	1,738	187	80	1	1	2					...		...	11		
				32	20	12	20	12									...		...	12		
				185	114	31	107	20	7	1							...		...	13		
				158	132	26	125	25	7			1					...		...	14		
3				1,684	1,553	131	1,486	130	68		1	1					...		...	15		
				71	71		43		23		1				4	...	3	3		16		
				1	1		1									...	...	...		17		
				4	4		3		1							...	...	...		18		
				12	12		6		2						4	...	...	...		19		
				54	54		33		20		1					...	3	3		20		
325	11			1,558	1,495	63	788	30	533	13	151	20			23					21		
4				7	6	1	3	1	1		2									22		
6	1			73	68	5	45	3	15		7	2			1					23		
28	2			147	137	10	72	4	61	2	3	4			1					24		
287	7			1,331	1,284	47	668	22	456	11	139	14			31					25		
206	6			816	777	39	248	16	371	8	144	15			16		...			26		
4				3	3				1		2						...			27		
3	1			37	33	4	11	2	14		7	2			1	...				28		
18	2			82	74	8	24	4	47		3	4								29		
183	3			684	687	27	211	10	309	8	132	9			15					30		
				574	558	16	521	13	35	3	2									31		
				4	3	1	3	1	1											32		
				34	33	1	32	1	1		1									33		
				47	48	1	45	1	1	1	1									34		
				489	478	13	441	11	33	2	2									35		
118	5			112	103	6	2	1	101	1	3	4								36		
3				1	1		1													37		
12	1			10	9	1			9	1										38		
103	4			101	98	6	1	1	82		3	4								39		
1				56	54	2	19		28	1	2	1			7					40		
				1	1		1													41		
				8	8		3		4											42		
1				47	45	2	15		22	1	2	1			6					43		
																				44		
440				3,163	3,123	37	1,774	36	1,193		152	1			7		7	7		45		
17				2	1	1	1	1									...	...	...	46		
70				104	102	2	48	2	49		5						...	...	...	47		
353				312	303	9	145	9	148		10						1	1	...	48		
				2,745	2,720	25	1,560	24	996		137	1			7		6	6		49		
412				1,549	1,533	16	370	15	1,013		147	1			3					50		
				1		1	1	1												51		
17				66	64	2	15	2	45		4						...	...	...	52		
62				172	170	2	38	2	123		9						...	...	...	53		
333				1,310	1,288	11	317	10	845		134	1			3					54		
																				55		
				1,472	1,451	21	1,361	21	82		4				4					56		
				1	1		1													57		
				36	36		33		2		1									58		
				120	113	7	102	7	11											59		
				1,315	1,301	14	1,235	14	69		3				4					60		
																				61		
17				92	92		2		39		1						7	7		62		
				9	9				2											63		
				16	16		1		14		1						1	1		64		
13				74	74		1		73								6	6		65		

Rs. 50,000 lower than the best offer from outside the Andamans. Shares in this property can now be held only by members of the local-born community, and as it promises to provide a steady income it will benefit many of the members and their descendants.

*Occupation.*—There are 695 earners among the local-born community and of these 270 persons are in Government employ in various capacities, 278 persons earn their livelihood by agriculture and 125 follow various other callings as shown in the table below. The problem of the future is to find occupation for the increasing numbers of this community. The number of Government servants will diminish as the convict element becomes less in the Andamans. Suitable land for agriculture is limited, and it is very doubtful whether agricultural produce other than coconuts can ever be exported from the Andamans to compete in the Indian market. Land suitable for coconut cultivation is also limited. If the population of the Andamans is to be self-supporting it is essential that they should produce something for export to balance the cost of necessary imports. Any development of industry requires capital, and as has been shown above, the accumulation of capital has been seriously interfered with in the past. The only other important product of the Andamans is timber, the exploitation of which has always been more or less a Government monopoly. The Forest Department has recognized the needs of the local community and gives them a small share in the exploitation of timber for export. Further development in this direction will help the population to maintain themselves on an economic basis.

*Occupations of Local-Born Population returned at the Census of 1931.*

Occupation.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
Agricultural Field-men and agricultural Inspectors . . . . .	4	4	..
Cultivating Owners . . . . .	150	141	6
Cultivating Tenants . . . . .	119	112	7
Cultivating Labourers . . . . .	9	9	..
Clerks, Forest Department . . . . .	33	33	..
Clerks, in other offices . . . . .	67	67	..
Forest Department Labourers . . . . .	57	57	..
Foresters . . . . .	9	9	..
Forest Rangers . . . . .	4	4	..
Gunners . . . . .	4	4	..
Chaudhari . . . . .	8	8	..
Motor Drivers . . . . .	11	11	..
Motor Owner . . . . .	1	1	..
Engine Drivers (moozy, lascars, and other employees on boats) . . . . .	41	41	..
Sweepers . . . . .	3	3	..
Goldsmiths . . . . .	4	4	..
Mason . . . . .	1	1	..
Tailors . . . . .	4	2	2
Blacksmith . . . . .	1	1	..
Carpenter . . . . .	1	1	..
Wadlerman . . . . .	1	1	..
Fishermen . . . . .	5	5	..
Grazers . . . . .	2	2	..
Sawyers . . . . .	10	10	..
Plantation clerk . . . . .	1	1	..
Planters . . . . .	5	5	..
Post and Telegraph service . . . . .	5	5	..
Overseer . . . . .	1	1	..
Timber Contractor . . . . .	1	1	..



The year 1927 saw the beginning of the Agricultural department with an Agricultural Officer and a staff of a clerk, a fieldman and a labour gang of 10 men. The department has slowly developed during the last four years and now a staff of 2 Inspectors, 2 fieldmen and a labour gang of 95 men are employed in carrying out its activities in the 2 agricultural stations, 1 coconut plantation, 1 coffee garden and 16 village demonstration plots. The work of the Department consists of experimenting at the agricultural stations with all crops of local importance and in demonstrating the proved results of these experiments on the cultivators' own plots selected in villages centrally situated. One of the objects is to improve the local method of paddy cultivation and the varieties cultivated. Seeds of some of the best varieties cultivated in India and Burma have been imported and grown in comparison with the best of the local varieties and the seeds which prove best in yield and quality are distributed to cultivators.

To show the advantages of careful cultivation and economic transplanting of seedlings, demonstration plots on the cultivator's own lands have been started. There the cultivators themselves do all the work under expert advice, and it is hoped that this arrangement will influence other cultivators in the neighbourhood. The department also devotes its attention to experiments with coconuts, sugarcane, cotton, *arhar*, *jowar*, *ragi* and tapioca as well as to the introduction of improved implements and manures and the organization of an annual agricultural exhibition and a ploughing competition.

Development of agriculture is essential for the food production of the islands but as has been found elsewhere the cultivator is conservative in his own methods and some years must elapse before the benefits of improved agriculture can be brought home to the ryot.

The total area under cultivation as furnished by the Revenue Assistant Commissioner is as follows :—

	Acres.
Paddy . . . . .	4,123
Sugarcane . . . . .	97
Turmeric . . . . .	14
Maize . . . . .	4
Pulses . . . . .	118
Melons and Water Melons . . . . .	21
Vegetables and other fruits . . . . .	367
Coffee . . . . .	95
Tea . . . . .	163
Coconut . . . . .	3,786
Rubber . . . . .	276
<b>Total</b> . . . . .	<b>9,064</b>
 Grazing grounds . . . . .	 10,630
 <b>Total cleared area</b> . . . . .	 <b>19,694</b>

Of the above, the rubber plantations have been closed since last year, because the cost of production of rubber exceeded the market value while the tea gardens have for the most part fallen into disuse for some years past. Further, land under cultivation is decreasing mainly because Mappilla convicts who had taken up agricultural tenures have returned to their provinces on release.

There was an over-production of paddy last year and many of the cultivators have been left with their surplus stock, owing to the fact that rice can be imported at a considerably lower rate from Burma than it can be produced

**EDUCATION (BY RELIGION AND AGE)**  
**DISTRICTS AND STATES—concluded.**

LITERATE IN VERNACULAR																				
HINDI				PUNJABI														OTHERS		
Lands or Mahajani		Others		Total			Gurmukhi		Lands or Mahajani		Nagri		Tanjari		Persian		OTHERS			
Males.	Females	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	
18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	
128																				
4																				
10																				
118																				
9				40	40		40													
1				2	2		2													
8				38	38		38													
588	7	35		4,478	4,234	244	2,024	182	1,580	26	249	25	225	9	156	2				
4				23	18	5	8	4	7	1	1	1	1							
35	2	4		170	155	15	73	13	55	1	10	1	8	9						
77	1	7		493	392	31	189	25	178	1	28	2	19	2	27	1				
470	4	24		3,883	3,669	183	1,803	140	1,339	23	210	22	197	7	120	1				
551	7	35		2,412	2,344	68	395	21	1,444	26	235	14	198	6	77	1				
3				9	8	1			6	1	1	1	1							
35	2	4		86	84	2	14		49	1	10	1	7	4						
73	1	7		298	258	8	38	3	184	1	28	2	18	2	10					
448	4	24		2,051	1,994	57	343	18	1,235	23	186	11	167	4	63	1				
23				1,844	1,720	124	1,578	121	70		8	2	15		49	1				
3				14	10	4	9	4	1											
31				73	63	9	58	9	3						2					
				137	119	18	99	17	5						15	1				
				1,621	1,528	93	1,412	91	61		8	2	15		32					
				53	43	10	1	2	34		2	8	6		1					
				4	4				3				1							
				9	9				7				1							
				40	30	10	1	2	24		2	8	3		1					
				169	127	42	50	38	32		4	1	12	3	29					
				8	4	4	1	4							8					
				11	6	5	3	5	3						1					
				160	117	33	47	29	29		4	1	12	3	25					
5,732	123			3,168	3,000	168	649	90	2,263	75	60	1	25				12	12		
88	18			43	34	9	10	5	24	4										
277	8			187	145	22	38	12	108	10	3									
489	14			234	218	16	59	10	153	6	8									
4,888	91			2,722	2,603	119	544	62	1,983	55	51	1	25				12	12		
5,478	124			2,833	2,719	150	429	79	2,204	70	60	1	25							
80	14			41	37	8	9	4	24	4										
216	8			158	138	22	27	12	106	10	3									
373	14			216	202	14	47	9	149	5	6									
4,804	88			2,453	2,347	108	346	54	1,825	57	51	1	25							
55	1			294	278	18	220	11	58	5							2	2		
				2	1	1	1	1												
				9	9		9													
				17	15	2	12	1	3	1							2	2		
57	1			288	253	13	198	9	55	4										
202				4	4				4								10	10		
18																				
61																				
32				1	1				1								10	10		
31				3	3				3											
1	4																			
	4																			
1	2																			



## CHAPTER IX.

## Distribution and Movement of the population of the Colony.

The total convict population in 1921 was 11,512 whereas the 1931 census shows 7,552. In order to illustrate the movement of the population and the effect on the formation of a free colony, the residents of the islands, excluding aborigines who are dealt with separately, may conveniently be classified under different heads as follows:—

	1921.	1931.	Increase.
1. Wives of Convicts . . . . .	230	1,004	774
2. Forest Department labour . . . . .	1,581	1,897	316
3. Match industry . . . . .	..	103	103
4. Children aged 0—15 . . . . .	1,427	4,075	2,648
5. Females over 15 years excluding wives of convicts	1,086	1,842	756
6. Ships' crews . . . . .	..	320	320
Total . . . . .	4,324	9,241	4,917

The following is the explanation of the differences:—

1. Wives of Convicts. The increase is due to many convicts having brought their families from India during the last decade.
- 2 and 3. Increase accounted for by labour brought from India since last census.
4. Increase of 2,648 children under 15 years of age is due mainly to children born of free women immigrants, mostly wives of convicts, who have come to the Andamans during the 10 years.
5. Increase mainly due to females who have come from India since last census.
6. This only includes crew of vessels temporarily in the Andamans.

The total free population, excluding convicts and aborigines, was 5,473 in 1921 whereas it is now 11,211. The free population has therefore increased by 5,738. An increase of 4,917 has been accounted for above, and the remainder, that is 821 in number, may be accounted for by assuming that they are ex-convicts and free immigrant labourers. There has been a decrease of 231 in the garrison, which in 1921 was 978 against 747 in 1931, but other free immigrants have also replaced that loss making a total of 1,052 in addition to the increase of 4,917 accounted for under 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6. These 1,052 may be assumed to have taken employment in the Andamans. Public Works Department works of construction which were formerly done by convict labour are now mainly carried out by free labour. Further about 2,000 acres of coconut plantations which were formerly worked by convict labour are now worked by free labour, while most of the men now employed by private individuals are free whereas formerly self-supporting convicts were employed.

The fertility tables of the local-born community, i.e., those born of convict fathers and of convict mothers are given below:—

## I.—Sex of First Born.

Natural Increase.	Number of females first born.	Percentage of such families where female children predominate.	Number of males first born.	Percentage of such families where male children predominate.	Number of females first born per 1,000 males first born.	Number of all persons enumerated.
Andamans . . . . .	246	49.1%	259	50.9%	814	603

# EDUCATION (BY RELIGION AND AGE).

## CITIES AND SELECTED TOWNS

## LITERATE IN VERNACULAR

HINDI				PUNJABI												OTHERS				Serial No	
Lands or Mahajans		Others		Total			Gurmukhi		Lands or Mahajans		Nagri		Tankri		Persian		Others				
Males	Females	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females		
18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37		
1,600	88	414	54	847	816	31	805	13	5	1	4	17			2		768	650	116	1	
11	5	6	4	1	1	1	1	1									13	4	9	2	
68	18	20	8	2	2	2	2	2									50	35	15	3	
191	17	26	7	53	51	2	51	2									88	75	14	4	
1,815	48	382	35	791	762	28	751	11	5	1	4	17			2		614	588	78	5	
1,360	62	310	45	50	29	21	25	3									512	424	88	6	
11	5	8	3	1	1	1	1	1									10	8	7	7	
72	11	12	8	1	1	1	1	1									47	34	13	8	
167	17	17	4	45	26	19	22	1									60	49	11	9	
1,110	28	278	30	787	787	10	780	10	5	1	4	17					395	338	57	10	
		5		1	1		1										93	38	11		
				50	50		50										1	1	12		
		5		746	736	10	729	10	5								91	91	14		
238	21	65															18	11	21	18	
11	2	8															3	2	1	19	
23		4															10	9	1	20	
204	19	55															68	68	21		
2		15															8	8	22		
1		1															60	60	24		
1		14															40	28	25		
		19	9														1		12	26	
		2	1														1		1	27	
		5	3														9	9	1	28	
		10	5														28	19	10	29	
1,640	362	2		4,561	3,589	972	2,845	587	429	126	258	231	1	8	56	20	104	61	43	31	
62	59			65	32	33	8	15	21		8	18					18	11	2	32	
139	70	2		478	339	150	242	69	44	32	42	49					9	5	4	33	
125	106			864	501	273	438	169	115	32	48	44					17	9	8	34	
1,324	183			3,163	2,637	516	2,161	394	249	62	170	120	1	8	56	20	65	36	29	35	
1,581	362			2,076	1,152	924	425	549	419	116	257	231	1	8	50	20				36	
52	58			64	31	33	8	17	20		3	18								37	
98	70			285	198	137	43	61	44	27	42	49								38	
123	106			540	278	262	123	160	113	30	43	44								39	
1,308	183			1,207	715	492	253	313	242	59	169	120	1	8	50	20				40	
40				2,425	2,400	25	2,400	25												41	
40				207	200	7	200	7												42	
				318	310	8	310	8												43	
				1,900	1,890	10	1,890	10												44	
13				5	5		5													45	
1				1	1		1													46	
12				4	4		4													47	
6				44	23	21	6	11	10	10	1				6					48	
1				1	1		1		1											49	
1				6	3	3	1	1	2	2										50	
4				31	19	12	5	9	7	8	1				6					51	
				7	5	2	5	2												52	
																				53	
				7	5	2	5	2												54	
																				55	
																				56	
																				57	
																				58	
																				59	
43				4,959	4,171	788	2,697	718	1,394	68	80	4					28	17	9	61	
1				113	81	32	53	28	27	4	1						2	1	1	62	
3				380	314	66	211	55	101	11	3						2			63	
8				610	531	79	373	66	256	12	2									64	
31				3,656	3,245	611	2,160	567	1,010	41	75	3					22	16	6	65	

## CHAPTER X.

## Birth-Place.

The statistics of birth-place by provinces are contained in Imperial Table VI. Statistics were also taken of birth-place by districts and these are given below. Out of 504 districts of India and Burma 347 are represented in the Andamans which of course is mainly due to the fact that convicts come to the Andamans from most provinces.

The following are the provinces of birth which are represented by over 150 individuals:—

	Persons.	Males.	Females.
Andamans . . . . .	4,244	2,269	1,975
Burma . . . . .	2,053	2,439	514
Madras . . . . .	2,754	1,897	857
United Provinces . . . . .	2,431	2,007	424
Punjab . . . . .	1,983	1,598	385
Bengal . . . . .	940	797	152
Bihar and Orissa . . . . .	619	564	55
Bombay . . . . .	495	435	60
Central India . . . . .	426	366	60
Assam . . . . .	152	134	18

The figures of the female immigrants are of considerable interest because the females, excepting 141 convicts, are voluntary immigrants, while 50 per cent. of the male population are convicts who cannot leave the Andamans at will. Of the females born outside the Andamans, Madras heads the list with 857. Of these 714 are Mappillas, 75 per cent. of whom will probably return to Malabar on the release of their husbands in the near future. Burma and the United Provinces, the Punjab and Bengal come next with 514, 424, 385 and 152 female residents. These figures give an indication of the proportion of the various races of which the future population will probably be composed. It is also apparent that the Burmese population is increasing to a considerable extent. Immigration of Burmese women is being encouraged for Burmans make the most suitable form of forest labour and forestry is the main industry of the islands. Judging by the influx of Burmese women in recent years it is probable that the Burmans will preponderate in the near future.

*Table showing the number of persons born in districts of India and Burma and enumerated in the Andamans and Nicobars.*

Birth Districts.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Birth Districts.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
<i>Ajmer-Merwara . . . . .</i>	21	21	..	<i>Bengal.</i>			
<i>Assam.</i>				Bakerganj . . . . .	91	78	13
Balpara Frontier Tract . . . . .	1	1	..	Bankura . . . . .	6	6	..
Cachar . . . . .	1	1	..	Barrham . . . . .	9	2	7
Goalpara . . . . .	7	7	..	Bogra . . . . .	11	8	3
Kamrup . . . . .	7	7	..	Burdwan . . . . .	18	18	2
Khasi States . . . . .	1	1	..	Cuttacung . . . . .	126	124	2
Lakhimpur . . . . .	21	26	5	Dacca . . . . .	82	54	28
Majipur State . . . . .	23	20	3	Darjeeling . . . . .	12	6	6
Naga Hills . . . . .	2	2	..	Dumai . . . . .	6	6	..
Norrong . . . . .	3	3	..	Faridpur . . . . .	37	36	11
Sailya Frontier Tract . . . . .	1	1	..	Hughly . . . . .	14	16	2
Sibsagar . . . . .	8	7	1	Huraah . . . . .	11	10	1
Sylhet . . . . .	23	44	7	Jalpaiguri . . . . .	5	3	2
<i>Baluchistan</i>				Jamun . . . . .	11	10	1
Kalot State . . . . .	1	1	..	Khulna . . . . .	27	20	7
Quetta Pabla . . . . .	2	2	..	Madnapore . . . . .	31	27	4
Sibi . . . . .	1	1	..	Marcho Lalail . . . . .	9	7	2
Unpurkai . . . . .	14	16	..	Miransnagh . . . . .	20	24	4
				Nadia . . . . .	4	4	..
				Saikhah . . . . .	111	122	2

**EDUCATION (BY RELIGION AND AGE).**  
**CITIES AND SELECTED TOWNS—continued.**

**LITERATE IN VERNACULAR**

HINDI.		PUNJABI														OTHERS			Serial No	
Lands or Mahajans		Others		Total			Gurmukhi		Lands or Mahajans		Nagri		Tankri		Persian		Persons	Males	Females	
Males	Females	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females				
18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	
42				2,225	1,932	280	726	239	1,161	46	52	1					1		1	1
1				45	85	10	11	8	24	2									2	2
3				172	173	39	51	32	82	7									3	3
7				366	327	39	88	32	237	6	2	1							4	4
31				1,642	1,444	196	578	167	818	31	50						1		5	5
				2,631	2,189	492	1,940	473	185	19	14								6	6
				87	45	32	42	20	8	2									7	7
				202	175	27	180	23	14	4	1								8	8
				241	203	36	185	38	18	5									9	9
				2,121	1,716	406	1,553	397	160	8	13								10	10
				80	76	4	19		44	2	13	2							11	11
				1	1						1								12	12
				5	5				4		1								13	13
				1		1				1									14	14
				73	70	3	19		40	1	11	2							15	15
1				20	17	3	12	2	4	1	1						1	1	16	16
				1	1				1										17	17
1				1	1				1										18	18
				18	15	3	12	2	2	1	1						1	1	19	19
				3		3		2				1							20	20
																			21	21
				1		1		1											22	22
				2		2		1				1							23	23
3,785	52			1,908	1,695	211	955	209	205		473				4	2	49	28	24	24
65	1			28	14	14	17	12								2	1	5	127	127
278	5			78	54	24	48	24	4		1						8		328	328
394	10			154	124	30	95	30	8		15						4		428	428
3,050	36			1,646	1,508	143	789	143	193		457				4		36	23	1320	1320
3,645	50			1,174	1,043	131	315	129	198		472					2			31	31
62	1			10	6	5	4	3											32	32
262	5			48	33	15	27	15	4		1								33	33
377	10			82	58	24	24	24	7		15								34	34
2,944	34			1,034	947	87	254	87	187		458								35	35
50				718	641	77	634	77	2		1								36	36
1				17	9	8	9	8											37	37
5				30	21	9	21	9											38	38
7				71	65	6	65	6											39	39
37				800	546	54	539	54	2		1				4				40	40
15	1			14	11	3	6	3	5								1	1	41	41
1				1		1		1									1	1	42	42
				1	1				1										43	43
14	1			12	10	2	6	2	4										44	44
																	2	2	45	45
																			46	46
																			47	47
																	2	2	48	48
																			49	49
																			50	50
48	3			3,606	2,323	1,283	1,780	1,257	378	7	74	18	91	1			136	96	4051	4051
2	1			168	69	97	60	35	5	1	8	1	1				11	4	152	152
8				413	202	211	173	205	15	1	9	5	6				12	8	153	153
39	2			547	322	325	249	221	60	2	7	2	84	1			112	84	154	154
38	3			2,480	1,730	750	1,293	736	288	3	55	10							155	155
				1,792	1,192	600	856	586	226	2	51	12	59				97	70	2756	2756
				68	27	41	18	39	5	1	3	1	1						57	57
				150	57	93	45	89	8		4	4	5				8	4	456	456
				252	138	114	85	113	47	1	1	1	52				11	7	458	458
				1,322	970	352	708	345	188	1	43	6					78	59	1960	1960
				1,628	963	665	912	663	43	2			8						61	61
				98	43	58	42	56											62	62
				249	133	116	133	116											63	63
				270	169	107	163	105	5	2									64	64
				1,005	619	365	574	386	38				7						65	65

Birth Districts.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Birth Districts.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
<i>Coorg.</i>				<i>United Provinces of Agra and Oudh.</i>			
Coorg	7	7	..	Agra	81	64	17
<i>Madras.</i>				Aligarh	87	69	18
Anantapur	18	16	2	Allahabad	49	38	11
Arcoot	31	21	10	Almora	7	5	2
Bellary	21	19	2	Azamgarh	23	19	4
Chingleput	16	10	6	Bahraich	67	54	13
Chittoor	12	9	3	Balla	20	17	3
Coimbatore.	73	62	11	Banda	16	12	4
Cuddapah	24	16	9	Bara Banki	64	49	15
Ganjam	41	36	5	Barilly	146	120	26
Godavari	67	52	15	Basti	27	21	6
Guntur	11	6	5	Benares	27	12	15
Kanara, South	24	20	4	Bijnor	46	33	13
Kistna	13	11	2	Budaun	59	43	15
Kurnool	24	22	2	Bulandshar	35	33	2
Madras	239	172	127	Cawnpore	95	71	24
Malabar	1,731	1,146	585	Dehra Dun	4	2	2
Madura	33	29	4	Etah	113	74	39
Nellore	12	8	4	Etawah	25	22	3
The Nilgiris	5	4	1	Farrukhabad	56	48	8
Ramnad	18	18	..	Fatehpur	29	23	4
Salem	23	21	2	Fyzabad	62	56	6
Tanjore	41	33	8	Garhwal	4	4	..
Tinnevely	61	52	9	Ghaziipur	20	12	8
Trichinopoly	25	16	9	Gonda	24	21	3
Vizagapatnam	65	50	15	Gorakhpur	66	60	6
Bangalore	24	17	7	Hamirpur	1	1	..
Cochin State	15	9	6	Hardoi	61	51	10
Travancore State	12	8	4	Jalaun	9	9	..
				Jaunpur	5	5	..
<i>North-West Frontier Province.</i>				Jhansi	14	13	1
Danna	74	61	13	Kheri	78	52	23
Dera Ismail Khan	19	16	3	Lucknow	53	46	7
Hazara	50	41	9	Mainpuri	38	30	8
Kohat	27	21	6	Meerut	82	63	19
Peshawar	100	103	27	Mirzapur	20	14	6
Phalers	1	1	..	Moradabad	126	108	18
Unspecified	37	32	5	Muttra	20	19	1
				Muzaffarnagar	24	17	7
<i>Punjab and Punjab States Agency.</i>				Naini Tal	19	13	6
Ambala	88	73	15	Parbhatgarh	18	16	2
Amritsar	200	161	39	Plibhit	17	17	..
Attock	82	63	19	Rae Bareilly	16	15	1
Dera Gazi Khan	40	40	..	Rampur State	18	17	1
Faridkot	3	3	..	Saharanpur	5	3	2
Ferozapore	161	114	37	Shahjahanpur	72	67	5
Gujranwala	41	33	8	Sitapur	171	136	35
Gujrat	132	105	27	Sultanpur	15	13	2
Gurdaspur	21	15	6	Unao	37	31	3
Gurgaon	14	13	1	Unspecified	267	267	..
Huwar	15	13	2				
Hoshiarpur	91	80	11	<i>Central India Agency.</i>			
Jhang	25	20	5	Ajmergarh State	1	1	..
Jhelum	120	102	18	Alpura	4	4	..
Jubbah State	1	1	..	Alraipur	3	3	..
Jullundur	29	23	6	Barwan	5	5	..
Kangra	92	87	5	Bhopal	1	1	..
Kapurthala State	3	1	2	Dhar	3	2	..
Karnal	9	6	1	Indore	19	12	7
Kathar State	1	1	..	Jacra	1	..	1
Lahore	161	130	31	Kilchpur	1	1	..
Lahiana	41	34	7	Kurwal	1	1	..
Lyallpur	37	23	4	Narsinghgarh State	1	..	1
Mahar State	4	4	..	Orecha State	1	1	..
Maler Kotla State	2	2	..	Rajgarh	1	1	..
Manwali	49	39	10	Rewa	4	3	1
Montgomery	26	19	8	Sitana	1	1	..
Multan	22	14	4	Sohawal	3	1	2
Muzaffargarh	8	8	..	Nagod	5	2	2
Nalwa State	4	2	2				
Patana State	42	31	8	<i>Rajputana Agency.</i>			
Rawalpindi	200	165	35	Alwar State	1	1	..
Rulak	30	23	7	Bharatpur	13	12	1
Sargur State	1	1	..	Bikaner	1	1	..
Sikarpur	78	59	19	Bundi	2	2	..
Sikotpur	27	21	6	Dholpur	11	10	1
Sikotpur	59	49	12	Dungarpur	1	1	..
Sule	6	4	2	Jaipur	15	12	3
Unspecified	30	19	20	Jodhpur	3	3	..
				Karauli	1	1	..
				Kotah	4	3	1
				Lawa Patale	8	6	2
				Marwar State	1	1	..

**EDUCATION (BY RELIGION AND AGE)-  
CITIES AND SELECTED TOWNS—continued.**

LITERATE IN VERNACULAR																					
HINDI				PUNJABI												OTHERS				Serial No	
Lande or Mahayans		Others		Total			Gurmukhi		Lande or Mahayans		Nagri		Tantri		Persian						
Males	Females	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females		
18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37		
11				166	156	10			109	3	23	6	24	1						1	
5				14	12	2			7	1	5	1	"							2	
6				15	14	1			8		6	1								3	
				137	180	7			94	2	12	4	24	1						4	
				5		5		5		"										5	
				2		2		2		"										6	
				3		3		3												7	
				15	12	3	12	3									3	2		8	
				2	1	1	1	1									1	1		9	
				13	11	2	11	2									2	1		10	
1,091	81	11		1,259	1,223	36	1,313	36	1		1				8		23	23		11	
7	1			3	3		3													12	
43	11			28	27	2	27	2												13	
109	6			128	125	3	124	3									3	3		14	
952	64	11		1,089	1,068	31	1,059	31	1		1				1		20	20		15	
															7					16	
961	74			94	87	7	86	7	1								19	19		17	
4	1			1	1		1													18	
37	11			12	11	1	11	1									3	3		19	
82	6			8	8		8										16	16		20	
828	58			73	67	6	68	6	1											21	
10	3	11		1,143	1,119	23	1,113	23							1		1	1		22	
				2	2		2													23	
2				17	16	1	16	1												24	
8	3	11		118	115	3	115	3	"	"					1		1	1		25	
				1,011	986	25	985	25												26	
93	4			2	2										2					27	
3																				28	
6																				29	
14																				30	
70	4			2	2										2					31	
23				11	11		6				1				4		2	2		32	
				1	1										1					33	
23				10	10		6				1				3		2	2		34	
4				4	4		3								1		1	1		35	
1				1	1		1													36	
3				3	3		2								1		1	1		37	
118	2			2,087	1,772	315	1,930	105	557	8	185	202					21	14		38	
1				19	18	1	8	1	4	"	6									39	
14				138	72	64	13	10	44	4	10	50								40	
24				355	277	78	120	19	84	1	73	59					1			41	
79	2			1,577	1,406	172	884	76	425	3	96	33					20	14		42	
93	2			996	761	235	85	30	503	6	173	199					8	6		43	
				8	8				2		6									44	
18				116	58	58	7	4	43	4	8	50								45	
21				225	184	81	14	2	78		72	59								46	
53	2			647	531	116	64	24	380	2	87	20					8	6		47	
4				1,030	952	78	942	75	1	1	9	2								48	
				9	8	1	8	1												49	
1				19	13	6	11	6			2									50	
3				123	106	17	105	16	1	1	7	2								51	
3				879	825	54	818	52												52	
1				12	12		3		8		1						12	7		53	
1																				54	
				1	1		1										1			55	
2				11	11		2		8		1						11	7		56	

far as the free population is concerned and the Andamans do not now seem to be looked upon as being unfit for respectable families as was formerly the case. The percentage of free families, it is true, is not nearly normal but this is due to the large proportion that the Garrison and Military Police bear to the rest of the population as well as the large number of crews employed in vessels and immigrant labour of the Forest Department whose families do not come to the Andamans because they are settled on the land elsewhere.

The figures for adults are arrived at as follows :—

Children aged 0—15 . . . . .	4,075
Free wives of Convicts married locally . . . . .	856
Free females over 15 years excluding wives of Convicts . . . . .	1,842
Crews of vessels (Free) . . . . .	320
Adult males over 15 years excluding crews (Free) . . . . .	4,118
Convict males . . . . .	7,404
Convict females . . . . .	148
Aborigines . . . . .	460
<b>Total Population of Andamans . . . . .</b>	<b>19,223</b>

The following are the actual number of persons and percentages of various religions as represented by different colours in the map :—

(i) GREAT ANDAMAN—Total Population . . . . .	18,923	
Andamanese . . . . .	160	0·85%
Hindus . . . . .	7,603	40·12%
Muslims . . . . .	6,434	34·00%
Buddhists . . . . .	2,002	15·34%
Christians . . . . .	1,123	5·93%
Sikhs . . . . .	649	3·53%
Others . . . . .	62	0·27%

Under " Others " the following religions are included :—

Confucian . . . . .	37
Tribal . . . . .	14
Zoroastrian . . . . .	1

(ii) SENTINEL ISLAND—Total Population . . . . .	50	
Andamanese . . . . .	50	100%
(iii) LITTLE ANDAMAN—Total Population . . . . .	250	
Andamanese . . . . .	250	100%

Although the colours have been shown against the whole of Great Andaman, 90 per cent. of the Indian population is confined to the Settlement of Port Blair, an area of about 473 square miles. Another map of the Andamans (page 22 above) gives the distribution of the various surviving Negrito tribes. Some 10 per cent. of the Indian population lives in camps and Forest settlements outside Port Blair.

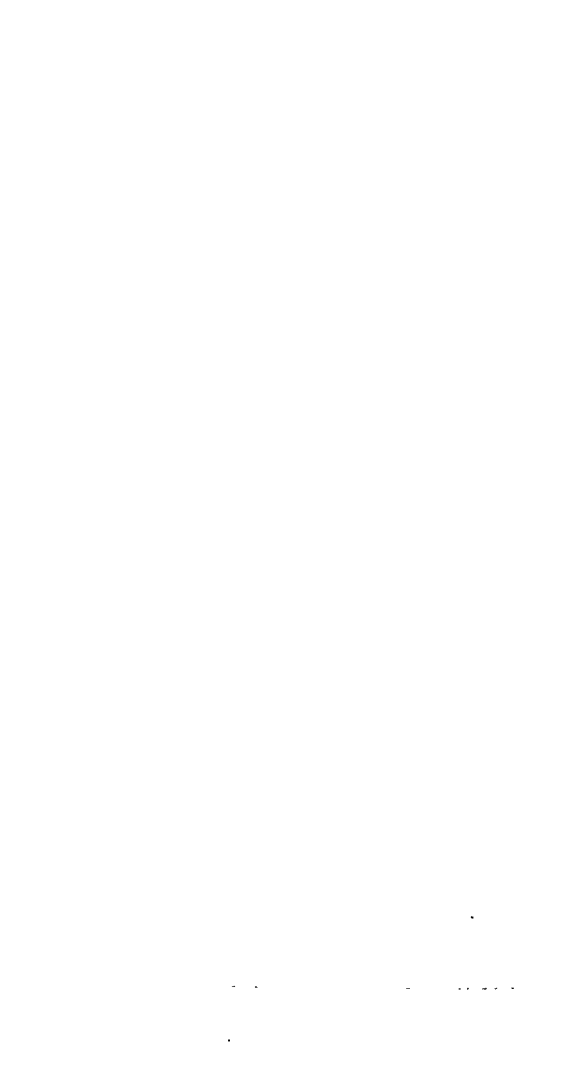
The following are the principal mother-tongues of the population of the Andamans :—

Language.	Number of persons.	Percentage to the total population.
Hindustani . . . . .	4,618	24·02
Burmese . . . . .	2,745	14·27
Urdu . . . . .	2,311	12·02
Punjabi . . . . .	2,228	11·58
Malayalam . . . . .	2,073	10·78
Bengali . . . . .	1,171	6·09
Others . . . . .	4,067	21·20

Under ' Others ' most Indian, including the Andamanese tongues, and 7 Western languages are represented and these are shown in Imperial Table XV. The common vernacular used in the Andamans is however a colloquial form of Hindustani which every one acquires after a few months' stay in the islands.

LITERATE IN VERNACULAR																						
HINDI				PUNJABI														OTHERS.				
Lands or Mahajans		Others		Total			Gurmukhi		Lands or Mahajans		Nagri		Tunkri		Persian		OTHERS.					
Males	Females	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Serial No		
18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37			
				1	1						1						1	1		1		
				1	1						1						1	1		2		
137	2			1,582	1,251	311	997	307	133	3	131	1					7	5	2	3		
1				29	8	21	7	21			1									4		
3				97	40	57	31	56	3		6	1								5		
9	1			115	65	50	48	50	7		12									6		
124	1			1,321	1,138	183	913	160	123	3	102						7	5	2	7		
1				322	184	128	88	135	42	3	58									8		
				7	2	5	1	5			1									9		
				25		25		25												10		
				23	10	13	7	13	1		2									11		
1				262	172	90	73	87	41	3	53									12		
				1,124	953	171	910	171	43											13		
				32	6	18	6	16												14		
				62	31	31	31	31												15		
				76	45	31	39	31	6											16		
				984	871	93	834	93	37											17		
133	2			116	114	2	1	1	48		65	1								18		
1																				19		
3				10	8	1			3		6	1								20		
9	1			11	10	1	1	1			10									21		
120	1			95	95		1		45		49									22		
3																				23		
																				24		
3																				25		
																				26		
																				27		
229	9			1,601	1,183	413	884	403	295	3	9	3		1			11	9	2	28		
2				100	19	89	11	87			1	1								29		
13	1			171	54	117	39	113	15					1						30		
31	1			182	116	66	76	64	39	2	1						1			31		
184	7			1,149	1,006	142	758	139	241	1	7	2					10	8	1	32		
203	5			486	414	72	132	67	277	3	5	1		1						33		
3				7	5	2	4	2			1									34		
12	1			25	20	5	5	4	15					1						35		
19				67	53	14	16	12	38	2	1									36		
170	4			367	336	51	107	49	226	1	3	1								37		
1				1,032	732	330	729	330	2		1									38		
				82	7	85	7	85												39		
				148	34	112	34	112												40		
				109	80	49	59	49	1		1									41		
				715	631	84	638	84	1		1									42		
17	3			7	6	1			6			1								43		
				1		1						1								44		
2	1																			45		
15	2			6	6				6											46		
7	1			19	19		7		10		2						2	2		47		
				2	2				2											48		
7	1			17	17		7		8		2						2	2		49		
				27	17	10	16	9			1	1								50		
																				51		
				4	1	3	1	3			1									52		
				23	16	7	15	6			1	1								53		





## **APPENDIX TO IMPERIAL TABLE IX.**

### **EDUCATION BY CASTES, IN CERTAIN SECTS, FOR SELECTED DISTRICTS.**

1. This table has been prepared according to Census Commissioner's instructions contained in his Nos. 1227 and 1255, dated the 25th August 1911, and 29th August 1911, respectively, and shows for certain districts, the castes of Aryas, Brahmos and the followers of Dev Dharm, together with the extent of literacy in each (*vide* para. 4, Title page of Imperial Table IX).

2. The districts selected are those where the followers of these sects are found in considerable strength

3. Only 40 Sikhs have returned themselves as Aryas and 22 as Brahmos in these districts. They have not, therefore, been included in the figures shown in this table.

4. Castes returning less than 10 persons have been grouped under "others."

distinct affinity with the Dhapu mentioned by Baldeo Sahai, who refers to it as one of the 'Puckas' of the five *gots* which claim their descent from Bidhu, one of the three persons whom legend ascribes to have been born in the west at a place called Garwar.

The Kanjar is more of a hunter than a criminal, but Kanjars have been known to work with Bhanuts as the local adherents of a raiding party. It is probable that owing to the continual adoption of aliases, confusion has arisen as to the identity of the *gots* as well as that of the various criminal tribes as a whole.

The names of the *gots* ascertained are as follows, a description following later in a tabulated form of the essential differences between the more important :—

- |                |                     |
|----------------|---------------------|
| 1. Sade.       | 12. Marwarie.       |
| 2. Dhapa.      | 13. Dhanek.         |
| 3. Chareli.    | 14. Rorke.          |
| 4. Chanduwale. | 15. Pophat.         |
| 5. Gadho.      | 16. Mataike.        |
| 6. Mahes.      | 17. Ghasive.        |
| 7. Gehla.      | 18. Dholive (High). |
| 8. Bhanswale.  | 19. Dholive (Low).  |
| 9. Chhede.     | 20. Mire.           |
| 10. Koran.     | 21. Range.          |
| 11. Timachi.   | 22. Gange.          |

*General Appearance.*—The Bhanuts are experts in all kinds of dacoity and robbery, and are skilled in the use of fire-arms. They are of good physique and are reputed to be good runners. The women are strong and handsome and are gifted with exceptionally strong voices. They are clever and intelligent and are well able to take care of themselves and their families when the men of the clan are away on raiding expeditions.

*Dress.*—They wear the "*lenga*" or pleated skirt. This consists of some twenty to forty yards of material. The two ends are sewn up and a hole is made at one edge through which a cord is threaded. When the cord is drawn tight the skirt is "*kilted*". An edging of contrasted material is sewn on the bottom edge to make it hang properly. Women who are not suckling children wear coloured "*armlets*"; a shirt made similar to a man's and of any kind of cloth is worn loosely and hangs down over the *lenga*, a white or coloured cloth completing the dress. Girls wear clothes on the same lines. The men and boys have no distinctive dress. Jewellery is also freely worn by the women, and the men invariably wear some small gold earrings, and occasionally a small necklace of gold ear-rings. On the whole the women are far more distinctive as a type than the men, both in their dress and physical appearance; they are completely different to other Indian women, a stout Bhanuti is not usually met with, while the men would pass easily for ordinary villagers. The women however are very "*gipsy*" in appearance and are dirty and untidy in their habits owing no doubt to the fact, that they lead a nomadic life, and are always on the move leaving their filth behind. They also tattoo each other with an ink of burnt *akana* leaves in oil. The Bhanuts possess no particular physical quality peculiar to themselves and the fact that they never oil their hair, a custom which is a direct contrast to that throughout India, is no doubt due to the fact that they are wanderers and unable to carry oil about or resort to the barber, but there is no special tabu on the use of hair oil except in case of children in certain circumstances (See paragraph on *Child birth*).

*Internal Administration.*—The Bhanuts lead their nomadic life in gangs consisting of a dozen families, keeping as far as possible away from villages when they camp; men from different gangs would however combine in the event of a raiding expedition. The system of internal administration of the clan is communal, all disputes being dealt with by the Panchayat or council of elders. In theory this may be composed of any five members of the tribe called together to settle any particular dispute, but in practice certain persons by reason of their knowledge of tribal laws, etc., come to be regarded as the Panchayat of any particular gang. Age has little to do in deciding who shall sit on the Panchayat. On a dispute arising, the parties concerned appear before the Panchayat, each party having its own advocate to state its case and wrangle for it. The whole however has the appearance of a debate more than anything else, for others (including women and children whatever the nature of the enquiry may be) attend, and most have something to say in the matter. Generally speaking the Panchayat aims at reconciling parties rather than punishing them. They have however considerable powers to inflict punishment, usually in the shape of pecuniary fines, some of the fines becoming the Panchayat's perquisite. Besides disputes, all manner of offences against tribal custom such as incest (marriage within a *got* is so regarded), divorce, adultery, etc., are dealt with by the Panchayat, not to speak of trials by ordeal, settlement of marriage-pieces, and questions of general importance affecting tribal life; for their services they may also charge from ten to fifteen rupees.

*Crime.*—As has already been said, the Bhanuts prior to being confined to settlements lived entirely by crime. A few were ostensibly engaged in agriculture but this only covered up their real activities. Their nefarious practices found most scope in dacoity or robbery by violence but being a community organized for crime, nothing came amiss to them.

## CASTES IN CERTAIN SECTS, FOR SELECTED DISTRICTS.

ARYA—continued

Serial No.	CASTE	LOCALITY	POPULATION									LITERATE IN ENGLISH		
			Total			Literate			Illiterate			Persons	Males	Females
			Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females			
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1	CHAMAR	TOTAL	311	154	157	6	6		305	148	157	1	1	
2		Hissar	82	16	16	4	4		28	12	16			
3		Kangra	231	113	118				221	118	118			
4		Hoshiarpur	21	9	12	1	1		20	8	12			
5		Lahore	6	4	2				6	4	2			
6		Amritsar	7	4	3	1	1		6	3	3	1	1	
7		Snalkot	11	5	6				11	5	6			
8		Gujrat	3	3					3	3				
9	OHRIKBA	TOTAL	68	42	26	10	9	1	58	39	25	3	3	
10		Hissar	1	1		1	1							
11		Kangra	21	10	11	1	1		20	9	11	1	1	
12		Hoshiarpur	12	9	3	5	5		7	4	3	1	1	
13		Jullundur	16	9	7	3	2	1	13	7	6	1	1	
14		Lahore	8	5	3				8	5	3			
15		Amritsar	6	3	3				5	3	2			
16		Gurdaspur	5	5					5	5				
17	DAGI AND KOLI	TOTAL	67	32	35	1	1		66	31	36			
18		Delhi	9	6	3				9	6	3			
19		Kangra	58	26	32	1	1		57	25	32			
20	DHOBI	TOTAL	33	28	5				33	28	5			
21		Delhi	15	14	1				15	14	1			
22		Karnal	1	1					1	1				
23		Jullundur	17	13	4				17	13	4			
24	DUMNA	Kangra	94	50	44				94	50	44			
25	GADARIA	Delhi	30	19	11	1	1		29	18	11	1	1	
26	GHIRATH	TOTAL	41	30	11	11	10	1	30	20	10	5	5	
27		Kangra	23	15	8	4	4		19	11	8	3	3	
28		Hoshiarpur	18	15	3	7	6	1	11	9	2	2	2	
29	GUJJAR	TOTAL	69	39	30				69	39	30			
30		Hissar	2	2					2	2				
31		Delhi	42	25	17				42	25	17			
32		Karnal	18	9	9				18	9	9			
33		Kangra	6	2	4				6	2	4			
34		Gujrat	1	1					1	1				
35	JAT	TOTAL	9,203	5,057	4,146	305	292	13	8,898	4,765	4,133	35	35	
36		Hissar	2,403	1,345	1,057	97	93	4	2,305	1,252	1,053	8	8	
37		Delhi	2,274	1,209	1,065	38	38		2,236	1,171	1,065	4	4	
38		Karnal	2,110	1,147	963	18	18		2,092	1,124	968	1	1	
39		Kangra	4	3	1	2	2		2	1	1	2	2	
40		Hoshiarpur	78	49	29	21	17	4	57	32	25	10	10	
41		Jullundur	9	8	3	1	1		8	5	3			
42		Lahore	207	150	57	11	11		196	139	57	3	3	
43		Amritsar	15	9	6	7	7	2	8	3	4	1	1	
44		Gurdaspur	813	190	123	13	13	1	800	178	122	1	1	
45		Snalkot	1,588	823	765	64	62	2	1,524	761	763	3	3	
46		Gujranwala	187	113	74	34	34		153	79	74	2	2	
47		Gujrat	16	13	3	2	2		14	11	3			
48	JHINWAR	TOTAL	471	282	189	65	62	3	406	220	186	9	9	
49		Delhi	24	13	6	4	4		20	14	6			
50		Hoshiarpur	28	11	17	3	3		25	8	17			
51		Jullundur	22	8	14	2	2		20	8	14			
52		Lahore	26	16	12	9	9		19	7	12	3	3	
53		Amritsar	35	23	12	11	10	1	24	13	11	3	3	
54		Gurdaspur	130	83	48	11	11		119	71	48			
55		Snalkot	118	67	51	23	20	2	98	47	49	2	2	
56		Gujranwala	60	34	16	1	1		49	33	16	1	1	
57		Gujrat	36	23	13	2	2		34	21	13			
58	JOGI	TOTAL	21	21		1	1		20	20				
59		Hissar	2	2		1	1		1	1				
60		Gurdaspur	11	11					11	11				
61		Gujranwala	8	8					8	8				
62	JULAH	TOTAL	625	354	271	8	8		617	346	271	2	2	
63		Delhi	3	3					3	3				
64		Kangra	176	84	92				176	84	92			
65		Hoshiarpur	226	145	81	6	6		220	139	81	2	2	
66		Gujrat	220	123	98	2	2		218	120	98			

Formerly the age of marriage for both a man and a woman was from 20-23, but latterly, prior to the Sarda Act, young children could be married at the age of ten with consummation on puberty. Much depended on circumstances and the ability to pay the money demanded. In the Sade Got the parents of the boy send male friends to the parents of a suitable girl. If the prospects are favourable the Panchayats and the father of the boy call on the girl's parents and in their presence two pigs are killed. The spilling of some liquor on the ground seals the engagement (*mangni*). These preliminary arrangements are called the *bailhak*. Two or three days later the price to be paid is settled at the *bol* when one or two more pigs are given. The price generally accepted is according to *got* and this varies considerably. The terms are settled by the Panchayats and vary according to circumstances. For instance Behrias have paid as much as Rs. 1,500 for a Bhanu girl, whilst the lowest price is paid in the Timachi Got, viz., Rs. 280. This price may be lowered for any or all of the following reasons, (viz.):—

	Rs.
Lamenessa . . . . .	140
Squint . . . . .	140
Broken teeth . . . . .	25
Unchastity . . . . .	60

These items may cost more or less according to *got*. If the girl has not had small-pox and dies before giving birth to two children, the parents will refund the money paid for the girl. Should she die from small-pox after giving birth to two children nothing can be claimed from the parents. Questions are also asked as to whether the performance of any acts of worship have been promised in the name of the girl.

A few days later, the third and last of the preliminaries known as *mokhan* is settled. A pig is killed and prior to killing it, the following recited:—

"*Ai Maharaj Sri Thakur Ji, Karan kisi ka nam pahile tera nam. Hamare Pir Purke ke nam, jaise bap daalonki jot men kote aya hai ham waise hi karte. Tumhari larkiki ham shadi karte hain. Achchhi tarah se rakhna, Donon taraf achhi tarah rakhna*". "O Maharaja Sri Thakur Ji (or any other Deity named) no matter in whose name we do this, thy name is taken first. In the name of our ancestors and as our fore fathers have done in our tribes before us, so do we. This is your girl. We are arranging her marriage. Be kind to her and to both parties in this contract".

The pig is then killed by a pointed stake being inserted behind the shoulder piercing the heart. On the day of the *Khatmi Shadi*, the boy is dressed in clean clothes and is decked out in borrowed jewellery. The women paint round both his eyes with black and white, and when all is ready escort him to the house of the bride singing songs and abusing any relations of the bridegroom they may meet on the way. A coloured shawl or *Chadar* is held over the bridegroom's head by two women who lead the procession.

On arrival at the house of the bride, the boy enters but is stopped by two females who hold up a curtain and demand money before he can see his bride. When this has been given he is permitted to push under the bottom edge of the curtain a small bowl containing a mixture of water and gur. The girl touches this with her lips. Meanwhile the mother of the bride having smeared her right hand with *haldi* alaps the bridegroom on the back, leaving the impression of her hand on his clothes. She also stamps a grain of rice (steeped in *haldi*) on his forehead. Presents are given, the curtain is taken down and the bridegroom is free to take his bride home. The next morning, the near male relations of the bride meet at the bride's house and are given liquor. A basket or bowl is put under a *chadar* placed in the centre of the circle of squatting men and as the liquor is passed round a present of money or jewellery is placed in the bowl by the men and is afterwards given to the married couple. This is termed *piyale chelli*. The Panchayat also receive their fee at this gathering.

It is a custom for portion of a sum demanded for a bride to remain owing. This is called the *bagaya*. Should the girl be given trouble or be ill-treated payment of the *bagaya* is demanded. Until this sum is paid, the parents of the girl have a right to interfere in the affairs of their daughter. "*Maje ne mal mol liya hai, tere ko iya!*" "I have bought this property; mind your own business", is the answer of a husband to any interference when the *bagaya* has been paid. Exchange weddings are very popular as the expense is much less. A brother and sister from one family will marry a brother and sister from another family. Should however one girl be ill-treated by her husband, her brother, will promptly give his wife trouble although, otherwise, he may have no cause to do so. As a rule the eldest son in a family is married first, but should he be in jail or absconding when a suitable girl is available she may be married by proxy to another brother, who may with the elder brother's sanction take her to his house. On the return of the elder brother he may either take his wife or marry someone else. Should, however, the elder brother claim his wife, any children born while living with the younger brother remain with the younger.

Divorce—Divorce is permitted by the clan, but not looked upon with favour. The Panchayat deals with the matter and decides how much of the original purchase price shall be refunded by the family of the girl. No particular ceremony is performed. A divorced woman may remarry, but a reduction is made in her original price of Rs. 60-50 according to *got*. If at the time of her husband's death a woman has a grown up family, she may please herself whether

# CASTES IN CERTAIN SECTS, FOR SELECTED DISTRICTS—continued.

ARYA—continued

Serial No	CASTE	LOCALITY	POPULATION									LITERATE IN ENGLISH		
			Total.			Literates			Illiterates			Persons	Males	Females
			Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females			
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1	NAI	TOTAL	98	58	40	12	10	2	86	48	38	3	3	
2		Hissar	9	4	5	1	1		8	3	5			
3		Delhi	18	8	7				13	6	7			
4		Karnal	2	2		1	1		1	1				
5		Kangra	14	8	6	1	1		13	7	6			
6		Hosharpur	28	21	7	6	5	1	22	16	6	3	3	
7		Jullundur	16	9	7	2	1	1	14	8	6			
8		Gurdaspur	16	8	8	1	1		15	7	8			
9	OD	TOTAL	5,102	2,778	2,324	512	339	203	4,590	2,439	2,121	48	43	3
10		Shahpur	174	90	84	53	31	22	121	59	62	2	2	
11		Lyallpur	408	288	171	88	49	39	321	189	132	4	3	1
12		Multan	8,289	1,888	1,451	317	198	119	2,973	1,640	1,332	34	32	2
13		Muzaffargarh	1,280	612	618	84	61	23	1,148	551	595	6	6	
14	RAJ	TOTAL	13	9	4	5	3	2	8	6	2	1	1	
15		Jullundur	12	8	4	5	3	2	7	5	2	1	1	
16		Karnal	1	1					1	1				
17	RAJPUT	TOTAL	2,403	1,458	945	421	373	48	1,982	1,085	897	120	118	2
18		Hissar	237	105	132	19	17	2	218	88	130	1	1	
19		Delhi	552	249	303	43	43	1	509	307	202	15	15	
20		Karnal	114	66	48	4	4		110	62	48	1	1	
21		Kangra	184	79	55	38	34	4	86	45	51	16	16	
22		Hosharpur	201	120	81	109	86	23	92	34	58	44	43	2
23		Jullundur	287	154	133	52	37	15	235	117	118			
24		Lahore	227	168	59	11	11		216	157	59	4	4	
25		Amritsar	101	58	43	24	24		77	34	43	7	7	
26		Gurdaspur	448	294	154	103	100	3	345	194	151	24	24	
27		Gujranwala	90	57	33	15	15		75	43	32	6	6	
28		Gujrat	12	8	4	3	3		9	5	4	2	2	
29	RATHI	Kangra	589	278	311	3	2	1	586	276	310			
30	ROUR	Karnal	246	144	102	3	3		243	141	102	2	2	
31	SAJNI	TOTAL	301	185	116	67	57	10	234	128	106	23	23	
32		Delhi	86	42	44	9	8		77	33	44	2	2	
33		Kangra	6	4	2	4	4		2	2	2	2	2	
34		Hosharpur	208	138	70	54	44	10	154	94	60	18	18	
35		Jullundur	1	1					1	1				
36	SUD	TOTAL	308	189	117	111	78	33	196	111	84	20	20	
37		Delhi	3	3		1	1		2	2		1	1	
38		Kangra	26	18	8	20	16	4	6	2	4	9	9	
39		Hosharpur	30	21	9	14	11	3	16	10	6	5	5	
40		Jullundur	197	108	89	61	35	26	136	74	62	3	3	
41		Amritsar	60	38	12	15	15		35	23	12	2	2	
42	SUNAR	TOTAL	1,009	575	434	184	143	38	825	432	398	25	25	
43		Hissar	24	12	12	4	4		20	8	12			
44		Delhi	64	30	24	2	2		52	28	24			
45		Karnal	16	8	7				15	8	7			
46		Hosharpur	208	129	77	50	25	25	158	104	52	6	6	
47		Jullundur	28	16	12	5	5		23	11	12			
48		Lahore	60	31	29	20	17	3	40	14	26	3	3	
49		Amritsar	141	77	64	17	17		124	60	64	1	1	
50		Gurdaspur	145	73	72	25	22	3	120	51	69	1	1	
51		Sialkot	93	50	42	20	16	4	73	34	39	2	2	
52		Gujranwala	208	131	77	29	28	1	179	103	76	1	1	
53		Gujrat	36	18	18	12	12		24	6	18	11	11	
54	TARKHAN	TOTAL	553	311	242	42	39	3	511	272	239	7	7	
55		Hissar	2	2					2	2				
56		Delhi	28	17	11	4	4		24	13	11			
57		Karnal	6	5	1	1	1		5	4	1			
58		Kangra	20	11	9	2	1	1	18	10	8	1	1	
59		Hosharpur	21	18	5	4	4		17	12	5	2	2	
60		Jullundur	60	34	16	6	6		44	28	16			
61		Lahore	16	7	9	2	2		13	5	8	1	1	
62		Amritsar	3	1	2	1	1	1	2	1	1			
63		Gurdaspur	271	153	118	15	15		256	138	118	1	1	
64		Sialkot	88	42	46	4	4		84	38	46			
65		Gujranwala	41	18	23	1	1	1	40	18	22			
66		Gujrat	8	5	3	2	2		6	4	2	2	2	

After squatting on the ground, the *bhajat* fills his *huqqa* and enquires as to the symptoms. When these have been described he sits smoking a while, then putting aside his *huqqa*, he commences the peculiar oscillations which appear necessary for him to get in communication with the spirits. The practice varies a little with individuals but it may generally be described as a rhythmical shaking of the head accompanied by forceful ejaculations of "Hu" "Hai" which gradually work up to a necessary frenzy. After a little while the sick one who sits in front of the *bhajat* with clasped hands will say to him "Ai Maharaj, main ne kya kavar kiya ki mujh ko *astata hai*?" "Oh Maharaj, what is my fault that you are troubling me?" The Bhantus are not very clear whom they address, although while using a term which to them indicates God, they address themselves to the spirit of the departed but first take the God's name. The *bhajat* then replies in somewhat the following manner. "Main Deta hun tu' ne hamare puja qabul kiye aur abhi tak tu' ne nahi kiya" "I am a godling. You promised to perform a sacrifice for me, and you have not yet done so", to which the sick one replies "Main fulana din zarur karunga" "I will certainly perform it on such and such a date" and receives the assurance that "Ab main tujhe *chhor deta hun*, meghe *ainde men mat bhulna*". When the message has been delivered, the *bhajat* stops abruptly and the *bhajat* takes to the *huqqa*. He does not take any payment for his services but when the *puja* is celebrated, he receives a goodly portion of the food and drink! Many reasons are ascribed for a person taking ill, chief among them being the failure to perform the yearly *puja* to *Nagarkot Deri* or to do a *Puja* to *Parroti Deri* as thanks giving for the safe delivery of a child. The *bhajat* however is supposed always to be able to trace the cause of sickness.

*Feasts of the Dead.*—There are three feasts required for the dead, they are—

1. *Khuts*—given to those who attend the funeral.
2. *Teiya*—given to the tribe.
3. *Jagha*—a set quantity of provisions divided among those who attend the feast.

*The Teiya Feast.* When the party has assembled, the pig (which has been fastened up since the previous evening) is brought to the gathering. Taking up heavy sticks one of the male members of the party fractures the right hind leg of the pig with a heavy blow. The blood drawn as a result of the fracture of the skin, is smeared over the utensils used in the feast. If blood is not drawn the *puja* is abandoned and performed at some other time. The pig is next laid on the ground and following declaration is made:—

"Ai Maharaj Sri Thakar Ji Tere nam ahile, jaise bap dadon men hola hai waise hi karte, *Yikappa manzur kare*. Mari ki roti ham karte hain; hamare ghar par talif na dena, tal bachhon par mehrban ho, ek roti rahgayi hai woh bhi ham karenga, aur isko jat biradari men jane do". "Oh Maharaj, thy name shall ever be first. As our ancestors have done so do we. Accept this. We are giving the feast for the dead so do not give any trouble to our households. Be kind to our children. One feast remains that also will be given. Allow the departed one to enter his brotherhood". The pig is then killed, and the four men who bore the deceased at the funeral, make a *chappati* and break it up in *larna* oil at the fire-place. Each then takes a little and puts it on the ground, the following declaration being made by the *tapnewale*: "Ai Maharaj, is le rote karte hain. *Khandan par mehrban ho, aur jo Jagha rahgayi hai woh phir karenga, Ise chhoro do. Jat biradari me jaane do*". "Oh Maharaj, we are giving the death feast of the deceased. Be kind to our families. We shall also provide the feast that remains. Let him go. Allow him to join the brotherhood". Your *pindi* or balls consisting of rice, wheat and gur are then given to the four men who partly eat it and throw the remainder into a hole which has been dug in the ground. The *tapnewale* gives *chappaties* to five women who dip them in gravy and throw them untouched into the hole. A large *nand* earthen pot is then filled with food. First a layer of rice is laid in the bottom of the *nand*, then follow successive layers of lentils, coconut, sugar, pork and sweetmeats. The process is repeated seven times. On the top of this the broken leg, the heart, kidneys and liver of the pig are placed. A small quantity of dried earth is sieved on to the ground and is covered over with a wooden bowl. The spirit is said to leave a mark on the dust under the bowl if the feast is acceptable to him. The food is distributed and when all has been consumed the earthen vessels are broken, thrown into the fireplace, and the whole party walk round the debris seven times. The broken leg, etc., are not eaten but are left in the empty *nand* for the dogs. The provisions for the feast consist of wheaten flour, ghee, sugar, and one pig, rice, etc.

*The "Jagha" feast.*—*Chappaties* are baked and then mixed with ghee and gur. The pig (*shakti*) is then killed, a similar declaration being made as in the "*Teiya*". After the hair has been singed off the pig, a small portion of ground is cleared of grass and on this a small mound of earth is built. The right side of the carcass is then skinned, the head is cut off and after being wrapped in the skin is placed on the top of the mound together with a *pindi* of food. A small piece of skin is chopped up fine and scattered on the ground in front of the head and over it wine is poured. As this is done, the head of the family says "Ai Maharaj, tumhare Jagha ham karte hain aur hamare upar kuch haqq nahi rahe, ab welo chhor do taie" "O Maharaj, we are providing the *Jagha* feast so there is now no further responsibility upon us. Let him go and enter the brotherhood. Be kind to our families". One member of the party who has been fasting since the night before (the '*Nina*') is then given some wine, meat and other food, and when he has finished it the rest of the party eat the remainder of the food. The men only are given a portion of the *nand* which was wrapped round the pig's head. The mound is broken down and the head eaten by the men. Finally the whole party walk round the fireplace seven times and disperse.

# CASTES IN CERTAIN SECTS. FOR SELECTED DISTRICTS—concluded

## 3. DEV DHARM

Serial No	CASTE	LOCALITY.	POPULATION									LITERATE IN ENGLISH		
			Total			Literate			Illiterate			Persons	Males	Females
			Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females			
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1	<b>TOTAL</b>		2317	1321	996	428	323	105	1891	998	898	68	62	6
2	<b>ARORA</b>	<b>TOTAL</b>	337	186	151	168	126	42	169	60	109	26	23	3
3		Ferozepore	237	128	109	132	84	36	105	34	71	17	15	2
4		Lyallpur	100	58	42	36	32	4	64	26	38	9	8	1
5	<b>BANIA (AGARWAL)</b>	<b>TOTAL</b>	53	17	36	21	9	12	32	8	24	4	2	2
6		Delhi	2		2				2		2			
7		Hoshiarpur	2		2				2		2			
8		Ferozepore	49	17	32	21	9	12	28	8	20	4	2	2
9	<b>BRÁHMAN</b>	<b>TOTAL</b>	142	80	62	58	42	16	84	38	46	5	5	
10		Simla	18	13	5	6	8		7	7				
11		Hoshiarpur	84	33	51	7	5	2	27	18	9	1	1	
12		Ferozepore	55	25	30	28	19	9	27	6	21	2	2	
13		Lyallpur	40	19	21	17	12	5	23	7	16	2	2	
14	<b>CHAMAR</b>	<b>TOTAL</b>	670	401	269	4	4		666	397	269			
15		Simla	2		2				2		2			
16		Hoshiarpur	578	344	234	4	4		574	340	234			
17		Kapurthala State	90	57	33				90	57	33			
18	<b>DÁGI AND KOLI</b>	Simla	87	19	68				47	19	28			
19	<b>DHOBI</b>	Simla	15	12	3				15	12	3			
20	<b>JAT</b>	<b>TOTAL</b>	369	150	219	23	20	3	246	130	116	5	5	
21		Hoshiarpur	119	68	51	4	3	1	115	65	50			
22		Ferozepore	4	3	1	1	1		3	2	1			
23		Lyallpur	50	28	22	14	12	2	36	16	20	5	5	
24		Kapurthala State	96	51	45	4	4		92	47	45			
25	<b>KANET</b>	Simla	36	18	18	6	4	2	30	14	16			
26	<b>KHATRI</b>	<b>TOTAL</b>	209	117	92	104	88	21	105	34	71	18	17	1
27		Delhi	10	3	7	5	2	3	5	5		2	2	
28		Ferozepore	141	78	63	67	58	14	74	25	49	13	12	1
29		Lyallpur	58	37	21	32	28	4	26	9	17	3	3	
30	<b>KUMHAR</b>	<b>TOTAL</b>	34	19	15	2		2	32	19	13			
31		Simla	9	5	4	2		2	7	5	2			
32		Hoshiarpur	25	14	11				25	14	11			
33	<b>LOHAR</b>	<b>TOTAL</b>	20	14	6				20	14	6			
34		Simla	6	8					6	8				
35		Hoshiarpur	14	6	8				14	6	8			
36	<b>MIRASI</b>	<b>TOTAL</b>	17	10	7				17	10	7			
37		Simla	4	4					4	4				
38		Hoshiarpur	13	6	7				13	6	7			
39	<b>NAI</b>	Hoshiarpur	14	7	7				14	7	7			
40	<b>NAIK</b>	Delhi	353	191	162	3	3		350	188	162			
41	<b>RÁJPUT</b>	<b>TOTAL</b>	23	20	3	9	8	1	14	12	2	4	4	
42		Delhi	1		1				1		1			
43		Simla	17	17		6	6		11	11		4	4	
44		Hoshiarpur	6	3	3	3	2	1	3	1	2			
45	<b>SUNAR</b>	<b>TOTAL</b>	22	13	9				23	13	9			
46		Hoshiarpur	5	2	3				5	2	3			
47		Kapurthala State	17	11	6				17	11	6			
48	<b>TARKHAN</b>	<b>TOTAL</b>	37	25	12	25	21	4	12	4	8	6	6	
49		Hoshiarpur	2	2		1	1		1	1				
50		Ferozepore	35	23	12	24	20	4	11	3	8	6	6	
51	<b>*OTHERS</b>	<b>TOTAL</b>	29	22	7	3	3		26	19	7			
52		Delhi	4	4					4	4				
53		Simla	13	12	1	2	2		16	10	6			
54		Hoshiarpur	7	6	1	1	1		6	5	1			

\* Detail of Others—Báhtí male 1, Barágn male 1, Bhát males 3, Ohanál females 2, Ghurath males 2, Jaiswárí males 6, Jhínwar male 1, female 1, Juláhá male 1, females 4, Kurmí males 2, Mochí males 3, Sarerá males 2



small stick from him the man rushes back to the tank and, jumping into the water, lifts up the accused from the bottom of the tank. If the accused is able to remain under water until lifted out, he is proved innocent.

It is to be noticed that the pipal tree, the leaves of which are used in the fire test has a peculiar significance. It is regarded as a sacred tree and an oath sworn while touching it, is regarded as binding. An oath may be taken with reference to either past or future conduct. One is supposed to make a true statement when touching either pipal or the akua tree. In cases of suspected theft the head of a cock is cut off and some of the blood, with salt and liquor are mixed in an empty coconut shell. A representative from each family dips his or her finger in the mixture and swears the following "*Agar main ya hamare khandan ke admion ne yih kam to jaise yih murga waise he hamare chandhar*".

Should the leaves of the pipal not be large enough at the time of the fire test, akua leaves are resorted to.

**Disposal of the Dead.**—As has been said, the Bhandus burn or bury their dead according to got. A description follows of both methods as used by the Dhapo and Dholiya got's respectively. **Dhapo Got-Cremation.**—If it is seen that a person is about to die a *kande* is lit and kept burning until the pyre is fired. The body is lifted from the bed and laid on an old blanket or reza spread on the ground. Knives are stuck in the earth at the head and feet and removed later when the body is taken away. The following articles are then procured to clothe the body:—Two and a half yards of white cloth, cloth for a shirt and pagri and also a little thread. When the body has been clothed and while still on the ground a pice and a needle are placed on the mouth and a pindi of wheaten flour in the right hand. The right side of the bed is partly chopped through and is then broken by the relations with a blow from a heavy stick. The cot is immediately turned over and the broken side quickly repaired with rope. Having placed the body on the inverted bed four men carry it to the burial ghat. As this is neared, the pindi is taken from the hand of the corpse, is placed under a bush and is covered with a piece of cloth torn from the shroud. On arrival at the ghat the body is placed on a wooden pyre, which is lighted after the chief mourner has circled it three times with a small torch of burning grass lighted at the *lhundi*. Some got's in the meanwhile break the skull. When the burning is finished the party walk round the spot seven times and then go to bathe in the nearest stream or pond. The chief woman stands in the water and makes the following declaration.

"*Ai Maharaj, jo kuch us ke upar bandha tha aur gubula tha agar woh zinda sahla to ham puja dete, ab woh margayis ishiye uske sang chale jao*". "Oh Maharaj, whatever puja or sacrifice has been promised in the name of the deceased would have been given if he had lived. Now he is dead, all these promises go with him". A little water is then thrown forward seven times. On the return of the party to the village, the relations and others gather in front of the house, and a small piece of unbaked chapatti, wrapped in akua leaf is given to each. This is bitten and spat out on the ground. After partaking of food the party is sprinkled with water and disperses.

**Dholiya Got Burial.**—After death the body is laid on the ground. Knives are stuck in the ground at the head and the feet and the body is dressed in dhoti, shirt, and pagri. A pice is put in the mouth but the needle in this case is put in the cloth and not in the mouth, as in the Dhapo got. Nothing is put in the hand. The bed side is broken (this must be broken at one blow otherwise an extra pig will have to be sacrificed), the bed turned over, repaired and the body placed on it. On leaving the house an earthen pot full of water is dashed to the ground. Three times during the journey to the burial place, the bed is put on the ground and a pice and cowri are placed in a small hole in the ground and covered up. If the family are able to afford it, money is thrown in front of the party while the body is carried along. The grave is made after the arrival of the party and is usually about 5 feet deep, and when possible the sides and bottom are boarded. The body having been lowered into the grave (no women attend) the men take a little earth and throw it into the grave saying as they do so "*Aj tumhara nam gaya lhuda le jao*", "To-day your name has gone to God". The grave is then filled and a latli left lying along side it. All bathe and a similar declaration is made as in the Dhapo cremation. On arrival at the village they are sprinkled with water three times, the party lifting up their hands while this is being done. Assembling in front of the house, thin chapatties are cooked, wheat meal being boiled in water and served in different portions for men, women and children. A bottle of liquor is split on the ground while the head of the house says "*Ai Maharaj, rish tadaran ne laya, toko mano am hamara pir purkhe mille piyaure*". "Oh Maharaj, the relations have brought this, accept it and drink it with our ancestors". On the third day a young pig is purchased and swung round three times by one leg in the room where the death took place. After being killed, a portion of the right flank is cut off and finely chopped up and scattered on the ground while the following is repeated:—"*Sri Thakur Maharaj tum lena, phir pir purkhe am hamare lap deko*" "*Take*" "*Sri Thakur Maharaj, take this and eat it with our ancestors*". The rest of the pig and other food is then consumed by the party.

**Tobus**—Bhandus abstain from fish, beef, fox and duck but usually eat pig, goat, porcupine, guil and jungle cat. The Bhandus are got however, which is regarded as the lowest got, and inter-marry within their own clan, eat anything.

**Dialect**—The Bhandus have a dialect which is peculiar to their tribe. *Topi* is the term used for this dialect, which is not understood by the other criminal tribes such as Demas, Kanelas, and Habaras, except when they come in contact with them in the settlements. There is an apparent relationship to Hindustani, which can be noticed from the list of words given below with the corresponding vernacular terms. Apart, however, from the actual changing of the words, they further mutilate their Hindustani by speaking somewhat in this way:—for *Kidhar*

# APPENDIX TO IMPERIAL TABLE XIII.

## SUB-CASTES OF CERTAIN SELECTED CASTES.

1. This table has been prepared under the orders of the Punjab Government for the following 15 castes —

Aggarwál, Ahir, Awán, Biloch, Brahman, Chuhrá, Faqir, Ját, Khatri, Lohár, Máchhi, Mussallí (including Kutáná), Rájput, Sheikh and Sunár

2 The total strength of each caste, with detail by religion, has been given at the beginning

3 The letter immediately following the name of each Sub-caste denotes the religion, thus —

H=Hindu, S=Sikh, J=Jain, B=Buddhist, M=Muhammadan

4 The following signs have been used for indicating the locality in which the Sub-castes are met with in considerable numbers —

P=Punjab, B=British Territory, S=Native States, D=Delhi Division, J=Jullundur Division, L=Lahore Division, R=Rawalpindi Division, M=Multan Division

1 = Hissar District	19 = Shahpur District	36 = Bashahr State
2 = Rohtak "	20 = Jhelum "	37 = Keonthal "
3 = Gurgaon "	21 = Rawalpindi "	38 = Baghal "
4 = Delhi "	22 = Attock "	39 = Bilaspur "
5 = Karnal "	23 = Mianwali "	40 = Nalagarh "
6 = Ambala "	24 = Montgomery "	41 = Simla Minor Hill
7 = Simla "	25 = Lyallpur "	States
8 = Kangra "	26 = Jhang "	42 = Mandi State.
9 = Hoshiarpur "	27 = Multan "	43 = Suket "
10 = Jullundur "	28 = Muzaffargarh "	44 = Kapurthala "
11 = Ludhiana "	29 = Dera Gham	45 = Maler Kotla "
12 = Ferozepore "	Khan "	46 = Faridkot "
13 = Lahore "	30 = Loharu State	47 = Ohamba "
14 = Amritsar "	31 = Dujana "	48 = Patwala "
15 = Gurdaspur "	32 = Patandi "	49 = Jind "
16 = Sialkot "	33 = Kalsia "	50 = Nabha "
17 = Gujranwala "	34 = Nahan "	51 = Bahawalpur "
18 = Gujrat "	35 = Jubbah "	

5. Sub-castes returning not more than 10 persons have been grouped together under the head "Minor" with a footnote giving the detail of such sub-castes with the strength of each. To economise space, the locality has not been noted in case of the "Minor" and "Unspecified" sub-castes

6 The compilation of this table has been one of extreme difficulty owing to the obscurity of an immense proportion of the terms used. The names of sub-castes were carelessly written by the Enumerators, some of whom did not know how to spell the words. The copyists cared equally little about the accuracy of the spelling. The sorting was the third stage at which the names were read anyhow and put down according to the opinion of the operator. Tabulation was the first operation at which a rational rendering of the entries was undertaken. Such mistakes as were detected owing to the personal knowledge of the staff from myself down to the compilers were corrected after reference to slips, or where necessary, to the Enumeration books. Lists of all doubtful sub-caste entries were then sent to the Tahsils of Enumeration and the correct spellings obtained from the Tahsildars in triple character (Roman, Persian and Nagri). Nevertheless considering the enormous number of the sub-castes and the low paid clerks through whose hands the record has passed repeatedly, numerous meaningless entries must have escaped notice. I have corrected the names where I could be certain of an error but have not attempted more for fear of erring on the opposite side. I contemplated circulating the complete lists of sub-castes to Districts for criticism, but have had to give up the idea as it would have caused inordinate delay. I therefore prefix the Table with my apologies for such mistakes of spelling as may have crept in.

English.	Hindustani.	Dialect.
Hand . . . . .	Hath . . . . .	Khot.
Head . . . . .	Sir . . . . .	Nhir.
Eyes . . . . .	Ankhen . . . . .	Konke.
Ears . . . . .	Kan . . . . .	Ran.
Fingers . . . . .	Ungli . . . . .	Kongre.
Feet . . . . .	Pair . . . . .	Gone.
Spear . . . . .	Ballam . . . . .	Kallam.
Fire . . . . .	Goli chhalao . . . . .	Nahr.
Stop them . . . . .	Unko rokho . . . . .	Kirped.
They will run away . . . . .	Wuhe bhag jaenge . . . . .	We sab hinte jagre.
Severely wounded . . . . .	Gehra gahow ho gaya . . . . .	Rahra rahow ho gaya.
I have been caught, come . . . . .	Pakra hua ajao . . . . .	Mujh ko nurailapo.
Take no heed . . . . .	Fiqr mat karo . . . . .	Bogan de.
Jewellery . . . . .	Zewar . . . . .	Newar.
Speak . . . . .	Kahna . . . . .	Kogna.
Shut up . . . . .	Chup chap baitho . . . . .	Thonke jao.

*Note I—*

*Gots.*—There are supposed to be some thirty-six *gots* but only the names of twenty-two have been ascertained.

1. *Sade*. Marry into other *gots*. Burn dead. Feast of either *Roti* or Sweetmeats. Second day after death collect bones and bury in earthen pot. Marriage Rs. 500.

2. *Dhapo*. Burn dead. Leave bones unburied until relative do a "Puja". If the bones are also consumed in the fire, the ashes and earth from the "Ghat" are buried. Marriage Rs. 500.

3. *Chareli*. Burn dead. At the funeral feast *Roti* is only part baked and is afterwards taken by the members, baked again and eaten. Marriage Rs. 500.

4. *Chandu-wale*. Bury dead. Clothe male corpse in shirt, a female in *Lenga*. Prepare boiled rice for the feast.

5. *Gadho*. Bury dead in Pyjamas and bind up the head. Feast as in *Sadi Got* except that when possible the body is kept overnight and a live pig is fastened near the house. In the morning the principal woman takes a heavy stick and stretching one of the pig's legs over a stone, recites the following :—"Siri Thakurji, terenam ke satiki jaija. Ae Maharaj iske ham kajiriye karte hain. Ae Maharaj, ise jat men shamil karde, hamare balbachche thaisala rahho."

The legs of the pig is then broken by a heavy blow of the stick, and the pig is immediately killed to be eaten at the feast. Marriage Rs. 500.

6. *Mahes*. Burn dead. When fines are inflicted by the Panchayat for any reason, any member of this *got* who may be present is asked to purify the money by touching it. When fire is thrown on offenders in a purification ceremony, the first to throw are members of this *got*. Marriage Rs. 500.

7. *Gehla*. Similar to *Sade Got*.

8. *Bhanswale*. Burn dead. Eat beef and jackal's flesh. Use rice in funeral feast. Can marry in own *got*. Marriage Rs. 600.

9 and 10. *Chhele* and *Koran*. Similar to *Gadho*.

Others. 11. *Timaichi*, 12. *Marware*, 13. *Dhaneke*, 14. *Rorke*, 15. *Pophai*, 16. *Matalke*, 17. *Ghasive*, 18. *Dholive* (high and low), 19. *Miro*, 20. *Rango*, 21. *Gange*.

*Note III—Bibliography—*

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5. *Report on the Farrukganj division for the year 1929*.—E. Sheard.

6. Mr. Sheard's reply to a questionnaire on the cultural anthropology and ethnology of the Bhantua.

## SUB-CASTES OF CERTAIN SELECTED CASTES

AHIR.

Names of Sub Castes	Persons	Locality	Names of Sub Castes	Persons	Locality	Names of Sub Castes	Persons	Locality
Ahir 208,594 { <div>             H 205,831              S 336              M 2,626              J 1           </div>								
Abhuryá	H	46 2, 12	Dholwál	H	51 1, 4, 12	Kawárá	H	241 1, 2, 4, 6, 12,
Ahír	H	88 18, 26, 51	Dhundalá	H	51 2, 12, 14	Kenwán	H	58 2, 4, 10
	M	15 23, 26	Dhorá	H	71 4	Khalá	H	190 1, 2, 12, 15
Ajarwáh	H	11 4	Dogar	H	954 D 12, 30, 48	Khalár	H	188 1, 2, 5, 18
Ajnas	H	15 5		M	1 31	Khandwal	H	43 1, 2, 3, 12, 32
Alpará	H	240 1, 4, 48	Dohi	H	70 1	Khanwál	H	68 1, 2, 12
	S	2 12	Dosádá	H	372 1, 2, 12, 30, 34	Kharolá	H	120 1, 2, 3, 12
Árwal	H	6 21	Dundak	H	76 2		S	4 12
	S	3 49	Gaderá	H	75 7, 12, 13, 14, 30	Khárotia	H	14 12
	M	17 31	Gandwál	H	138 1, 2, 12	Kharwál	H	188 1, 2, 24
Ataryá	H	127 1, 14, 15	Gangá	M	26 19	Khátodá	H	1,018 1, 2, 3, 12
Bachhowál	H	9 45, 50	Gangawál	H	130 1, 4	Khodai	H	66 1, 7
	S	15 50	Gathwál	H	120 2	Khokhará	H	36 2, 4
Bachhwárá	H	236 1, 12, 30, 46		S	1 11		M	23 26
Badhowal	H	71 1, 4	Gawála	H	969 L 2, 3, 6, 7,	Kholá	H	674 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 12,
Bágaria	H	32 2, 12		S	4 48			46
Bejwálá	H	112 2, 5, 12, 18		M	6 10	Khosá	H	801 1, 2, 4, 12
Bakwál	H	65 2, 12	Gawál Bansi	H	4,370 B 34, 44, 45, 49,	Khosu	H	130 1, 2, 12, 49
Balásá	H	16 1		S	38 14, 48	Kinwál	H	113 3
Balbana	H	65 5		M	6 14	Kondal	H	64 1, 7
Balawal	H	28 2, 12	Gawálá	H	61 50		M	5 27
Balwan	H	469 1, 2	Gawans	H	20 4, 12	Kosará	H	3,776 2, 4, 12, 30, 48
Banoh	H	14 1, 5, 13	Gharu	H	140 2, 3		M	1 12
Bansá	H	14 48	Gharwál	H	184 1, 2, 4, 21	Kotlá	H	24 2, 4
Bansi	H	11 44		M	1 31	Krishan Bansi	H	74 1, 4, 21
Banswál	H	32 1	Ghatwal	H	116 1, 2	Laohwál	H	30 5
Bara	H	189 1, 27, 44	Ghogar	H	24 1, 2, 12, 24	Laganá	H	155 1, 2, 3, 12
Barala	H	55 1, 6	Ghorá	H	24 1, 6, 12	Lákhi	H	14 4
Báswarín	H	68 2	Ghosia	H	80 2, 4, 32	Lambá	H	538 1, 2, 3, 4
Bhagoria	H	83 1, 2, 3, 4, 12		M	184 21	Lamá	H	55 2
Bhagwari	H	44 1, 12	Gohá	H	35 1, 4	Lápan	H	17 30
Bhákhá	H	76 2, 4	Gomi	H	15 1	Lodí	H	31 12, 18
Bhankarí	H	97 1, 4, 12	Gujar	H	60 10, 14, 27	Lunwál	H	28 5
Bháthá	H	62 1, 2, 3, 6, 12	Guláran	H	48 1, 3	Madarí	H	14 2, 4
	M	65 1, 6, 12, 27	Gurá	H	14 27, 32	Madhanwál	H	68 4
Bhi	H	401 3, 5	Gurham	H	25 4, 5	Mahá	H	142 2, 4, 11, 32
Bhunkán	H	12 1	Íwál Ratan	H	32 21	Mahá	H	218 1, 2, 4, 12, 48
Bhusarí	H	278 2, 4, 6	Hamál	H	53 1, 2, 4		M	56 27
Botar	H	17 46	Handwál	H	19 1, 2	Nákrá	H	18 1, 12, 30
Chakrá	H	200 1, 2, 49, 50, 51	Harbali	H	42 2, 46	Nalá	H	48 1, 4, 16
Chandál	H	14 50		S	4 5	Namá	H	18 4
	S	1 50	Hári	H	12 2, 12	Nándas	H	16 4
Chandáná	H	73 1, 2	Harkhá	H	21 2	Mandhar	H	75 2, 5, 19
Channabáh	H	20 14	Jádam	H	286 1, 2, 4, 5, 12, 30	Manmál	H	88 2
Charkhá	H	34 2, 48		S	1 1	Mekhwál	H	108 13
Chatarbansi	H	138 4	Jádu Bansi	H	145,800 D 12, 31, 33, 48,	Mohal	H	64 1
Chatomá	H	114 1, 2		S	58 14, 48	Mohmál	H	140 1
Chauhán	H	79 1, 3, 12		M	9 3, 48	Mohu	H	97 1, 3
	S	2 13	Jádwal	H	33 12	Mula	H	20 2, 5
	M	1 26	Jágará	H	15 30	Naglána	H	71 2, 12
Ohhonkar	H	14 3	Jágu	H	14 1	Nágrál	H	14 2, 12, 16
Ohhosá	H	169 1, 2, 12	Sajam	H	26 1, 2, 12	Náhará	H	99 1, 2, 3
Ohoprá	H	14 5	Janjariá	H	204 4	Ná	H	25 1, 4
Chura	H	593 1, 2, 3, 4, 12, 13		M	1 47	Nand Bansi	H	17,672 D 1, 12, 32, 48,
			Jaráh	H	13 1, 2		S	49, 50
Dahá	H	265 1, 2, 3, 5	Jasal	H	12 1, 25	Nandan	H	69 48
Dákur	H	149 2, 12, 46	Jat	H	6 12	Nauwal	H	16 48
	M	1 27		M	462 12, 23, 27		S	60 2, 4, 12, 46
Dalál	H	17 2	Játrá	H	37 1, 2		S	3 5
Dántar	H	99 1, 2, 3, 5, 12		S	1 5	Nirbálá	H	99 2, 4
Dáran	H	38 1, 2	Jauná	H	14 1, 30	Nirbán	H	205 2, 4, 5, 12, 31
Darwal	H	35 2	Jhagruhá	H	325 1, 2, 3, 4	Notdál	H	188 2
Daswálgrama	H	27 4	Jharolá	H	77 1, 3, 30	Nunwál	H	36 2, 5
Dátur	H	102 1, 34	Jharodia	H	589 1, 2	Pacharia	H	49 1, 2, 3
	S	3 49	Jharwál	H	475 2, 4, 13	Pachhwál	H	117 2, 4, 30
	M	31 27	Kabira	H	34 1	Panár	H	28 1, 7, 12
Dátie	H	13 4	Kakráhá	H	72 12, 48	Panwáhá	H	17 12, 51
Dátrá	H	41 1, 2	Kákudis	H	43 2, 25, 30	Peswál	H	11 1, 2, 3, 31
Devá	H	167 1, 2, 3, 12, 34	Kalaha	H	78 1, 3, 5	Pawár	H	36 1, 4, 51
Dhábar	H	478 1, 12		S	15 48	Phaparwál	H	48 1
	S	4 49		M	12 21	Pania	H	183 1
Dhák Puchh	H	18 5	Kalál Sattu	H	102 1, 6	Purbá	H	13 12, 13, 15, 16, 27
Dhakwál	H	38 5	Kalgán	H	410 1, 2		M	2 25
Dhándla	H	56 1, 12, 50	Kandal	H	125 1, 2, 4	Rábar	H	41 1, 2, 4, 12
	S	6 6	Kangar	H	314 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 12		S	1 10
Dhaundá	H	22 1, 46	Kánsari	H	412 1, 2, 4, 5	Raghu Bansi	H	83 5, 6, 12, 15, 50
Dhanwál	H	44 1, 12, 30		S	13 5	Ráj Bansi	H	17 10, 17, 45
Dharan	H	11 3	Karaná	H	276 2, 3, 6	Rájpnt	H	2 12, 24
Dharma	H	36 12	Karanwál	H	62 2		S	5 15
Dhatra	H	19 2, 4	Karora	H	54 1, 5, 11, 49		M	114 19
Dhiyá	H	17 4	Kásab	H	53 4, 5, 12, 13, 21,	Rathu	H	11 3
Dhodhulá	H	26 1, 2, 12			25	Ráwy	H	36 12, 16
Dholán	H	11 2	Kásan	H	67 17, 30	Rorwál	H	75 1, 4
	M	2 27	Kath	H	1,235 1, 2	Sagará	H	54 1, 12, 13
						Samalwál	H	168 1, 2, 12

## BIRDS OF THE ANDAMAN AND NICOBAR ISLANDS.

- A. . . *Corvus leuallanti andamanensis*. The Andaman Jungle Crow.  
 A. . . *Dendrocitta bayleyi*. The Andaman Tree Pie.  
 A. N. . *Elathea jocosu peguensis*. The Burmese Red-whiskered Bulbul.  
 N. . . *Iole nicobariensis*. The Nicobar Bulbul.  
 A. . . *Microtarsus atriceps fusciflavescens*. The Andaman Black-headed Bulbul.  
 A. . . *Saxicola torquata indica*. The Indian Bushchat.  
 A. . . *Copsychus saularis andamanensis*. The Andaman Magpie Robin.  
 A. . . *Kittacincta malabarica albiventris*. The Andaman Shama.  
 A. . . *Geocichla citrigna andamanensis*. The Andaman Ground Thrush.  
 N. . . *Geocichla citrigna albogularis*. The Nicobar Ground Thrush.  
 A. N. . *Terpsiphone paradisi nicobarica*. The Nicobar Paradise Flycatcher.  
 A. . . *Hypothymis azurea tyleri*. The Andaman Blacknaped Flycatcher.  
 N. . . *Hypothymis azurea nicobarica*. The Nicobar Blacknaped Flycatcher.  
 N. . . *Hypothymis azurea idiochroa*. The Car Nicobar Blacknaped Flycatcher.  
 A. N. . *Lanius cristatus lucionensis*. The Philippine Shrike.  
 A. . . *Pericrocotus flammeus andamanensis*. The Andaman scarlet Minivet.  
 A. . . *Pericrocotus cinnamomeus vividus*. The Burmese small Minivet.  
 N. . . *Lalage nigra davisoni*. The Pied Cuckoo-Shrike.  
 A. . . *Graucalus macei siamensis*. The Siamese Large Cuckoo Shrike.  
 A. . . *Graucalus dobsoni*. Dobson's Cuckoo-Shrike.  
 A. . . *Artamus leucorhynchus humei*. Humes White rumped Swallow-Shrike.  
 A. . . *Dissemuroidea andamanensis andamanensis*. The Small Andaman Drongo.  
 A. . . *Dissemurus paradiseus otiosus*. The Andaman Racket-tailed Drongo.  
 N. . . *Dissemurus paradiseus nicobariensis*. The Nicobar Racket-tailed Drongo.  
 A. . . *Acanthopneuste borealis borealis*. The Arctic Willow Warbler.  
 A. . . *Muscitrea grisola grisola*. The Grey Flycatcher Warbler.  
 A. . . *Homochlamys pallidipes osmastonii*. Osmaston's Bush Warbler.  
 A. . . *Phragmaticola aëdon*. The Thick-billed Warbler.  
 A. . . *Phylloscopus fuscatus fuscatus*. The Dusky Willow Warbler.  
 N. . . *Oriolus chinensis macrourus*. The Nicobar Black-naped Oriole.  
 A. . . *Oriolus chinensis andamanensis*. The Andaman black-naped Oriole.  
 A. N. . *Gracula religiosa andamanensis*. The Andaman Grackle.  
 A. N. . *Lamprocorax panayensis tyleri*. The Andaman Glossy Starc.  
 A. . . *Pastor roseus*. The Rosy Pastor.  
 A. . . *Sturnia malabarica andamanensis*. The Andaman White-headed Myna.  
 N. . . *Sturnia malabarica erythropygia*. The Nicobar White-headed Myna.  
 N. . . *Sturnia malabarica Katchalensis*. Richmond's White-headed Myna.  
 A. . . *Acridotheres tristis tristis*. The common Myna. (Introduced.)  
 A. . . *Uroloncha striata fumigata*. The Andaman White-backed Munia.  
 A. . . *Munia malacca*. The Black-headed Munia.  
 A. . . *Passer domesticus indicus*. The Indian House-sparrow. (Introduced.)  
 A. N. . *Hirundo rustica rustica*. The Common Swallow.  
 A. N. . *Hirundo rustica gutturalis*. The Eastern Swallow.  
 A. N. . *Hirundo javanica javanica*. The Javan Swallow.  
 A. N. . *Motacilla cinerea caspica*. The Eastern Grey Wagtail.  
 A. N. . *Dendronanthus indicus*. The Forest Wagtail.  
 A. N. . *Zosterops palpebrosa nicobarica*. The Nicobar White-eye.  
 N. . . *Ethopyga siparaja nicobarica*. The Nicobar Yellow-backed Sunbird.  
 N. . . *Leptocoma pectoralis Manfordi*. The Kondol Yellow-breasted Sunbird.  
 N. . . *Leptocoma pectoralis procelia*. The Car Nicobar Yellow-breasted Sunbird.  
 A. . . *Leptocoma flammoxiliaris andamanica*. The Andaman Sunbird.  
 A. . . *Dicaeum virens*. The Andaman Flower-pecker.  
 N. . . *Pitta cucullata abbotti*. The Nicobar Green-breasted Pitta.  
 A. . . *Dryobates analis andamanensis*. The Andaman Pied Woodpecker.  
 A. . . *Macropicus holgeri*. The Andaman black Woodpecker.  
 A. N. . *Cuculus canorus telephonus*. The Asiatic Cuckoo.

## SUB-CASTES OF CERTAIN SELECTED CASTES—continued.

AWAN.

Names of Sub-Castes	Persons	Locality	Names of Sub-Castes	Persons	Locality	Names of Sub-Castes	Persons	Locality
Dábr	M	257 22, 23	Ghosa	M	49 22, 26	Jhukan	M	58 20
Dábrá	M	183 20, 21, 22, 23	Ghotrá	M	58 20, 22	Jial	M	38 21
Dag	M	71 19	Gilon	M	16 23	Jodra	M	308 21, 22
Dagwál	M	30 14	Gibál	M	91 22	Jogi	M	14 18, 27
Dál	M	87 20	Godre	M	53 10, 19	Johd	M	212 22, 51
Dahál	M	120 19, 22	Gophr	M	153 22, 25, 27	Joi	M	76 19, 23
Dalo	M	231 22	Gokhál	M	908 22	Joyál	M	19 20
Damál	M	62 22	Golál	M	11 18, 51	Jondu	M	13 22
Dand	M	239 19, 22	Golre	M	5,068 10, 15, 18, 20, 21, 23	Jorá	M	228 19, 22, 23
Dandukhal	M	22 23	Gomrá	M	244 8, 27	Jothál	M	144 22
Dángar	M	30 20	Gondal	M	1,579 19, 20, 21, 22	Joyá	M	48 24, 27
Danti	M	18 19	Gondar	M	18 51	Joyál	M	676 22
Darahoti	M	78 22	Gorál	M	179 8 51	Julásh	M	64 24
Darajoh	M	82 22	Goral	M	11 25	Jutál	M	39 19, 22
Darhá	M	1,498 19, 20, 22, 23, 25	Goráre	M	3,519 18, 17, 18, 19, 20	Juthá	M	87 19, 21
Darál	M	1,896 21, 22, 23	Goráre	M	27 22, 25	Kabul	M	181 20, 23
Darál	M	243 22, 23	Gori	M	141 18, 19, 23	Kadhwal	M	97 22
Daryá	M	101 22, 23	Gorwára	M	181 18, 22	Kadhál	M	104 22, 25
Daru	M	25 21, 22, 24	Gotre	M	78 12, 16, 20	Kadir	M	101 22
Dath	M	48 19	Góar	M	50 22	Kahat	M	1,001 12, 22
Deál	M	830 18, 20	Guggiál	M	119 22, 23, 24	Kakar	M	76 20, 21, 22
Dera	M	11 19	Gulán	M	21 11, 14, 17	Kakwál	M	46 22
Desi	M	28 23	Gulhán	M	11 29	Kalál	M	57 17, 18, 22
Dhádh	M	24 21, 24	Gulkan	M	211 44	Kalár	M	1,875 19, 22
Dhagrá	M	99 22	Gul Moham-	M	89 22	Kalga	M	6,819 11, 13, 16
Dhál	M	97 12, 20, 51	dán	M	5,800 10, 15, 21, 22, 44	Kalál	M	1,170 19, 20, 21, 22
Dhale	M	30 22, 25, 27	Gulsháhi	M	30 22, 23	Kahan	M	81 11, 20, 22
Dhamrá	M	186 19 20, 21, 22	Hadrál	M	13 19	Kahár	M	44 23, 25, 27
Dhamrá	M	268 20, 23	Háfi	M	37 20	Kalka	M	26 18, 19
Dhán	M	16 22	Haider	M	35 21	Kallá	M	185 20, 22
Dhaná	M	18 19	Hajjám	M	1,108 22, 23	Kallu	M	223 22, 25
Dhanwál	M	114 20, 22	Hakmál	M	41 25	Kalol	M	59 9, 51
Dharál	M	4,564 19, 22, 51	Hamar	M	743 22	Kalwál	M	34 18, 51
Dhárwál	M	1,457 12, 22, 23	Hamun	M	47 21	Kamboh	M	42 14, 20, 27
Dheglá	M	597 16	Hanjrá	M	38 9, 10, 27	Kamená	M	25 19
Dhingle	M	149 18	Hans	M	1,041 10, 16, 21, 22	Kamlál	M	197 22
Dhodi	M	650 21, 22, 23	Harpál	M	68 18	Kamrá	M	118 21, 51
Dhogwál	M	45 20	Hasanwál	M	103 22	Kandán	M	1,335 18, 22
Dholi	M	381 15, 19, 21, 22, 24	Háslá	M	724 18, 20, 22	Kandi	M	19 22
Dhorá	M	245 20, 22	Hazrá	M	14 29	Kandiál	M	353 18, 20
Dhundwál	M	333 21, 22	Hocharwál	M	83 26	Kandrál	M	50 22
Didár	M	33 19	Hulohál	M	318 23	Kanera	M	17 22
Dinwál	M	21 18	Jadhál	M	331 23	Kang	M	57 20, 22, 23
Dosa	M	19 51	Jádrál	M	130 22	Kangar	M	48 14, 19
Dogra	M	42 18, 19, 20, 22	Jagar	M	18 9, 12	Kaurál	M	458 20, 21, 22, 27
Dole	M	12 11, 24	Jagga	M	44 18	Kánjan	M	397 18, 22, 27
Dora	M	73 19, 22	Jaggi	M	1 168 21	Karohom	M	164 9
Dudhán	M	63 19, 20	Jagrá	M	40 24	Karin	M	179 19, 21, 22
Dudrá	M	15 19	Jagtolé	M	88 9	Karmah Khel	M	15 22
Dudu	M	107 22	Jagwál	M	213 18, 20, 21	Karog	M	168 19, 20, 25
Dudwál	M	49 20, 21	Jahál	M	475 21	Karwál	M	1,151 18 22, 23
Dulal	M	31 22	Jahángiri	M	358 17 20, 22, 23	Kasar	M	20 11, 20, 22
Faqr	M	68 19, 21, 22, 51	Jakhar	M	241 22	Kashmiri	M	154 20, 21, 22
Fatah Mamdál	M	123 22	Jálap	M	67 21	Kashmír	M	21 18, 20, 21
Gabrá	M	19 20	Jálbath	M	47 22	Kasán	M	336 22
Gadál	M	258 22	Jamal	M	690 19, 20, 22, 24	Kasrakhel	M	17 51
Gajál	M	207 22	Jámdán	M	31 19	Kaswál	M	117 19, 22
Gajá	M	19 20	Jamwal	M	508 20, 22	Katán	M	23 20
Gakhar	M	167 18, 20, 22	Jand	M	2,644 10, 16, 20, 22	Katál	M	41 21, 22, 27
Gahál	M	132 21	Jandan	M	11 19	Katoni	M	19 20
Galmál	M	100 22	Jandál	M	245 18, 19, 20, 21	Katwál	M	153 16, 20, 22, 23
Gandal	M	387 10, 18, 21, 22	Jandh	M	54 19	Kawál	M	498 20, 22
Gándhi	M	188 21, 24	Jandrál	M	96 22	Keori	M	1,270 19 22, 27
Gang	M	2,129 16, 22, 27	Jandrán	M	374 18, 20	Khaohar	M	28 11, 21
Gangál	M	2,958 20, 21, 22, 25	Jang	M	48 25	Khaddi	M	140 25
Gangt	M	33 18	Jangah	M	877 22	Khagan	M	27 19
Ganiál	M	250 22	Jánglá	M	288 20, 21, 22	Khaurál	M	140 18, 22, 23
Ganirá	M	81 22	Jangwál	M	11 22	Khakan	M	86 20, 25
Garyál	M	128 22, 23	Janjrá	M	40 19	Khalál	M	84 20, 22
Garog	M	39 22	Janjwál	M	218 19, 20, 22	Khalán	M	2,317 17, 20, 22
Gat	M	63 22	Janwál	M	139 22, 23	Khalandar	M	15 19
Gatnál	M	848 22	Jaráh	M	76 18, 20, 21, 22	Khalqál	M	490 20, 22
Gatooh	M	11 20	Jás	M	29 20	Kháh	M	26 51
Gelal	M	106 23	Jaspál	M	135 20, 22, 24	Khámre	M	717 16, 17, 19
Gelán	M	12 10, 19	Jassu	M	86 19	Khander	M	135 19, 22
Gelár	M	22 13, 16	Jaswál	M	588 18, 19, 22	Khang	M	23 20
Gewará	M	91 13, 16, 17	Jat	M	638 14, 20 22, 23, 51	Khánke	M	55 24
Ghalh	M	1,124 10, 18, 18, 25	Jatálá	M	1,129 19, 21 22 25	Khápá	M	190 16
Ghanu	M	52 22, 27, 29	Jatmál	M	117 22	Kharáná	M	4,748 16, 17, 18, 19, 20
Gharáná	M	27 18	Jatoi	M	34 19, 27	Khattar	M	2,876 16, 18, 21, 22, 25
Gharwál	M	35 22	Jhajar	M	21 18, 20	Kheri	M	55 22
Ghawál	M	51 19, 22, 25	Jhallar	M	189 18, 20	Khetrián	M	13 51
Ghebe	M	37 16, 17 18, 27	Jhalungrá	M	42 18, 20, 22	Khochi	M	168 19, 22, 23
Ghi	M	135 16, 23	Jhammat	M	1,121 17, 15, 20, 22, 23	Khushatband	M	24 22
Ghiel	M	27 19	Jhán	M	40 4, 19	Khoi	M	507 22
Ghog	M	247 23	Jhátá	M	683 18, 20, 22	Khokhar	M	5,771 20, 21, 22
Ghogar	M	29 22				Khotá	M	14 19
Ghorál	M	100 22				Khowár	M	324 20, 22, 24

- A. N. . *Turnix maculatus tanki*. The Indian Button Quail.  
 A. N. . *Hypotaenidia striata obscurior*. The Andaman Blue-breasted Rail.  
 A. . . *Rallina canningi*. The Andaman Banded Crane.  
 A. . . *Amaurornis phoenicurus inularis*. The Andaman White-breasted Waterhen.  
 A. . . *Orthotamphus magnirostris magnirostris*. The Australian Stone Plover.  
 A. . . *Glareola maldivarum maldivarum*. The Large Indian Pratincole.  
 A. . . *Dromas ardeola*. The Crab Plover.  
 A. . . *Gelochelidon nilotica affinis*. The Javan Gull-billed Tern (once only).  
 A. N. . *Sterna dougalli korntea*. The Eastern Roseate Tern.  
 A. N. . *Sterna sumatrana sumatrana*. The Black naped tern.  
 N. . . *Anous stolidus pileatus*. The Philippine Noddy.  
 A. . . *Arenaria interpres interpres*. The Turnstone.  
 A. . . *Eupodella vereda*. The Eastern Sand Plover.  
 A. . . *Cirripedesmus mongolus atrifrons*. The Pamir Lesser Sand-Plover.  
 A. . . *Numenius arquata arquata*. The Curlew.  
 A. . . *Numenius phaeopus phaeopus*. The Whimbrel.  
 A. . . *Tringa hypoleucos*. The Common Sandpiper.  
 A. . . *Erolia minula ruficollis*. The Eastern Little Stint.  
 A. . . *Erolia subminuta*. The Long-toed Stint.  
 A. . . *Calidris tenuirostris*. The Eastern Knot.  
 A. . . *Capella gallinago gallinago*. The Fantail Snipe.  
 A. . . *Capella stenura*. The Pintail Snipe.  
 A. . . *Lymnocyrtus minima*. The Jack Snipe.  
 A. . . *Ardea purpurea manillensis*. The Eastern Purple Heron.  
 A. . . *Egretta garzetta garzetta*. The Little Egret.  
 A. N. . *Demi-egretta sacra sacra*. The Eastern Reefheron.  
 A. N. . *Ardeola grayi*. The Indian Pond Heron.  
 A. . . *Ardetta bacchus*. The Chinese Pond Heron.  
 A. . . *Butorides striatus apodagaster*. The Andaman Little Green Heron.  
 N. . . *Gorsakius melanolophus minor*. The Nicobar Bittern.  
 A. . . *Ardetta sinensis*. The Yellow Bittern.  
 A. . . *Ixobrychus cinnamomeus*. The Chestnut Bittern.  
 A. . . *Nettion coromandelianus*. The Cotton Teal.  
 A. . . *Dendrocygna javanica*. The Lesser Whistling Teal.  
 A. N. . *Nettion crecca crecca*. The Common Teal.  
 A. . . *Nettion albigulare*.

The above list has been drawn up with the help of the Fauna of British India. (Revised Edition, 7 volumes.)

The list is probably fairly complete for the Andamans, which have been well worked by ornithologists.

The list for the Nicobars on the other hand is probably far from being complete.

Many of the birds marked "A" in the list will undoubtedly subsequently be found to occur also in the Nicobars when these islands are better known and more thoroughly explored.

B. B. OSMASTON.

5th August 1931.

#### *List of butterflies recorded from the Andaman and Nicobar Islands.*

By Brigadier W. H. Evans, C.S.I., C.I.E., D.S.O. (following his identification of Indian Butterflies, 2nd edition).

#### *A.—Papilionidae—*

1. (a) *Troides helena heliconides*, M. and male variety *aphena*, Jordan. Andamans, common.

(b) *Troides helena ferrari*, Tytler. S. Nicobars, not rare.

2. *Troides coromandelianus*, Doh. S. Nicobars, very rare.

3. *Troides chazifer*, Rut. Andamans, not rare.

4. *Troides hector*, L. Andamans, stragglers from India.

## SUB-CASTES OF CERTAIN SELECTED CASTES—continued

Biloch.

Names of Sub-Castes	Persons	Locality	Names of Sub-Castes	Persons	Locality	Names of Sub-Castes	Persons	Locality
Tanwál M	16	21	Tinda M	16	22	Vadbál M	409	16, 21, 22
Tareh M	25	51	Tiwána M	18	25	Vahind M	88	19
Tarer M	5,000	21, 22, 23, 25	Toba M	52	51	Vains M	200	22
Tari M	108	22	Tugwál M	46	9, 22	Vali Khel M	14	23
Tarkhan M	28	21, 25	Turkman M	49	22	Valote M	22	13
Tatal M	124	21	'utí M	98	22	Vatheia M	23	20
Tátri M	32	16, 22	Uchar M	68	23	Vethá M	66	22
Tbag M	15	22	Udál M	66	22	Wasir M	18	22
Tharano M	11	25	Ujrál M	867	22	Yaqubai M	29	22
Thathár M	31	23	Ulemá M	47	19, 23	Zahria M	19	23
Thatal M	220	20, 21	Ulví M	79	10, 51	Zingál M	60	21
Thim M	220	22	Utar Khel M	284	23, 25, 29	Minor* M	1,273	
Thor M	180	22	Utrán M	52	22	Unspecified M	80,000	

## \*DETAIL OF MINOR

Abarwál 3, Achhran 7, Ádham 2, Ádrá 2, Afridi 10, Ahán 5, Akhwál 1, Álám Sháhi 2, Aliyas Khel 2, Altmash 6, Alwál 9, Anbiál 2, Andhori 2, Anharial 2, Anwál 8, Ardal 1, Arwál 2, Aryas 3, Aslamke 6, Atrál 2, Badhwá 7, Badrai 6, Badndá 5, Bagel 2, Bágghán 10, Bagral 2, Bahádar Sháhi 8, Bahisht 4, Bahu Khel 1, Bauwál 1, Bayár 3, Bájwá 6, Bakhtár 1, Bakki 8, Bakwal 2, Balandi 6, Balár 4, Bálí 4, Bamin 7, Bangar 1, Banjrá 2, Banpál 6, Barál 7, Baroká 9, Bashárat 2, Batán 9, Batál 4, Bávla 3, Báz Khel 8, Bhaba 6, Bhábira 10, Bhad 9, Bhagot 1, Bhah 4, Bhalle 3, Bhanbri 1, Bhándu 3, Bhargal 2, Bhará 3, Bhária 2, Bhatháráh 1, Bharia 6, Bhirth 7, Bhori 2, Bhumal 1, Boh 4, Buarál 9, Ohaohál 1, Oháki 1, Chaknál 1, Chálap 1, Chamán 8, Chamrang 8, Chanan 4, Chapál 7, Chaprál 2, Oharobá 1, Ohatha 1, Ohabu 9, Ohhata Khel 1, Ohhora 2, Chisht 6, Ohohal 2, Ohokarwál 9, Dáduwál 3, Dagrá 6, Dáhal 4, Dalwál 1, Dárwál 6, Darrán 2, Dori 2, Dessal 10, Dhakar 9, Dhalán 1, Dhánas Khel 2, Dhándal 2, Dhangar 4, Dhund 2, Dindár 3, Dhar 4, Dohál 3, Drai 2, Dugrá 1, Dusi 1, Fatahsál 7, Gag 2, Galar 1, Gaman 4, Ganjul 3, Gaupál 3, Gagan 10, Ghorwál 4, Gynot 2, Gilán 7, Gogan 2, Gondár 7, Got 1, Gowaha 1, Gujyar 1, Gujrál 4, Habal 3, Hafzal 1, Haj Abdál 1, Hakamwál 2, Halí 1, Hamrál 3, Hamesheráh 4, Hazrat Sháhi 4, Isharpál 1, Jagrál 2, Jálí 5, Jaláhal 1, Janda 9, Jander 6, Jám 2, Jarmál 4, Jatpál 3, Jhábrí 6, Jhaggar 10, Jher 7, Joohbál 2, Jográl 8, Joli 2, Joruwál 10, Kachhlál 1, Kahmoh 8, Kajál 1, Kakesar 1, Kakál 5, Kaku 6, Kalan 8, Kalbál 1, Kálí 1, Kaloohi 2, Kamal 2, Kanglál 9, Kano 10, Karmoká 1, Katobal 6, Khás 2, Khobál 1, Khojál 1, Khotre 1, Khurji 6, Kirán 1, Krobá 4, Kodál 1, Kolar 5, Kolar 3, Láhorí 4, Lak 6, Lakdárí 1, Lalhi 6, Láli 5, Lari 1, Latáki 1, Laliárí 2, Lodhi 6, Luqman 4, Maghwan 5, Mahdum 9, Malaksháhi 5, Málí Khel 7, Mandár 2, Mandhál 5, Mandu Khel 6, Manan 5, Marar 5, Marat 2, Márkandi 1, Matá 2, Matráí 7, Mehr chads 10, Men 5, Mimbay 2, Mirdhar 8, Moglá 6, Mohla 8, Moth 6, Moth 6, Muhammad Darál 2, Mundro 5, Munshi 1, Mura 3, Nádrí 4, Nau 3, Nalál 8, Nandál 1, Narwál 7, Nase 3, Nathi 4, Niázi 3, Nunázi 3, Nur Khel 8, Páohá Khel 4, Padhlál 2, Padwal 8, Paywal 1, Pame 6, Pandár 2, Panjábí 1, Paráohá 2, Parhár 1, Pathwal 10, Phabral 1, Phalial 3, Phálre 3, Piran 4, Qam 2, Rahabí 2, Raohhá 7, Rájwál 1, Rándá 2, Rannal 1, Rasul Sháhi 9, Rátanpal 2, Rawahi 7, Rere 6, Ropál 2, Rukná Khel 1, Sadhák 1, Sagar 1, Sahará 1, Sahota 1, Sáhú 4, Sahu Khel 8, Saidwal 7, Sakál 4, Saláná 8, Salán 2, Samun 2, Sándal 7, Sándras 2, Sankrá 5, Sanorá 5, Sanwán 3, Saprá 2, Sarasá 10, Sarhal 6, Sarkál 10, Sarpál 6, Sarur 8, Sarwázi 1, Sawál 10, Sawarál 1, Sebkal 5, Seki 3, S-thi 3, Shah Madar 2, Sharak 10, Shatal 3, Shekhu Khel 10, Shuon 1, Sochan 3, Sogi 7, Sudh 2, Tablar 2, Takhál 5, Takooch 5, Talogur 6, Tanwarí 7, Tárú 7, Taryál 10, Thaloya 3, Thápal 1, Thár 1, Tila 1, Tur 7, Ubháí 1, Ujál 10, Uthnál 7, Vagrán 3, Valázáq 2, Varyán 2, Vatharah 10, Wajhoke 7, Warhán 1, Wighál 6, Wirk 2, Zamindár 4, Zarál 4, Zargar 1

Biloch 532,499		M 532,499									
Abáskhel	M	17	27	Bagrína	M	49	29	Bhobrá	M	217	24
Abdál	M	25	51	Bah	M	42	1, 27	Bhonsá	M	20	13, 19
Achkan	M	41	51	Bakhbari	M	51	19	Bhubat	M	47	1, 12
Admani	M	89	19	Bákhri	M	54	19	Bhrd	M	61	26, 27, 29
Afghan	M	57	5, 29	Báláho	M	13	6	Bhudáná	M	42	19
Ahr	M	18	25, 29	Balgán	M	553	29	Bhutá	M	9	48
Ahyan	M	40	51	Bamán	M	11	28	Bjwán	M	25	29
Ahmadán	M	5 981	1, 27, 29, 51	Bandar Ohhik	M	12	27	Biláhi	M	89	29
Anbani	M	160	13, 27, 29	Bandrán	M	60	19	Bilochán	M	27	29
Akhani	M	21	51	Banjára	M	60	6, 13	Birmáni	M	144	28
Aláhdadi	M	88	19, 24, 28	Bánjh	M	14	19	Birohi	M	127	29
Alkani	M	237	10, 29	Baráni	M	178	27, 29, 51	Bobá	M	72	25
Alihani	M	2,081	19, 26, 29	Báre	M	481	26	Boláki	M	11	28
Alkhel	M	58	19, 25	Bargáb	M	20	19	Bolani	M	11	29
Almani	M	4,114	M 19	Bariani	M	2,639	18, 19	Brind	M	10,345	27
Andani	M	3,569	19, 27, 29, 51	Barlas	M	20	13	Budh	M	250	21, 25
And	M	293	5, 14, 18, 20, 44	Barrá	M	13	25	Bukh	M	557	25
Angra	M	30	19, 28	Barráni	M	401	26, 29	Bukhári	M	23	50
Angwani	M	15	27	Barwár	M	19	19	Bula	M	340	19, 29
Ansari	M	258	19, 27, 29, 51	Batáni	M	71	29	Burani	M	80	29
Arvar	M	43	27	Batwani	M	161	51	Buzdár	M	16,633	28, 29
Aspáni	M	130	19, 51	Báwgar	M	293	29, 50	Chachá	M	13	29
Asrani	M	82	29	Beg	M	79	29	Chadhar	M	233	14, 26
Awán	M	150	16, 27	Bhalran	M	25	13	Chakráni	M	111	27, 29
Bábá	M	43	51	Bhand	M	1,855	19, 27, 29, 51	Chándia	M	28,509	1, 2, 10, 13, 14, 27, 28, 51
Babadani	M	25	24	Bhandar	M	53	13, 14, 19	Chang	M	380	18, 26, 27, 29
Bábar	M	156	19, 20, 27, 29	Bhandwani	M	443	29	Changwani	M	1,299	29
Bachani	M	71	19	Bhangála	M	24	27	Chanttar	M	268	25, 29
Bachani	M	332	29, 51	Bhángi	M	28	24	Chanwani	M	14	29
Badhál	M	28	19, 24	Bhanyri	M	143	4, 26, 48	Chári	M	48	51
Badhwáná	M	654	18, 19, 29	Bharani	M	280	19, 27	Chasani	M	17	51
Bado	M	108	29	Bharar	M	62	13	Chattá	M	100	44
Badrani	M	34	29	Bharat	M	127	51	Chaughattá	M	48	12, 19, 24
Bagár	M	72	19, 29	Bhároná	M	46	51	Chauhan	M	288	2, 12, 19, 27, 47
Bagádi	M	57	25	Bhatti	M	1,581	1, 13, 17, 19, 24, 25, 48, 51	Chelári	M	15	11
Bogdar	M	57	24	Bhatti' Kho	M	12	19	Chharimár	M	27	19
Baghani	M	2 006	19, 29	khár				Chhati	M	18	19, 27, 51
Baghvani	M	499	29	Bhawani	M	16	51	Chokhani	M	15	51
Bagani	M	41	19	Bhar	M	28	5, 51	Churigar	M	12	24
Baglani	M	15	51	Bhulka	M	165	51	Dadpotrá	M	19	29



45. *Danais chrysippus*, L. Andamians, Kar and Central Nicobars, rather rare.  
 46. *Euploea muliebris*, Gr. Andamans, stragglers.  
 47. (a) *Euploea climena scherzeri*, Fd. Kar Nikobar, common.  
 (b) *Euploea climena camorta*, M. Central Nicobars, common.  
 (c) *Euploea climena simultatrix*, Wm. and De N. S. Nicobars, common.  
 48. (a) *Euploea crameri esperi*, Fd. Kar and Central Nicobars, common (= *biseriata*, M.).  
 (b) *Euploea crameri frauenfeldii*, Fd. S. Nicobars, common.  
 49. (a) *Euploea andamanensis andamanensis*, Atk. Andamans, common.  
 (b) *Euploea andamanensis bumila*, Evans. Little Andaman and N. Sentinel, common.  
 50. *Euploea harrisi harrisi*, Fd. Andamans, stragglers.  
 51. *Euploea corus phoebus*, But. Nicobars, rare.  
 52. *Euploea leucostictos novaræ*, Fd. Kar and Central Nicobars, not rare.  
 53. *Euploea roepstorffii*, M. Andamans, very rare.  
 54. *Euploea midamus brahma*, M. Central Nicobars, stragglers.

D.—*Satyridæ*—

55. (a) *Mycalesis anaxias radza*, M. Andamans, rare.  
 (b) *Mycalesis anaxias manii*, Doh. S. Nicobars, rare.  
 56. *Mycalesis mineus nicobarica*, M. Nicobars, common.  
 57. *Mycalesis risula andamana*, M. Andamans, common.  
 58. (a) *Lethe europa nudgara*, Fruh. Andamans, not rare.  
 (b) *Lethe europa tamuna*, De N. S. Nicobars, very rare.  
 59. (a) *Orsotrioena medus medus*, F. Andamans, common.  
 (b) *Orsotrioena medus turbala*, Fruh. Nicobars, not rare.  
 60. *Melanitis leda ismene*, Gr. Andamans, common : Nicobars, rare.  
 61. *Melanitis zitenius andamanica*, Evans. Andamans, rare.  
 62. *Elymnias cottonis cottonis*, Hew. Andamans, not rare.  
 63. *Elymnias panthera mimus*, Wm. and De N. Nicobars, not rare.

E.—*Amathusiidæ*—

64. *Amathusia phidippus andamanica*, Fruh. Andamans, rare.  
 65. *Discophora continentalis and andamanensis*, Stg. Andamans, rare.

F.—*Nymphalidæ*—

66. *Charaxes polyxena agna*, M. Andamans, stragglers.  
 67. *Eriboea schreibersi tiazmenus*, Fruh. Andamans, very rare.  
 68. *Eriboea athamas andamanicus*, Fruh. Andamans, rare.  
 69. *Herona marathus andamana*, M. Andamans, rare.  
 70. *Euripus conaimilis consimilis*, Wd. Andamans, straggler.  
 71. *Euthalia cibariüs*, Hew. Andamans, common. (= *rinaya*, Fruh.)  
 72. *Euthalia garuda acontius*, Hew. Andamans, rare.  
 73. *Euthalia teuta teutoides*, M. Andamans, rare.  
 74. (a) *Parthenos sylvia roepstorffii*, M. Andamans, not rare.  
 (b) *Parthenos sylvia nila*, Evans. S. Nicobars, rare.  
 75. *Limintia procris anarta*, M. Andamans, not rare.  
 76. *Pantoporia neste rufula*, De N. Andamans, rare.  
 77. *Neptis columella lankena*, Evans. S. Nicobars, very rare.  
 78. (a) *Neptis jumbah amorosa*, Fruh. Andamans, not rare.  
 (b) *Neptis jumbah binghami*, Fruh. Nicobars, recorded only by Fruhstorfer.  
 79. (a) *Neptis kyles andamana*, M. Andamans, common.  
 (b) *Neptis kyles nicobarica*, M. Kar and Central Nicobars, common.  
 (c) *Neptis kyles zambilanga*, Evans. S. Nicobars, common.  
 80. *Neptis soma mananula*, M. Andamans, rare.  
 81. *Neptis nandina clinia*, M. Andamans, common.  
 82. *Neptis soulus kar*, De N. Andamans, very rare.  
 83. *Neptis elvius elvius*, Fd. S. Nicobars, only record some specimens in the British Museum.  
 84. *Neptis hordonia enacalis*, Hew. Andamans, not rare.  
 85. *Cyrestis cules formosus*, Fd. and var. *andamanica*, Wm. and De N. Andamans, rare.  
 86. *Cyrestis thyolimas andamanica*, Wm. and De N. Andamans, not rare.

## SUB-CASTES OF CERTAIN SELECTED CASTES—continued

BLOCH.

Name of Sub-Castes	Persons	Locality	Name of Sub-Castes	Persons	Locality	Name of Sub-Castes	Persons	Locality
Mandwān	M	1 223 28	Pator	M	12 29	Shaklān	M	832 28, 51
Māngir	M	111 23	Pawār	M	57 5, 12, 48	Shākri	M	41 28, 27
Manglām	M	58 29, 51	Phaleh	M	324 51	Shalāl	M	32 19, 28
Manhā	M	27 12, 13	Phurwani	M	749 29	Shalwān	M	44 28
Manjwān	M	850 19, 25, 29	Phor	M	70 24	Shams	M	75 29
Marān	M	112 24, 51	Pitaf	M	6,598 23, 24, 26, 27, 28	Shar	M	2,338 29, 51
Marāri	M	687 13, 24	Pohar	M	12 48	Shāri	M	40 17, 19, 27
Mardān	M	57 25, 51	Poi	M	482 12, 24	Shaymān	M	35 29
Marland	M	345 23, 27	Polhan	M	11 19	Shekhān	M	118 27, 23, 29, 51
Marrāi	M	978 28, 28, 29	Pushā	M	179 27, 51	Shubān	M	211 27, 29
Marrī	M	784 19, 28	Qādari	M	111 20	Shujrā	M	221 3, 27, 28, 29
Marrmān	M	126 29	Qalandar	M	93 13, 27	Shukrān	M	216 23, 28, 51
Marth	M	584 24, 25, 27, 29	Qandran	M	145 4, 19, 29	Shuterlān	M	25 6, 10
Mashori	M	3,047 28, 28, 51	Qarāi	M	201 1, 11, 12, 13	Shāl	M	24 13, 25, 27
Mastoi	M	5,308 19, 27, 29, 51	Qasmi	M	130 27, 29	Shārī	M	132 28, 29
Mateh	M	240 17	Qesrān	M	14,348 29	Sillān	M	20 29
Matrā	M	52 28	Qureshi	M	139 1, 13, 20, 48	Sindhi	M	27 20, 27
Matwāl	M	35 27	Rabbān	M	28 29	Sobli	M	508 28
Masfā	M	12,618 29, 29, 51	Rāgi	M	57 25, 28	Sogrā	M	26 23
Manglān	M	37 25	Rahān	M	41 27	Sohi	M	111 12, 17, 19
Mān	M	173 23, 29	Rahmān	M	28 51	Sohiāh	M	682 17
Millanbā	M	115 24, 27	Rajhān	M	59 29, 29	Sombar	M	25 25
Mirdādi	M	65 24	Rakhshān	M	54 29	Soprān	M	11 28
Mirzai	M	71 12, 27	Rangdi	M	21 15, 19	Sori	M	78 29, 48
Mirzani	M	1,358 27, 29, 51	Rangerā	M	859 19, 23, 27, 28, 29	Sotra	M	34 20, 28
Misgani	M	66 29	Rangilā	M	66 28	Suhān	M	1,302 25, 29, 51
Misson	M	68 34, 29	Rathor	M	28 29, 51	Sulemān	M	207 23, 29
Miwān	M	108 29	Ravān	M	18 26	Sunār	M	32 27, 29
Mita	M	63 20, 24, 25	Rikhyā	M	19 24	Sundari	M	21 29, 46
Mitor	M	23 27, 51	Rind	M	86,208 D M 12, 13, 17, 19 22, 23, 51	Surā	M	18 24
Mitwān	M	194 29	Rindwani	M	61 26, 27, 28, 29	Tāhar	M	135 19, 29
Modher	M	27 25	Ronat	M	15 13	Tālpur	M	969 29
Mohi	M	63 27	Roswan	M	23 28	Tandwān	M	798 28, 29
Mughal	M	29 18, 19, 21	Ruke	M	20 18, 14	Tanar	M	63 29, 48
Mughlān	M	616 12, 29	Rustamān	M	232 29	Tanwār	M	447 24, 25, 28
Mukmān	M	242 25	Sābhi	M	1,098 26, 27, 29	Tar	M	431 12, 25
Mulkān	M	3,514 12, 19, 28, 29	Sadlān	M	135 19, 28, 29	Tarat	M	100 28
Mulān	M	208 13, 29, 48, 49	Sadrāj	M	15 24	Tatāri	M	104 19, 26, 27, 28
Murān	M	4,271 27, 29, 51	Saghrān	M	19 27	Tatlān	M	83 28
Murdān	M	48 29	Sagi	M	13 19	Tawār	M	39 18, 24, 26, 28
Musān	M	163 29, 51	Sahāran	M	30 29	Thagān	M	192 27, 28
Nadān	M	158 29	Sahān Bhakri	M	73 3	Thakri	M	17 29
Nagarpal	M	37 13	Sahlā	M	13 25	Thallān	M	239 28
Nāhar	M	80 29	Sahotre	M	127 24	Thamram	M	23 51
Najār	M	38 48	Saurijh	M	580 2	Thur	M	41 29
Namurdi	M	76 29	Nakhison	M	4,837 M 23, 51	Thotā	M	40 22
Nāngri	M	604 29	Sakhrān	M	19 29	Timar	M	43 25
Nankani	M	24 29	Sakni	M	22 18, 25	Tirān	M	150 17, 51
Nashāri	M	2,952 19, 26 46, 48, 50	Saldhuanā	M	78 27	Tor	M	245 2, 24
Nathwān	M	491 29	Saliān	M	97 26	Torān	M	456 23, 29
Naul	M	18 27 29	Salleri	M	441 28	Ulmān	M	322 25, 27, 29
Nazli	M	12 19	Salotre	M	88 24	Umrām	M	32 28, 51
Niān	M	27 29	Samān	M	29 27, 51	Ushmān	M	18 29
Nirmān	M	11 49	Samāth	M	188 1, 27	Vadān	M	1,116 29
Nirwani	M	75 29	Samā	M	30 1, 25	Vāggā	M	40 19, 23, 29
Nishāhdi	M	188 12	Samiyā	M	285 1, 2	Vāh	M	378 17
Nohān	M	239 28, 51	Sanāwān	M	30 5	Vas	M	44 19
Nonāri	M	39 12, 25, 27	Sandhulā	M	75 13, 24	Vasāh	M	17 17, 27, 51
Noshahi	M	14 23	Sānd	M	44 13, 19, 23	Vasir	M	78 27
Nusherā	M	251 27	Sandorān	M	27 19, 27	Vaswān	M	83 29
Nurān	M	899 23, 29	Sangri	M	87 51	Vasādi	M	219 28
Nuri	M	66 19, 27	Sanjran	M	3,040 27, 29, 51	Vijhi	M	18 27
Nusrān	M	47 29	Sanlān	M	35 29	Virk	M	39 12, 18, 24
Nutkān	M	2,827 27, 28, 29, 51	Sānom	M	59 23	Wangarnāl	M	12 28
Orkhān	M	18 29	Sapal	M	35 20, 29	Yālān	M	109 29
Pacher	M	570 28, 29, 51	Sarābi	M	351 3, 16, 29	Yāghān	M	22 49
Pakhwārā	M	87 27, 29	Sarān	M	8,650 13, 23, 29	Zahrān	M	160 29
Pahāl	M	12 19	Sārhan	M	38 23, 25, 26	Zangi	M	65 19, 23
Palotrān	M	13 25	Sargānā	M	2,114 20, 25, 27, 28, 29	Zangulān	M	48 29
Panwār	M	102 13, 14, 24, 28	Sarjauāh	M	13 13	Zangrān	M	430 19, 26
Parā	M	153 17, 51	Sarori	M	13 13	Zangraz	M	143 23, 29
Parhār	M	900 18, 24, 28	Sarwān	M	147 2, 10, 16, 33	Zardānā	M	18 19
Parwar	M	18 51	Satwār	M	82 27	Zarhān	M	196 23, 29
Parikānā	M	37 28, 27	Sawānri	M	49 29	Zarlān	M	125 23
Parozān	M	90 29	Sech	M	71 24, 48	Zindā	M	42 25
Pashāwari	M	18 13, 48	Shaddān	M	135 29, 51	Ziwāl	M	43 29
Passei	M	581 12, 24, 25	Shadi	M	38 27	Zor	M	473 29
Passoli	M	47 13, 46	Shāhi Khel	M	109 19	Zurān	M	245 19, 23, 29
Pathal	M	30 17	Shāhwān	M	982 27, 28, 29	* Minor	M	1,790
Pathān	M	63 2, 13, 17, 27				Unspecified	M	23,032
Pathār	M	52 13, 48						

## \* DETAIL OF MINOR

Abān 8, Abi 8, Adhāri 2, Ajrān 10, Ajwani 1, Akatni 1, Allān 1, Allar 2, Alpān 10, Anand 6, Anāri 6, Anca 2, Andar 4, Andoi 2, Arab 6, Arandi 1, Arhām 6, Arjang 6, Arkani 6, Armān 8, Asboj 2, Asbrā 3, Ashāqān 1, Ashori 2, Aubār 4, Antrāh 10, Bābru 1, Bachūnā 2, Badāri 1, Baggā 8, Baghrābi 6, Bahādari 10, Bayān 5, Bakhal 5, Bakhānā 3, Ballāmā 1, Bālak 1, Balor 10,

133. (a) *Jamides kankena pseudelpis*, But. Andamans, not rare.  
 (b) *Jamides kankena kankena*, Fd. Kar Nikobar, rare.  
 (c) *Jamides kankena rogersi*, Bing. Central and S. Nicobars, rare.
134. (a) *Nacaduba pactolus andamanica*, Fruh. Andamans, not rare.  
 (b) *Nacaduba pactolus macropthalma*, Fd. Central and S. Nicobars, rare.
135. *Nacaduba hermus major*, Evans. S. Nicobars, rare.  
 136. *Nacaduba rajava varia*, Evans. S. Nicobars, rare.
137. *Nacaduba pivani*, Hors. Andamans, not rare.  
 138. *Nacaduba ancyra aberrans*, Eleves. Tillanchong, Nicobars, recorded by Col. Ferrar.
139. (a) *Nacaduba helicon brunnea*, Evans. Andamans, not rare. (= *viola*, Auct.)  
 (b) *Nacaduba helicon kondulana*, Evans. S. Nicobars, rare.
140. (a) *Nacaduba kurava euplea*, Fruh. Andamans, Kar and Central Nicobars, not rare.  
 (b) *Nacaduba kurava nicobarica*, Toxopeus. S. Nicobars, rare.
141. *Nacaduba beroe gythion*, Fruh. Andamans, not rare.  
 142. *Nacaduba berenice nicobarica*, Wm. and De N. Nicobars, common.
143. *Nacaduba aluta coelestis*, De N. Andamans, not rare.  
 144. (a) *Nacaduba nora nora*, Fd. Andamans, common.  
 (b) *Nacaduba nora dilata*, Evans. Nicobars, not rare.
145. *Nacaduba dubiosa fulva*, Evans. Andamans, rare.  
 146. *Nacaduba dana*, De N. Andamans, not rare.
147. *Heliophorus epicles indicus*, Fruh. Middle Andaman, common.  
 148. (a) *Curetis saronis saronis*, M. Andamans, not rare.  
 (b) *Curetis saronis obscura*, Evans. Kar and Central Nicobars, not rare.  
 (c) *Curetis saronis nicobarica*, Swin. S. Nicobars, not rare.
149. *Iraota timoleon timoleon*, Stoll. Andamans, rare.  
 150. *Horsfieldia anita andamanica*, Riley. Andamans, not rare.
151. *Amblypodia alca constanceae*, De N. Andamans, very rare.  
 152. *Amblypodia centaurus coruscans*, Wm. and De N. Andamans, not rare.
153. *Amblypodia alesia*, Fd. Andamans, very rare.  
 154. *Amblypodia zeta*, M. Andamans, very rare. (= *roona*, M.)
155. *Amblypodia fulla andamanica*, Wm. and De N. Andamans, not rare. (= *subfusciata*, M.)  
 156. *Susendra quercetorum latimargo*, M. Andamans, not rare.
157. (a) *Loscura atymnus prabha*, M. Andamans, not rare.  
 (b) *Loscura atymnus nicobarica*, Evans. Nicobars, rare.
158. *Spindasis lohita zoilus*, M. Andamans, not rare.  
 159. *Pratapa deva lila*, M. Andamans, rare.
160. *Tajuria jangala andamanica*, Wm. and De N. Andamans, not rare.  
 161. *Tajuria cippus cippus*, F. Andamans, rare.
162. *Charana jalindra tarpina*, Hew. Andamans, rare.  
 163. *Charana mandarinus*, Hew. Andamans, very rare.
164. *Horaga onyx rana*, De N. Andamans, rare.  
 165. *Horaga albimacula*, Wm. and De N. Andamans, very rare.
166. *Chliaria othona*, Hew. Andamans, very rare.  
 167. *Hypolycaena thecloides nicobarica*, Evans. Central and S. Nicobars, rare.
168. *Hypolycaena erylus andamana*, M. Andamans, not rare.  
 169. *Artipe eryx*, L. Andamans, very rare.
170. *Deudorix epipyrbas amatius*, Fruh. Andamans, not rare : S. Nicobars, very rare.  
 171. *Frachola similis mactas*, Fruh. Andamans, very rare. (= *nicerillii*, Tyl.)
172. *Ripala suffusa rubicunda*, Evans. Andamans, not rare.  
 173. *Ripala varuna orasia*, Hew. Andamans, not rare.
174. *Ripala aestivata*, M. Andamans, not rare.  
 175. *Ripala disneyae intermedia*, S'g. Andamans, not rare. (= *zenophon*, Auct.)
176. (a) *Bindakara phocides phocides*, F. Andamans, rare.  
 (b) *Bindakara phocides areca*, Fd. Nicobars, not rare. (= *lamorta*, Fd.)

I.—*Hesperidae*—

177. *Ilacra balra balra*, M. Andamans, rare.  
 178. *Ilacra leucopis*, Mab. S. Nicobars, recorded.

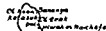
## SUB-CASTES OF CERTAIN SELECTED CASTES—continued.

BRAHMAN.

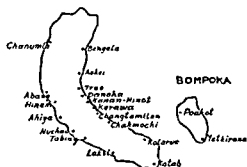
Names of Sub Castes			Persons	Locality	Names of Sub Castes			Persons	Locality	Names of Sub Castes			Persons	Locality
Bárná	H		22	15, 44	Bhotar	H		38	39	Dahu	H		15	42
Barolia	H		52	42	Bhotba	H		40	27, 34	Dama	H		226	1
Bará	H		242	9, 15, 47	Bhotin	H		29	27, 29	Dakar	H		68	9, 29
Barbál	H		17	18, 43	Bhotrá	H		60	12, 14	Dakaut	H		6,890	P
Baryá	H		27	18	Bhuchal	H		30	11, 42		S		305	21, 22, 24, 43
	S		1	44	Bhupal	H		28	17, 45		M		287	8, 19, 48, 50
Basand	H		10	14, 25	Bhushan	H		21	18	Dakshani	H		24	4, 5
Basat Koni	H		413	4, 9, 17	Bhúhá	H		93	14	Dálá	H		412	9
Bashisht	H		1,515	8, 10, 12, 34, 38, 41, 47	Bús	H		780	D 11, 48, 49, 51	Dalwál	H		127	14, 18, 21
Bán	H		157	9	Bikrami	H		19	7	Damáru	H		13	47
Basnobatri	H		34	15	Biahnu	H		41	8, 12, 14, 41	Damde	H		20	15
Basotari	H		106	15, 47	Bobak	H		20	47	Dandali	H		48	17, 47
Basrá	H		327	9, 15, 41	Bobí	H		41	11, 18, 39, 41	Dandwán	H		18	15
Bastar	H		27	15	Bodeg	H		12	47	Daner	H		53	9, 10
Batán	H		83	9, 15, 49	Bobakar	H		89	9, 10, 27	Dangot	H		187	20, 21
Batanjan	H		24	14, 44	Bonaj	H		18	14, 19	Dára	H		46	14, 15
Batási	H		23	9	Borá	H		11	47	Darangwál	H		14	42
Bathli	H		30	9, 10	Bot	H		370	42, 47	Darání	H		36	14, 19, 47
Bathwári	H		25	8, 15, 18	Bothális	H		14	47	Daróni	H		15	11, 28, 42
Batálo	H		12	47	Brahm Bhat	H		87	51	Dareri	H		15	49
Batorá	H		443	14, 17, 18, 27, 43	Brahm Chári	H		102	8, 11, 14, 19, 47	Darotri	H		14	15, 17, 42
Báwá	H		42	2, 14	Brahmi	H		222	10, 11, 12, 14, 15, 23	Darwál	H		17	42
Báwalia	H		13	3						Dasri	H		13	2, 6, 19
Bedi	H		913	8, 15, 17, 39	Bujhru	H		396	8	Dasá	H		138	5, 33, 49
Bhábrá	H		71	7, 13, 24, 25	Búnjá	H		1,003	10, 13, 14, 15, 18	Daswán	H		20	42
Bhagan	H		25	44						Datta	H		451	J L 18, 19, 20, 25, 26, 51
Bhagat	H		97	8, 24, 45	Chabarmán	H		38	12, 21, 25		S		89	14, 16, 17, 18, 25
	S		1	9	Chábis	H		56	10, 14, 18	Dawá	H		51	9, 15, 19, 42
Bhagdite	H		51	47	Chabrin	H		613	39	Degan	H		426	L 11, 45, 47
Bhági	H		686	J L 18, 44	Chadar	H		38	21, 47		S		18	18, 25
Bhagál	H		114	21	Chagal	H		15	15	Deghat	H		18	11, 14
Bhagirthi	H		102	8, 14	Chagotra	H		164	15, 39	Deogawan	H		1,047	14
Bhagál	H		18	25, 47	Chaldak	H		12	47	Deopál	H		38	12, 20, 29
Bhagotre	H		142	15	Chalgo	H		258	39, 42	Deosar	H		244	14
Bhagwál	H		298	15, 17, 39, 47	Chaloi	H		21	46	Desar	H		104	2, 11, 33
Bhagwata	H		71	47	Chalotrá	H		31	15, 47	Dev	H		89	15, 17
Bhá	H		219	15, 42	Chanan	H		412	L 18, 21, 24, 25, 42	Deví Sár Sut	H		68	8, 12
Bhákr	H		122	J 14, 15	Chanohi	H		142	18, 42	Dhágá	H		70	28, 27
Bhákhri	H		500	9, 10, 17, 18	Chándani	H		58	19, 23	Dhaki	H		9	25
Bhal	H		489	14, 15, 19, 42	Chándi	H		115	15, 27, 37, 47	Dhakni	H		54	16
Bhale	H		159	10, 14, 24, 45	Chandál	H		39	42		S		60	8, 15-
Bhalgu	H		119	12, 14, 20		S		17	21	Dhalwal	H		528	9, 10, 11, 12, 14, 15, 18, 19, 26, 30, 45, 51
Bhalotre	H		57	15	Chandni	H		43	19	Dhami	H			
Bhan	H		80	11, 15, 47	Chandras	H		13	17, 41, 47		S		15	9, 15
Bhánbásar	H		281	12, 14, 16, 17, 18, 21	Chapohút	H		379	11, 12	Dhamrá	H		64	39
					Charang	H		53	11, 47	Dhandi	H		59	14, 15
Bhánbhákar	H		418	18	Charwá	H		43	42	Dhami	H		215	24, 25, 27
Bhandále	H		28	15, 18	Chatarohot	H		89	17, 19, 26, 45		S		1	11
Bhandár	H		86	11		S		5	11	Dhannar	H		70	11, 23, 26
Bhandotare	H		31	39	Chatará	H		55	9, 34, 42	Dhánpotrá	H		39	23, 28, 42
Bhangre	H		40	10, 18, 25, 45	Chator	H		177	42	Dhanatar	H		21	19
Bhanot	H		426	9, 11, 15, 25, 44	Chhabrá	H		119	9, 15, 19	Dhará	H		111	11, 12, 21, 47
Bhanotri	H		513	15, 17, 25, 42	Chhábron	H		39	47	Dhári	H		160	11, 14, 15, 19, 42
Bháramal	H		21	8, 45, 47	Chhall	H		15	15		S		8	19
Bharán	H		52	47	Chhauchhan	H		36	17, 18	Dharmástar	H		15	36
Bharande	H		58	14	Chhangur	H		68	9, 17	Dharu	H		162	8, 11, 14, 16, 17, 19
Bharbhákar	H		600	9, 11, 18, 25	Chhári	H		64	8, 47	Dharokára	H		102	3
Bhárdawáj	H		27,659	P	Chheli	H		19	18, 20		S		5	18
	S		101	9, 10, 12, 13, 18	Chher	H		108	8, 15, 45	Dhoi	H		275	9, 27, 42
Bhardwáre	H		475	8, 9	Chhbi	H		61	5, 8, 20		S		3	17
Bharg	H		22	27, 44, 47	Chhoti Saran	H		14	5	Dhosar	H		181	14, 15, 25
Bhargo	H		418	J 3, 14, 15, 27, 28, 49	Chohar	H		24	18, 19, 29	Dhoar	H		414	4, 10, 11, 15
					Chitar Gupt	H		308	10, 13, 34	Diarru	H		11	41
Bhárá	H		19	9, 11	Chobe	H		51	1, 4, 32, 34	Dikh Ohat	J		1	11
Bhariwál	H		20	12		S		27	18	Dobbága	S		35	12
Bhárij	H		167	9, 15, 19, 45	Chobá	H		184	8, 50	Dodá	H		105	11, 14, 42, 47
Bharthi	H		62	14, 19, 21, 24	Chobrá	H		18	4	Dogal	H		121	11
Bharwáh	H		40	9, 47	Chohán	H		42	11, 12, 25	Dográ	H		1,051	J 14, 15, 16, 18, 25, 27, 39, 41, 42
Bharwál	H		22	11	Choli	H		68	20, 29		S		0	14
Bhát	H		3,761	J R M 14, 42, 47, 50		S		2	12	Dohrá	H		19	8, 25
	S		20	9, 44	Cholrá	H		17	15	Doi	H		95	9, 11, 15, 37
	M		5	50	Chonbatu	H		20	47	Doj	H		12	8
Bhathár	H		174	8, 9, 15, 44	Chorásá	H		3,346	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 49, 50	Dolar	H		615	14, 19
Bhaton	H		457	9, 14, 16, 27, 42							M		10	14
Bhatrá	H		323	9, 25	Chori	H		39	29	Dophar	H		1	14
Bhawákar	H		255	11, 44, 45	Chumi	H		220	19, 21, 23, 25, 27	Dori	H		113	8, 15
	S		2	44	Churáwan	H		18	24, 27	Dosar	H		845	15
Bhawáls	H		19	9, 45	Dabgar	H		76	8, 14	Dotar	H		24	47
Bhoi	H		55	15, 44	Daboli	H		770	7, 19, 47	Dur	H		47	15, 19
Bhojál	H		98	10, 14, 42, 47	Dag	H		235	14		S		1	14
Bhojka	H		114	8, 9, 12, 28, 28	Dága	H		24	9, 11, 23					
Bhojpotrá	H		350	17, 19, 23, 24		S		5	19					
Bhola	H		27	11, 21	Dagor	H		145	9, 15, 19					
Bhoukro	H		85	39	Dagotar	H		65	18, 21					
Bhot	H		207	9, 11, 19, 24		S		3	14, 21					
					Dákre	H		11	16, 16					

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**CHAURA**



**KAMORTA**



**TRINKAT**



**NANKAURI**



## SUB-CASTES OF CERTAIN SELECTED CASTES—continued

BRAHMAN

Names of Sub Castes	Persons	Locality	Names of Sub Castes	Persons	Locality	Names of Sub Castes	Persons	Locality
Lat	H	89 9	Naroo	H	20 12	Purang	S	8 17
Latbi	H	70 28, 47	Nashandá	H	16 11	Purbá	H	57 10
Láth	H	71 14, 30, 42	Nawábur	H	37 14, 47	Purbá	H	44 15
Lau	H	26 9	Nekan	H	61 15, 33, 47	Puri	H	40 11, 13, 25
Lodbi	H	43 8	Obansh	H	14 17		S	1 14
Lodján	H	44 42	Ooh	H	12 14, 19	Puabkarná	H	2,988 M 18, 18, 23
Lohár	H	21 47	Odepál	H	34 14, 17, 47		S	11 23, 28
Lohárich	H	17 47	Ogur	H	318 4, 11	Qansuj	H	1,858 D L 25, 49
Lor	H	408 15, 17, 26	Ojhá	H	268 11, 19, 33, 26		S	14 14, 49
Lotre	H	16 16	Oji	H	41 8, 17, 21	Rábrá	H	308 12, 18, 24, 28
Machan	H	30 15	Opádía	H	52 3, 12, 34		S	2 25
Madáre	H	48 10	Oshál	H	25 14	Ráhu	H	257 15, 16, 45
Madáryá	H	23 17, 41	Om	H	223 14, 47	Rahin	H	171 8, 15, 18, 31
Madho	H	81 11, 14, 42	Omri	H	194 14, 15		S	24 14, 15, 21
Madwál	H	87 42	Otrá	H	41 14, 18, 47	Rái	H	524 11, 15, 19, 21
Mahán Brahman	H	876 2, 5, 8, 49, 51	Pachahdu	H	13 47		S	10 20
Mahantá	H	179 9	Paddá	H	224 8, 15, 21, 34	Raini	H	239 15, 47
Mahbi	H	42 11, 41	Pádhe	H	388 8, 10, 42, 47	Rághat	H	23 11
Mahwál	H	23 42	Pagotre	H	13 17	Ráhu	H	88 11, 15, 44
Maholá	H	123 18, 26	Pábal	H	14 9, 11	Rájal	H	87 14, 25, 45
Mahirán	H	17 27	Pabri	H	129 20, 39, 42	Rajolie	H	345 47
Mahbá	H	737 8, 16, 17	Pál	H	87 8, 10, 14, 25, 26	Rájpnt	H	17 25
Madar	H	284 15, 16	Palang	H	188 10, 39, 44, 47	Rakháná	H	24 26, 45
Mayhorí	H	24 42	Palásar	H	92 9, 14, 18, 48, 41	Rakhari	H	17 8
Makarzáta	H	39 47	Palástar	H	77 18, 39, 47	Rakhosar	H	102 8
Makhi	H	82 9, 28	Palgo	H	23 44	Rakhotre	H	95 17, 42, 47
Makhál	H	12 47	Pálh	H	151 8, 14, 15, 44	Rákhshash	H	11 18
Máideo	H	25 10	Palhwal	H	115 8, 4	Ramánandi	H	61 10, 21, 24, 25, 41
Maleri	H	82 15, 42	Pambno	H	68 28, 28		S	1 12
Mandab	H	13 42	Pandáre	H	50 8, 15, 27	Rámde	H	115 19, 21, 44, 45
Mandar	H	605 L 24, 42, 47	Pándre	H	822 J 15 21 44, 47	Ramdev	H	142 M 14 19, 28
	S	12 14, 15		S	32 18, 17, 30, 21		S	10 14, 18
Mandohá	H	17 8, 47	Pandhá	H	869 8, 9, 16, 19, 25, 50	Ramdhá	H	28 4, 17
Mangal	H	49 8		M	1 50	Rámgarhie	S	12 4
Manglora	H	23 47	Pándi	H	241 11, 12, 14, 16, 42	Rámpál	H	285 14, 21
Manrás	H	228 14, 23, 47		S	2 15	Randior	H	32 11, 47
Manojá	H	17 18, 45	Pandit	H	712 8, 9, 18, 15, 42	Rangá	H	35 11, 24, 25, 45
Manar	H	124 15, 47	Pandotár	H	54 8, 42, 47	Rángotre	H	24 9, 51
Maráthu	H	28 47	Pani	H	19 15, 19, 25	Ránu	H	391 8, 10, 14, 27, 47
Marchar	H	28 19, 45	Panj	H	252 11, 15, 23, 25, 44	Ranpál	H	228 L 8, 12, 19
Marobeta	H	27 16, 47	Panjái	H	291 9, 11, 14, 47		S	3 12
Marhattá	H	11 50	Panjkhanda	H	13 12	Rasbál	H	101 10, 14, 42
Márkande	H	378 8, 12, 47	Panjpal	H	129 8, 11, 25, 47	Rasgotre	H	16 47
	S	8 12	Panotar	H	34 11, 15, 47	Rasi	H	80 9, 21, 27
Mármandre	H	17 47	Panwár	H	88 15, 19, 41, 43		S	12 17, 21
Maror	H	67 9	Paráboh	H	30 8	Ratan	H	347 8, 15, 24, 39, 42
Máski	H	18 37	Paránohi	H	39 13, 26, 42		S	11 9
Mátri	H	19 21, 41	Parandá	H	78 20 28	Ratan bhard	H	189 8, 9
Megal	H	58 11, 17, 25, 41	Parangol	H	21 15, 28, 44	wáy		
Meas	H	151 14, 17	Parásar	H	1,814 J L 26 44, 45	Rataupál	H	1,144 L 8, 44, 47
Milanháus	H	50 16, 29		S	13 9, 10, 45		S	6 20, 44
Mryál	H	69 9, 17, 29	Parbál	H	107 16, 25, 44, 47	Rathi	H	261 9 13, 17, 31
Missar	H	328 8, 9, 15, 18, 19	Parhár	H	16 14, 47	Ráthor	H	18 15, 25
Mitar	H	174 15, 18, 25	Pári	H	321 12, 14, 25, 39		S	18 24, 27
Mithu	H	159 14	Parochi	H	62 14, 17, 24, 27	Ratwál	H	70 12
Mohan	H	182 10, 14, 15, 19	Párikh	H	1,338 1, 3, 12, 49	Ratnagar	H	25 47
Mohitá	H	249 3, 15, 17	Parohat	H	728 8, 14 21, 30, 42	Reopotra	H	18 47
	S	18 13	Paroj	H	191 15	Rigvedi	H	14 8
Mohyal	H	3,385 10, 14, 20, 26, 48	Pásak	H	47 15, 45	Rikhi	H	597 12, 14, 16, 17, 45
	S	810 20 22, 33	Pasáman	H	138 14, 25, 51		S	18 14
Mojal	H	2,212 16, 18, 19, 22, 25	Pátak	H	985 9, 11, 15, 23, 39	Rithál	H	801 4, 21, 39
	S	43 18	Pátin	H	57 9, 12, 43		S	11 21
Molá	H	25 24, 25, 29	Patáilo	H	79 9, 11, 47	Robát	H	19 8
Montár	H	159 15, 47	Pather	H	13 15, 45	Rokhta	H	28 12, 37
Mor	H	35 26	Patiál	H	222 9, 15, 47	Rojhá	H	27 19, 27
Mose	H	17 44	Patári	H	32 9, 15, 21, 51	Rophio	H	22 47
Motál	H	41 8, 15, 29, 36, 41	Patrijá	H	25 17	Rosti	H	213 15, 47
Modgal	H	242 3, 9, 50	Pattu	H	57 15, 18, 44, 45	Rumál	H	64 45, 47
Mundri	H	15 15, 47	Patwárá	H	89 14, 15, 39, 42	Rupál	H	275 10, 11, 13, 27, 45
Munge	H	793 8, 14, 15, 26, 28, 47		S	10 14	utál	H	42 7, 8, 14
	S	47	Perulo	H	32 3, 9	Sabypál	H	294 10, 11, 25, 45
Munnan	H	149 17, 45	Phágan	H	192 10, 26, 47	Sabotrá	H	117 15
Nábhá	H	191 14, 15, 16, 19	Phagohrá	H	27 39	Sabirli	H	33 3, 47
Nade	H	95 42	Phakar	H	11 19, 28	bachde	H	14 21, 25
Nágar	H	30 2, 8, 12	Phalle	H	382 13, 15, 24, 39	Sadálá	H	23 7, 23, 42
Nágpál	H	68 14		S	8 13	Sadátá	H	69 15
Nágu	H	74 9, 17, 27, 47	Phami	H	147 9, 10 11, 39	Sadatha	H	27 15
Nágwál	H	52 4, 8	Phándi	H	19 9, 28, 28, 45	Sadgal	H	184 9
	S	14 4, 5	Pharant	H	14 45, 51	Sádh	H	4 7, 14
Náias	H	115 43	Pháthi	H	36 14	Sadban	H	80 15, 39, 47
Nainsan	H	32 47	Phatre	H	16 18		S	4 21
Nánalabáhi	H	195 12, 14	Phore	H	60 15, 19, 45	Sadhar	H	347 12, 16, 21, 24
Nepará	H	14 42	Pipálwá	H	16 20		S	7 14, 17
Nárad	H	65 15	Poj	H	108 11, 12, 14	Sadhri	H	39 9, 16, 21
Náraj	H	205 9, 18, 45	Pouch	H	783 L 4, 21, 26	Sadi	H	268 9, 11, 16, 18, 21
	S	15 18	Pomáhi	H	11 47	Safan	H	16 47
Naranjan	H	18 45	Pujári	H	302 8, 12, 15, 47	Sagal	H	97 11, 12, 15, 21, 27
			Punjá	H	53 9, 14, 20, 24	Sagar	H	24 7, 11

## CHAPTER II.

## A.—Configuration of the ground and underlying rock and soil.

The islands were explored by the writer of this report some years ago to examine the possibilities of colonization and since the results have some bearing on the future of the population they are recorded here.

The outer fringe of all the islands consists of a belt of sand and coral thrown up by the sea, only a few feet above high water, with a width varying from a few yards to a mile or even more. It is most in evidence at the low-lying island of Kar Nikobar. In other respects the physical characteristics of the various islands vary considerably.

1. *Great and Little Nikobar* are much intersected by steep sided ridges with very narrow valleys, rendering their exploration a difficult process. These irregular features are, no doubt, due to the action of the atmosphere and heavy rainfall which easily disintegrate the soft micaceous sandstone which is the principal formation of these islands. This formation is similar to that of the west coast of Middle Andaman. Numerous stream beds have cut up the surface in all directions, and the soil is washed down into depressions where it forms alluvial beds, sometimes of considerable extent. These flats are, however, occasionally below the outer fringe of coralline alluvium and are inundated in the rains. In such cases they are often a heavy clay and have the appearance of having been at one time below the sea.

2. *Nankauri, Kamorta, Teresa, Bompoka*.—Beds of polycistine clay predominate, the slopes of the hill are easier, but owing to the slow disintegration of the clay there is no more than a thin layer of soil on the surface, only capable of supporting grass. Other parts of the islands contain sandstone formations which are covered with forest.

3. The formation of *Trinkat* is similar to that of Kamorta and Nankauri, but the island is low, considerable areas are swampy, and there is a good deal of coralline diluvium which supports fairly extensive coconut plantations.

4. *Kar Nikobar*.—Is surrounded by large areas of flat ground consisting of coralline diluvium. The coral extends in places to the higher ground as on Kachal and appears to have been raised considerably above sea-level.

5. *Kachal*.—The island possesses flat and sometimes swampy ground of coralline diluvium over the whole of its north western portions and sandy alluvia similar to that of the southern group in parts near the north and south coast. A layer of limestone (coral) overlies a considerable portion of the south west coast and the hill above Oyantapa, and here the soil is a dark brown fertile loam. It may be mentioned here that a cave on this hill contains some 5,000 c. ft. of bat guano. The greater part of the island is suitable for cultivation and the island is the most suitable of all the groups for extension of coconut and other cultivation and would be the most suitable for a further overflow of the increasing population of other islands which is certain to follow if more attention is paid to medical treatment. Yaws for instance which now takes a heavy toll of the inhabitants of the central group could soon be eradicated.

## B.—Forests.

(i) Great Nikobar, Little Nikobar, and Kachal are entirely covered with forests, while the larger part of the principal remaining islands, excepting perhaps Chaura, Tilangchong and Kar Nikobar, are covered to a large extent with *lalang* grass.

(ii) The littoral fringe of Kar Nikobar as well as that of the Central group is occupied by coconut trees. At Great Nikobar they occur in groves

## SUB-CASTES OF CERTAIN SELECTED CASTES—continued.

CHUHRA.

Names of Sub Castes	Persons	Locality	Names of Sub Castes	Persons	Locality	Names of Sub Castes	Persons	Locality
Vais	H 142	15, 19, 23, 27	Vasand	H 34	24, 25	Yodhun	H 15	47
Vaisno	S 2	15	Vasdev	H 1,440	8 14, 15, 16, 44	Minor*	H 1,871	
	H 67	10, 15	Vasti	H 187	14, 16, 17, 25		S 63	
Valah	H 15	17		S 4	13, 15		M 1	
	H 25	10, 25, 28	Váwal	H 38	28	Unspecified	H 61,443	
	S 2	10	Vedwá	H 200	17, 18, 24, 25		S 2,118	
Vais	H 29	14, 25, 44		S 4	25		M 1	
Vanj	H 44	14, 21, 25	Vegi	H 27	13, 25		J 31	
Váole	H 28	44		S 3	12		H 4	
Varmi	H 28	2, 29, 51	Vid	H 258	13, 15, 16, 26			
Varsu	H 21	15, 16, 21		S 3	18, 19			

## \*DETAIL OF MINOR

Abbeh 3, Abdhua 3, Abhab 3, Aohkara 8, Adrich 1, Aghar 3, Agtari 6, Ahauns 9, Ajra 6, Akhoti 3, Akra 9, Alatar 1, Alwán 6, Amak 3, Amán 1, Amal Kaah 4, Amri 5, Anand 2, Anant Phat 1, Andal 3, Ankrans 4, Ararpopo 1, Arachri 5, Arhu 2, Arotá 9, Arsi 10, Arsti 1, Aryal 10, Asad 4, Asni 1, Astriá 3, Atarmal 8, Athán 4, Auhán 1, Auh 1, Aungal 1, Awahil 9, Awadé 8, Baobhal 2, Badakh 6, Badam 5, Badhát 8, Baishno 10, Bákari 9, Bakhs 7, Bakál 2, Bálmik 3, Baloy 3, Banwá 3, Bararia 5, Barohhál 7, Bargám 1, Barakál 10, Bariákar 8, Barwáne 4, Basáhará 8, Basyan 10, Batryá 2, Beramí 5, Berar 2, Bhabák 1, Bhami 9, Bhamiwál 3, Bhalkán 1, Bhának 5, Bhanar 5, Bharmore 1, Bharthari 3, Bhasant 2, Bhatari 3, Bhokli 6, Bholá 7, Bhulmál 1, Bhoman Palá 1, Bishan Nágri 2, Biskarál 6, Bism 3, Brahm Bhojá 1, Burthi 1, Chabgi 4, Chácho 7, Chakar 8, Chakrá 3, Chaldárách 7, Chand 3, Chánál 2, Charotari 1, Chawál 10, Chhakan 10, Cholan 5, Chom 3, Dabdie 8, Dabnar 6, Dabor 2, Dadal 3, Dádahá 5, Dédhál 10, Dadwál 2, Dagthahá 1, Dahdahan 2, Dákhul 2, Dalore 8, Dandwál 6, Dángmar 3, Darbán 1, Darbáwa 3, Dardarál 3, Dargadé 1, Dárkhabá 9, Darsham 4, Dasti 4, Datmál 4, Degam 5, Deori 4, Dhadwán 4, Dhangarwál 6, Dhangáro 9, Dhágorhá 3, Dhal 9, Dhangu 4, Dhaní 7, Dherbál 2, Dímbara 4, Dis 1, Diná 3, Dith 7, Dudrá 4, Dumat 7, Eman 1, Englah 4, Fathan 9, Gadahar 10, Gadwál 7, Gagre 1, Gaurdá 5, Gáhn 8, Gandwá 10, Ganj 1, Garbh 3, Gawál Bans 10, Ghalogaro 7, Ghamal 2, Ghasah 7, Ghuman 10, Gidas 3, Gils 8, Golshán 9, Gorádayán 1, Gotre 8, Granthi 3, Gubtá 1, Gujar 5, Gurulál 9, Gurulál 2, Há 1, Háliw 1, Hamsan 2, Handdilu 5, Harulál 8, Hathkari 7, Humán 10, Indaurá 3, Jabak 1, Jadwaní 5, Jággarwál 3, Jaggal 1, Jagthala 4, Jahar 2, Jaiwál 6, Jakál 7, Jamá 4, Jamhura 6, Jamma Das 1, Jamrá 2, Jand 1, Jangpál 3, Janrá 5, Jartál 2, Jat Kari 1, Jeoni 3, Jhalmará 2, Jhangsan 7, Jhári 6, Jhárólá 2, Jhontari 1, Jogán 3, Johria 3, Jokarí 1, Jori 1, Jori 9, Káchhwál 6, Kachráyá 7, Kachwá 6, Káhangari 4, Kahis 8, Kal 1, Kál 3, Kalanbi 5, Kalhénch 8, Kaljáná 1, Kallikál 3, Kalnás 1, Kaln 1, Kandwál 5, Kánkar 2, Kanotrá 9, Kánphatá 10, Kantrán 1, Kasandari 1, Kamá 8, Katári 3, Katorá 5, Kalukhará 8, Kespotrá 6, Khangabar 5, Khatta 7, Khokpotrá 1, Khoja 4, Khotke 8, Khurá 3, Kirá 1, Konthi 8, Koran 1, Kothál 10, Kothán 10, Kotmál 5, Kumb 2, Kung 3, Lada 3, Legál 1, Legan 4, Lakham 1, Lalgát 8, Lalin 1, Lalmoná 9, Lamán 2, Lango 7, Langot 2, Láthari 5, Láwen 1, Lewá 1, Louál 3, Lunj 8, Macharwál 7, Machhándar 6, Machu 2, Madáhar 7, Maháráshar 2, Mahárwál 3, Mahesar 2, Makan 1, Maknoro 5, Malkáne 1, Mamre 9, Man 2, Mandhál 10, Mandhon 10, Manmahesh 2, Manon 4, Marai 8, Marháls 8, Marindá 1, Mahtá 3, Mihánpanthi 3, Mohdá 8, Mulud 1, Murk 5, Nadewáhe 3, Nadialu 1, Nágetu 1, Nahku 6, Najumi 8, Nárá 6, Nardankhu 3, Naumushm 1, Natwál 1, Nirmitrá 1, Nobak 5, Obhi 9, Odhá 4, Ody 1, Odmiri 2, Olál 8, Ovinhál 3, Pachhíhál 6, Padhar 4, Paghál 3, Paldhan 3, Palnál 8, Palru 7, Panan 2, Pandáhar 5, Pandhore 2, Pandrolá 3, Pandwam 2, Panjaur 2, Panjaurá 10, Párapandá 9, Parman 7, Parabar 4, Pararám 2, Pasahopotrá 1, Pástu 6, Pathári 10, Phán Panu 8, Phánphákar 1, Phatwarí 3, Pijar 1, Popu 3, Posal 4, Pouman 1, Purán 2, Qawál 1, Radwál 10, Ragá 9, Ráibhat 8, Ráipá 3, Ráiprohát 1, Rayun 6, Ralhpál 3, Ramto 2, Ratpal 1, Ráwaru 9, Razadha 1, Regan 3, Rith 3, Rokná 7, Rutanhotre 2, Sabdýá 3, Sabdá 4, Sabwáyá 4, Sábhan 1, Sahámi 3, Sáhádá 2, Sámi 8, Sams 3, Sangar 1, Sakhwár 6, Sankwák 6, Sakral 4, Sakrá 5, Salan 2, Salanon 5, Samál 1, Samotra 2, Sandlas 3, Sangal 5, Sangat 1, Sanyál 1, Sanohá 4, Santwáhu 3, Sapáwal 8, Sapola 8, Sarankari 7, Sarbar 3, Sargandi 2, Sarmotrá 3, Saroy 7, Sarothapá 4, Sarn 9, Sárthi 1, Satoh 4, Sawál 1, Sau 1, Sawará 10, Sasák 6, Seonda 2, Sewak 6, Shangarpotra 1, Shanwál 1, Shanwá 2, Sharma 2, Sheokaran 2, Shebu 8, Shirin Shabti 7, Shohal 2, Shímá 5, Shíu 3, Shih 1, Siltán 2, Siogi 1, Sirthukar 1, Sital 7, Sogunán 1, Sojhi 3, Somebans 2, Sondal 3, Song 2, Songthál 7, Sudbhatá 6, Sudh 1, Surán 3, Surisan 1, Surwál 9, Tabáke 8, Tágan 3, Taggar 8, Téhe 7, Tahmohat 1, Tainto 4, Táku 9, Talorá 3, Talwár 6, Tamálu 8, Tamasa 3, Tarandi 3, Tarangrat 10, Tarkh 8, Tarkhad 6, Tarthán 2, Thakarná 3, Thahan 10, Tháthi 1, Tin 4, Tindolá 3, Toke 1, Tol 10, Torak 2, Tori 2, Toskra 1, Tunak 10, Tupál 5, Ud 1, Udhkara 6, Udyál 1, Ujba 1, Uparpá 1, Upnan 5, Uppal 8, Uthal 8, Uzádh 1, Vádhle 6, Vagá 8, Váttu 1, Vedám 3, Vedpatra 7, Vogahe 8, Vedpanthi 7

Chuhra 925,535			H 789,857	Andlú	H 458	13, 15, 25	Audí	H 34	15
			S 51,549	Andwál	M 2	14		S 2	13
			M 84,123		H 17	1		M 7	13
			J 1		M 21	13	Aujhwál	H 11	3
Abwál	H 158	8, 44		Anwál	H 60	4	Anlakh	H 22	25, 48
	S 39	9, 12		Anjun	H 19	14, 27		S 41	48
Achal	H 40	1		Anjunwál	H 236	4	Aur	H 28	18
Adalwál	H 239	9, 15		Anod Lal	H 12	4		S 55	25
Adhawa	H 197	9, 10, 14, 25		Answál	H 106	1, 4		M 3	13
Adhruwál	H 60	4		Anwál	H 150	8, 15, 48, 50	Antal	H 183	9, 10, 49
Adiwál	S 2,455	1, 6, 10, 25, 48, 48		Anwat	H 37	1	Awán	H 239	4, 16, 25
	M 901	1, 12, 14, 25, 48		Arán	M 49	51		M 14	12, 13, 16, 25
	M 72	12, 13		Asal	H 852	5, 6, 50	Áwi	H 99	25
Adilál	H 19	1		Aswál	H 3	48	Baba	H 1,213	1, 6, 7, 17
Adral	M 54	12			S 87	12, 14		S 49	12
Adwál	H 954	11, 13			M 7	51		M 4	17
	M 17	13, 21		Aspal	H 10	50	Babar	H 124	18, 17
Ahír	H 107	1, 6, 11			S 18	50		S 1	48
	S 4	8		Astola	H 13	3	Hablar	H 89	25
	M 1	25		Atal	H 277	6, 9, 10	Hachhal	H 29	3, 48
Ahmal	H 65	11		Atáwahi	H 6	1, 2	Bádal	H 217	3, 11, 14, 48
Ajunwál	H 1,423	3, 4, 32, 51			S 4	14		M 18	24
Akál	H 11	5			M 20	27	Badari	H 383	13
Alwál	H 69	3, 5		Athwál	H 12,868	L. 1, 2, 3, 25, 48, 48	Badan	H 38	1
Amal	H 12	8, 25			S 1,289	9, 12, 14, 25, 48	Badhal	H 61	2, 17, 25
Anant	H 5	44			M 1,520	12, 13, 24, 25		M 7	18, 25
	M 53	4		Atí	S 101	48	Badhan	H 22	5, 6, 44, 48
Andal	H 20	2		Atá	H 19	9, 10, 46	Badhará	H 43	17
							Badidan	H 103	5, 16, 48



## CHAPTER IV.

## History.

Sir R. Temple in his Census Report 1901 deals with the history of the Nicobars in detail. A short account, however, is here appended together with fresh information as a result of recent investigation of the Hindu occupation of the Nicobars in the XIth century A. D.

Owing to their situation in the middle of the Bay of Bengal, the Nicobars were along the ancient trade route to the East. The earliest mention of them is that made by the famous Chinese traveller and Buddhist monk I'Tsing in 672 A. D. who refers to them as the land of the 'Naked people' (Lo-Jen-Kuo) and this seems to have been the recognized name for them in China. Yule however identifies with the Nicobars the islands referred to by the Buddhist monk as 'Nalo-kio-chen' (i.e., *Narikel-dwipa* or coconut islands), where the men are 3 feet high and had beaks like birds, no cultivation, and lived on coconuts. The beaks might be taken as an allusion to the protruding mouths developed by the betel-chewing habits of the Nicobarese. In A. D. 607, the Empress of China, Yang-ti, sent an envoy to Siam who reached the Nicobars, spoken of as the country of Rakshasas—meaning demons. He reported that the inhabitants were very ugly, having red hair, black bodies, teeth like beasts and claws like hawks. Sometimes they visited Linyih (Champa) but traded at night; by day they covered their faces.

The Nicobarese have also been identified with the "Lankhabulus" "Langa balus" or Najabalus (Sanskrit *nagna nanja*-naked) of the "Arab Relations" 851 A. D. In Pinkerton's Voyages and Travels, Vol. 7, page 183, appears "an account of the travels of two Mahomeddians through India and China in the ninth century" translated by the Abbe Renaudot from the Arabic. The Nicobars are here referred to as "Najabalus which are pretty well people; both the men and the women there go naked, except the women conceal their private parts with the leaves of trees". Mention is also made that ambergris and coconuts are bartered by the inhabitants for iron. Gerini has fixed on "Maniola" for Kar Nikobar and "Agathodaimonos" for Great Nikobar among the *Satyrorum insulæ* of the 1490 edition of Ptolemy. Apparently Ptolemy however regarded "Agathodaimonos" and the "Maniolæ" as an entirely different group. He mentions ten islands as called "Maniolæ". As to the *Satyrorum insulæ* he mentions that the inhabitants are said to have tails like those with which Satyrs are depicted. The Nicobar Islands also appear in the Great Tanjore Inscription of 1050 as "Nakavaram" or land of the Naked\*.

S. Krishnaswamy Iyengar, Ph.D., in his contribution to the Journal of Indian History describes the overseas expedition of Rajendra Chola II and includes among his conquests the Nicobars, Kar Nikobar appearing as Kardipa, Great Nikobar as Nagadipa, the whole being the islands of Naccavaram. This invasion has been fixed at the beginning of the 11th century. The name appears as Nocuveran, and Nicoveran in Marco Polo (1292) and Friar Odoric (1322) respectively. In the 15th and 16th century the islands are referred to as Nacabar and Nicubar by the Portuguese pioneers who attempted to try and evangelize them by means of missionaries, who had their headquarters in the neighbouring Mergui Archipelago. This is without doubt the cause of the vague monotheistic belief which exists in the Nicobars and identifies the Chaura word *Reusti* and the Teresa and Nankauri words

\* Note by Census Commissioner for India.—The Nicobars have always been identified with *Lankhabulus* of the Arabs, *Nakavaram* of the Hindus and Marco Polo's *Necuveram*. The name no doubt survives in Nankauri. One is tempted to identify them with Ptolemy's *Nagadipa* (as the island of the Naked, *Nanja*, not of Snakes) east of Ceylon, but the traditional identification is with the *Satyrorum Insulæ* 'the inhabitants of which are said to have tails, as the Satyrs are depicted,' a reference perhaps to the tailed girdles worn by the men. Even the comparatively recent Swedish navigator Koeping reported the Nicobarese to be gifted by nature with anatomical tails (1617). An alternative identification is with Ptolemy's five *Barusar* islands (inhabited, of course, by *anthropophagi*), which may be taken to correspond well enough to *Teresa* and the other islands of the Central Group (vide *supra*, page 5).

**SUB-CASTES OF CERTAIN SELECTED CASTES—continued**

**CHURRA.**

Names of Sub Castes		Persons	Locality	Names of Sub Castes		Persons	Locality	Names of Sub Castes		Persons	Locality
Bhat	H	648	1, 5, 14, 25, 31	Obachodrá	H	29	50	Ohhopá	H	118	14
Bhatáí	S	3	2	Obachobán	S	51	50	Ohhopar	H	52	44
Bhatál	S	62	21	Obachotar	H	13	5	Ohhori	H	176	2, 4, 17, 51
Bhatal	H	9	11	Obadará	H	228	44		S	5	13, 27
Bhatan	H	50	50		M	24	2, 12	Ohhotráí	M	388	28
Bhatar	H	12	2, 25		H	33	17, 25	Ohhotrí	H	15	25
	M	70	13	Obaddá	H	811	17, 14, 16, 21		H	161	5, 10, 11, 17
Bhatnárá	M	2	13		M	17	13	Ohhursband	M	6	13
Bhatik	H	36	50	Chayá	H	3	6		H	189	48
Bhat Khokar	H	59	6		M	41	28	Ohobahá	S	482	48
Bhatha	H	22	25	Obajlohá	H	25	3	Ohogatta	H	22	50
	S	28, 266	J L 1, 6, 24, 25, 44, 46, 48, 50	Obajohar	H	22	9		H	471	12, 13, 16, 17, 25
	M	1, 648	12, 13, 14, 25, 48, 50	Chahúf	H	90	6, 10		S	10	13
	M	5, 278	L 12, 24, 25, 27, 29, 51	Chalorá	H	16	1, 12, 30, 50	Chohan	M	63	13, 24
Bhatwal	H	382	1, 2, 4, 5, 17	Chamru	H	12	10		H	9, 248	3, 48, 48, 49
	M	2	13	Chanáhtate	H	33	1		S	1, 473	1, 12, 43, 50
Bhawál	H	19	1, 48	Chanáí	H	2, 300	5, 6, 9, 11, 13, 48		M	577	12, 13, 17, 25, 27, 28
Bhawár	M	4	19, 21	Chanán	M	11	25	Chohri	H	1, 249	6, 19, 27
Bhám	H	54	1, 9		M	65	10, 11		S	15	14
	S	1, 747	10, 13, 14, 19	Chanár	H	2	27		M	15	26
	M	36	11	Chand	M	12	25	Chohrá	H	641	2, 4, 5, 49
Bhohál	H	15	19, 27	Chandál	M	28	13, 23, 29		S	5	25
Bhohar	H	70	1, 14		H	3, 624	1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 7, 25, 49	Chohí	M	35	25
	M	151	2, 3, 15		S	7	48		H	3	8
Bholang	M	3	13	Chandán	M	3	24	Chonoh	M	17	29
Bholgar	H	242	6		H	187	4, 7	(honkar	H	18	1
Bholí	M	11	32	Chándá	M	23	29	Chonpar	H	26	3
Bhonáí	H	62	1, 11, 32		S	88	5, 48	Chophalá	H	610	5
Bhondi	H	17	48		M	8	11	Chopra	H	25	3
Bhonk	H	12	8, 46	Chandol	M	77	15, 25	Chotáí	H	215	2, 18
Bhorat	H	22	49	Chandri	H	1, 041	3, 35, 48	Chotáí	H	105	3
	M	97	1, 11, 12, 13	Chandí	H	35	14		M	114	17, 40
	M	29	12, 14	Changál	H	3	49	Chotra	H	9	18
Bhorí	H	1, 496	3, 4, 17, 48		M	38	28	Choyá	H	11	8
Bhosar	H	119	9, 13	Changari	H	17	3		S	31	27
Bhoti	H	492	16, 25		M	10	28		M	8	14
	M	28	16	Chángri	M	280	3, 3, 28	Choyand	M	3	51
Bhotrá	H	35	6, 11, 19	Chángri	M	14	28, 29	Chumár	H	11	48
Bhugáyan	H	164	48	Chani	M	11	29	Ohuthe	H	38	5, 48
	S	224	48	Chanyar	H	38	28	Dábarwán	H	13	43
Bhullar	H	160	4, 13, 46, 48		M	25	5, 24	Dabgohar	H	18	2, 24
	S	55	12, 48	Cháner	H	1	13	Dabhi	H	808	8
	M	8	4	Cháner	H	743	2, 3, 12, 32, 49		S	11	2, 21
Bhunchak	H	587	1, 48, 49	Chantalí	H	13	6	Dadháns	H	1	48
	S	6	48	Chánwará	H	797	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 27, 48	Dadhari	H	149	2, 10
Bhunár	H	70	2, 4		H	11	9		S	661	10, 12, 25
Bhup	H	3	48	Charáman	H	184	2, 2, 6, 49, 51	Dádi	H	48	12, 14, 25
	S	5	18	Cháran	H	46	5		S	2	13, 15
Bhusari	H	12	25	Chárá	H	6	51		M	30	1, 14, 15
Bhutta	H	1, 690	1, 4, 5, 10, 13, 16, 18, 19, 48		M	4	18	Dadri	H	11	25
	S	1	48	Charáná	H	19	4		S	669	9, 11, 25, 26
	M	398	13, 16, 25	Chamaná	H	17	6, 48		M	4	11
Bilgan	H	227	25, 48	Chatálí	H	61	6, 49	Daganj	M	6	25
Bimlak	H	16	9	Chatan	H	18	13	Dágar	H	144	12, 32
Bfr	H	26	2, 5	Chatar Sen	H	270	50	Dágar	H	46	1, 3, 9, 17
Bibushit	H	24	10		S	133	50	Dagooh	H	94	48
Bobak	H	137	1, 6	Oháwahá	H	27	48	Dáhrá	H	15	3, 9
Bedri	H	14	1		S	2	11, 12		S	1	3
Bohán	H	148	4, 5, 12, 13, 25	Cheda	H	2, 412	13, 14, 15, 19, 25, 44	Dajwál	H	14	48
Bohat	H	4, 791	1, 2, 3, 6, 13, 32, 49		S	74	14, 15	Dáka	H	12	3
	M	3	25		M	49	13, 18	Dakád	H	48	3
Bohná	H	123	2	Obhachhodar	H	108	2, 44	Dakhal	H	31	10, 48
Bohí	M	14	13	Obhachrik	H	52	48	Dalalot	H	133	4, 5, 14, 21
Boh Barháí	H	17	21	Ohag	S	17	12	Dalgach	H	2, 580	2, 3, 4
Boná	H	74	9	Ohagotar	H	20	18	Dalganj	H	2, 112	1, 2, 36, 45
	S	11	9	Ohággre	H	17	48		S	3	6
	H	227	13, 19, 51	Oháhá	H	48	17, 48	Dalháp	H	85	12
Borath	M	161	13, 19	Ohhaj	H	21	48	Dalhor	H	373	5, 6, 14
Boná	H	79	4, 25		S	10	48	Dali	H	88	12, 17
	S	59	25	Ohhajohar	H	44	10, 48	Dálin	H	21	11
Borá	H	24	4		S	285	11, 48	Dálo	H	23	10
	M	9	16	Ohhajori	H	104	8		S	15	48
Bot	H	5, 002	1, 4, 5, 10, 12, 14, 15, 25	Ohhani	M	2	6	Dalor	H	174	5, 6, 12
	S	107	15, 16, 25	Ohhapriband	H	25	17	Dalser	H	78	3
	M	199	13, 25		S	767	9, 11, 14, 25, 48	Dáiwán	H	21	2
Botri	H	6	9		M	1, 466	12, 13, 15, 24, 25	Damáne	H	447	1, 6, 8, 10, 48, 49
	M	24	13	Ohhárikotal	H	28	3		S	148	48, 49
Burat	H	507	1, 2, 4, 25	Ohhatar	H	20	25, 44	Danbala	H	15	25
	M	583	1, 13, 16, 17		M	29	14, 17	Dang	H	11	4
Ohabri	H	47	12	Ohhohhate	H	11	48	Dangal	H	13	2, 10, 19
	S	10	6, 11	Ohhohá	H	691	5, 48	Dangi	H	49	1, 2, 25
Chachlána	H	12	2		S	2	48		M	6	13
								Dargat	M	30	2, 3, 9
								Darholi	H	37	48
								Dári	H	174	10, 12, 25
									S	1	25
									M	161	25

This suggestion has since been carried out and an account of the action taken will be found in the Chapter on Education in the Report.

Owing to the remarkable increase in the population and the formation of a flourishing mission, Kar Nikobar has become the most important island in the group; it is the seat of an Assistant Commissioner, and possesses a Sub-Assistant Surgeon with a local hospital for the treatment of the Nicobarese.

## CHAPTER V.

### Anthropology, Philology and Ethnology.

Owing to territorial distinctions the Nicobarese are divided by customs, manners, physical and linguistic characteristics into groups. These groups are :—

I. Kar Nikobar	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Northern group.
II. (a) Chaura	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	} Central group.
III. (b) Teresa	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	
(c) Bompoka	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	
IV. (d) Nankauri	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	
(e) Kamorta	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	} Southern group.
(f) Trinkat	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	
(g) Kachal	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	
V. (a) Little Nikobar	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	} Southern group.
(b) Pulo Milo	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	
(c) Great Nikobar (coastal tribes)	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	
(d) Kondul	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	
VI. The Shompen of the Interior of Great Nikobar.										

Anthropologically and ethnologically the Nicobarese have many points of affinity with the Indo-Chinese Race as distinguished from the Tibeto-Burmes and Malay tribes, and their manners and customs point to an eastern rather than an Indian origin.

S. H. Roberts in his *Population Problems of the Pacific* mentions waves of migration which took place towards the Pacific, in the fifth and thirteenth centuries from Indonesia. Undoubtedly, there were even earlier migrations from the main land to the islands and it is not improbable that such migrations took place from the Penang Peninsula in the fine weather of the north-east monsoon for which the Nikobars would be a natural destination. All the Nicobarese are excellent sailors and build large sea-worthy outrigger canoes comparable with Hawaiian, Tahitian, Fiji and Maori types in which Cook in 1777 found Tahitians as far as 200 leagues from home.

There can be no doubt that the Nicobarese of the different islands have various mixtures of foreign blood which has been introduced at a date considerably later than the migration. In the people of Chaura, possibly, the purest type is represented, on account of their exclusiveness and isolation. In them the highest form of Nicobarese culture is found as well as a tribal and economic organization superior to that of the other islands. This exclusiveness is due to their refusal to allow any foreigners to remain on their islands and even within the last 40 years they are known to have killed two large canoe crews of Nicobarese who had come for pots and could not leave owing to a change in the monsoon. Although this had never come to the notice of the administration, it is admitted by the Chaura people and substantiated by John Richardson, the Nicobarese Honorary Tahsildar of Kar Nikobar, whose father was one of the massacred crew.

Owing to their position the Northern group as exemplified in Kar Nikobar appears to have assimilated a certain amount of Burmese blood while in the south the influence of the Malay is very noticeable. Père Barbe in his monograph on the Nikobar Islands in 1816 states that the natives of Kar Nikobar have a tradition that they are Burmese, who owing to rebellion were forced to fly from Tenasserim and seek safety in the Nikobars. This theory has very many supports both anthropological and philological to bear it out.

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## SUB-CASTES OF CERTAIN SELECTED CASTES—continued.

CHUHRA.

Names of Sub-Castes			Persons	Locality	Names of Sub-Castes			Persons	Locality	Names of Sub-Castes			Persons	Locality
Ghogh	H	178	1, 3, 4, 24		Háns	M	444	12, 13, 14, 18, 21, 24, 25, 28, 29		Jauwál	H	17	10, 48	
Ghol	H	231	6, 14		Hánsori	H	33	3		Jauwár	S	1	48	
Ghontal	H	19	13		Hardari	H	18	25		Jarai	H	53	1, 2, 4, 30	
Ghor	H	1,165	1, 6, 8, 11, 25, 27, 38, 45, 48		Hari	H	628	5, 15, 25		Jará	H	50	4, 5, 8, 25	
	S	40	6, 9, 15, 51		Hariál	H	57	5, 17, 44		Jari	S	4	25, 37	
	M	80	13, 16		Hark	M	29	13		Jari	M	5	2, 25	
Ghosé	H	383	2, 6, 10		Haroyá	H	62	11		Jari	H	43	4, 8	
	S	20	13		Hatwal	H	245	3, 5, 13		Jari	S	107	46	
Ghular	H	40	5		Hasmari	S	11	11, 27		Jari	H	3	14	
Ghumman	H	288	9, 14, 44, 48		Hindhlán	H	29	4		Jari	M	64	27	
	S	38	48		Hinyrá	H	83	13, 14, 17, 25		Jari	H	10	14, 45	
	M	3	13		Hir	M	17	11, 14		Jari	M	3	29	
Ghundi	H	34	48			H	88	13, 16, 17, 24		Jari	H	29	5, 6, 8	
Ghussar	H	7,042	6, 7, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 17, 18, 25, 44, 48, 49, 49			H	108	8, 9, 12, 13, 27		Jari	H	86	8, 9	
	S	105	14, 25, 48			S	77	48		Jari	M	50	18, 29	
	M	17	13, 17			M	9	18		Jari	H	76	4, 9, 45	
Gijá	H	189	11, 24, 40		Hirdewál	H	19	48		Jari	S	37	48	
Gijá	H	82	1		Hirohá	H	48	3		Jari	H	42	48	
	M	80	24		Hodá	H	68	4, 6, 14, 49		Jari	M	3	5	
Gal	H	67,483	J L M 1, 4, 6, 7, 18, 19, 20, 22, 44, 45, 48, 48, 48, 50, 51, 48, 48, 50, 51, 12, 25, 44, 48, 49, 50, 51		Hon	H	10	10		Jari	H	25	25	
	S	4,341	L 2, 3, 6, 9, 11, 12, 25, 44, 48, 49, 50, 51		Hons	M	777	17		Jari	H	65	25	
	M	5,692	12, 13, 14, 17, 18, 20, 21, 24, 25, 51		Hors	H	15	19, 25		Jari	H	29	6, 49	
					Hot	H	130	2, 4		Jari	H	38	48	
						S	92	7, 9, 13, 15, 51		Jari	H	37	12	
						S	10	6, 25, 51		Jari	H	41	4, 5	
						M	54	13, 14		Jari	M	21	28	
						H	48	10, 15		Jari	H	28	6, 11	
						M	70	24		Jari	M	16	28	
						H	1,842	5, 6, 13, 15		Jari	H	30	29	
						S	34	11		Jari	S	5	24	
						S	55	12		Jari	H	24	19	
						H	120	4, 25		Jari	M	12	28	
						H	62	3		Jari	H	848	1, 2, 5, 9, 13, 25, 44	
						H	17	3, 13		Jari	S	16	14, 25	
						M	21	27		Jari	H	12	15, 51	
						H	30	48		Jari	S	77	11	
						H	13	1, 12		Jari	M	9	20	
						M	4	12, 25		Jari	M	22	16	
						H	419	6, 44		Jari	H	11	9	
						S	87	11		Jari	M	9	11, 12	
						M	12	25		Jari	M	2	15	
						H	450	1, 12, 48		Jari	H	50	6, 48	
						H	132	1, 4, 49		Jari	H	81	1	
						S	101	9, 49		Jari	H	20	48	
						M	9	27		Jari	S	27	48	
						H	18	39		Jari	H	89	1, 5, 6, 49	
						H	31	4, 48		Jari	S	2	49	
						H	15	4		Jari	H	19	48	
						H	116	5, 6		Jari	S	10	48	
						M	10	12		Jari	H	15	24	
						H	45	1, 50		Jari	H	10	4	
						S	39	48		Jari	M	61	28	
						H	13	25		Jari	H	29	7	
						H	25	2, 4, 8		Jari	H	2,337	12, 16, 17, 35, 38	
						H	20	5		Jari	S	595	24, 47	
						S	28	25		Jari	M	2,457	12, 24, 25, 28, 27	
						M	19	19		Jari	H	237	14	
						H	378	3, 5, 12, 15, 31, 48		Jari	H	48	17	
						S	15	48		Jari	S	1	14	
						M	63	13, 29		Jari	H	27	48	
						H	128	2, 6, 44		Jari	H	175	3, 5, 44	
						S	4	5		Jari	H	170	3, 5, 12	
						M	7	13, 25		Jari	S	1	25	
						M	44	28		Jari	H	29	11, 44	
						H	28	48		Jari	H	481	4, 6, 12, 13, 45, 50	
						S	4	48		Jari	S	17	6, 50	
						H	500	2, 3, 4, 29		Jari	M	15	12	
						H	33	48		Jari	H	81	9	
						S	8	48		Jari	H	204	5, 9, 19, 50, 51	
						H	63	2, 9, 25, 45		Jari	M	24	4, 17	
						S	2	24		Jari	H	43	10	
						M	7	9, 12, 25		Jari	H	4,555	D 11, 12, 15, 25, 43	
						H	568	5, 9		Jari	S	267	1, 2, 5, 6, 12, 45, 48	
						S	1	24		Jari	M	121	28, 29	
						M	4	25, 28, 29		Jari	H	70	5, 9	
						H	171	5, 7, 11, 15		Jari	H	100	49	
						S	3	24		Jari	S	3	49	
						H	2,049	5, 6, 13, 14, 17, 25		Jari	H	120	12, 16, 17, 48	
						S	8	9, 15, 24		Jari	S	1	12	
						M	43	15, 25, 27		Jari	H	42	11, 14, 25	
						M	38	28, 29		Jari	H	54	27	
						H	12	2		Jari	M			

is such that they would not be distinguished from others on the streets of Madras. Further mention of this is made in the chapter on History, yet there are undoubtedly traces of old Hindu colonization in the Nicobars which is stated to have existed 900 years ago when King Rajendra Chola II invaded Sumatra and the Nicobars, *vide* S. Krishnaswamy Aiyangar Ph. D. "Journal of Indian History" *Rajendra, the Gangaikonda Chola*.

At Nankauri harbour anthropometrical measurements were taken which induced Dr. Naidu to believe that a mixture of nordic blood was present. According to history, the Nicobars were at various times during the last 300 years visited by European vessels, Dampier in particular, giving a long and interesting description of his visit there in 1688. It is possible that the nordic shape of head noted in Nankauri may be accounted for by the former presence of a Danish garrison. A legend is current among the people of Teressa that the people of Nankauri are descendants of Malays who visited the islands on a fishing excursion and lost their boats.

### The Southern Group.

The diverse differences between the inhabitants of the Northern, Central and Southern groups have given rise to a number of theories as to whether the Nicobars are inhabited by two different peoples, or the original inhabitants and an invading race or whether they are one people who have changed owing to successive influences of foreign blood. Bodon Kloss advances the theory in his "Andamans and Nicobars" "that the islands were originally peopled by a race of Malays who were gradually driven south by the immigration from the coast of Burma of the Indo-chinese settlers, but that, in the process, there was a certain fusion of races which would account for the Malay element in the Nicobarese of to-day". The Shompen\* or inland tribe of Great Nicobar are the last element of the Malay race, who were enabled to hold off the invaders, and maintain a separate existence in the dense forests of the interior of that island. Kloss also mentions a possible mixture by immigration in remote times from Southern India, to account for the dark skin, and curly or wavy hair met with among the Shompen. He further substantiated this by pointing out that the skull is brachycephalic with marked prognathism; the type of people, approaches very nearly, to that described by Herr Baelz as typical of the Japanese of the lower Malay type, i.e., Pithceoid.

This is supported by E. H. Man who notes that the differences are both racial and linguistic between the coastal and Pen tribes though the Shom-Pen are fairer than Malays. He holds that the Shom-Pen were the original inhabitants of Great Nicobar and that at a later date they were driven into the interior by aliens more powerful than themselves, who were wrecked on their coasts.† Sir R. Temple in his 1901 report, page 200 contradicts this, stating that there is no radical difference between a Shom-Pen and other Nicobarese. The differences are merely such as exist between islands and as are to be expected among people living an almost isolated existence.

During the visit of the Census party to Great Nicobar, a Shom-Pen village on the Alexandra river was visited and anthropometric measurements taken of a dozen individuals. As a type they appeared to be totally different to other Nicobarese and the men possessed distinct features. Some resembled the Papuan while the women had Mongoloid features and often the epicanthic fold. Several male children on the other hand showed features very suggestive of South Indian blood.

While the coastal tribes of Great Nicobar exhibit all the characteristics of a mongrel Malay race, the Shom Pen with their more primitive culture and nomadic habits are distinct and differ from the remaining groups and are really not part of the social economic group either. They alone of all the groups do not use Chauria cooking pots, while the "hentas and hentakois" and other signs of spirit propitiation and devil scarers common in the houses of the coast dwellers are absent in the crude huts of the Shom-Pen.

\* *Yule Appendix A. The Shom-Pens.*

† *Yule Appendix A.*

## SUB-CASTES OF CERTAIN SELECTED CASTES—continued.

CHURRA.

Names of Sub-Castes			Persons	Locality	Names of Sub-Castes			Persons	Locality	Names of Sub-Castes			Persons	Locality
Lorat	H		725	2, 12, 17, 18	Mandouf	H		129	1, 25	Mor	H		22	21, 28
Lot	M		29	1, 13, 25	Mandwál	H		62	2, 50	Motá	M		114	28, 29
	H		2,248	1, 2, 5, 12, 13, 17, 21, 24 to 28, 44, 49	Mangá	S		98	48		H		501	14, 44
	S		10	11, 48, 51	Mangáhuá	H		94	48		S		279	14, 25
Lothri	H		331	13, 21, 24, 25	Mangal	S		49	48		M		14	2
	M		124	5, 13, 50	Mangat	H		36	12, 48	Moth	H		24	28
	H		5	13	Mangú	H		42	11, 48	Moti	H		742	13, 15, 17, 25
Maohal	H		1,248	2, 4, 5, 6, 48	Mangwál	H		150	8, 11		M		163	13, 15, 25
	M		62	4	Manbárá	H		182	4, 5, 51	Motá	H		1,405	9, 12, 17
Madá	H		20	1, 5, 13	Manmár	S		55	24, 51		M		48	17
Madal	H		22	5, 26	Manmár	S		51	12, 14, 25	Mughal	H		72	1, 12
	M		75	13, 24	Manyi	H		451	9, 10, 14, 44		M		19	13
Mádar	H		81	1, 16, 24, 51	Manjohar	S		28	14	Multán	H		10	13, 16
	M		137	25	Manon	H		11	1		M		5	25
Madári	H		12	12, 18	Manwál	H		13	12	Munj	H		322	12, 16
Maderi	H		13	50	Marar	H		75	4, 5	Muslimán	M		82	12, 24, 27
Madhar	H		820	12, 13, 25, 26	Maráre	S		85	10, 50	Mussali	H		4	2, 44
	M		270	12, 25, 26	Marás	H		22	50		M		42	13, 15, 16, 27
Mádhu	H		28	1, 19, 24	Marás	M		12	48	Nachchar	H		75	12
	M		39	25	Maras	H		21	48	Nadámá	H		17	3
Mádhu	H		38	1	Maras	M		84	14, 17, 25	Nádar	H		85	16, 17
Madhrán	H		45	4	Marauch	H		19	12, 16	Nager	H		15	10
Magrá	H		114	6, 10	Mare	H		41	48	Nág	H		36	2
Magú	H		124	44	Marhatá	S		7	48		M		2	14
Máhal	H		448	4, 10, 12, 14	Maroi	H		98	6, 9, 12	Nagáhuá	H		13	8, 48
Mohána	H		9	15, 18	Márola	H		75	12, 48	Nágre	H		12	15, 25, 48
	M		3	18	Marwáná	M		5	21, 25		M		2	25
Mahandal	H		795	4, 12	Márola	H		73	12	Náhal	H		341	10, 12, 13, 44
Mahande	H		41	12	Marwáná	H		60	9, 25	Nahawál	H		41	3
Mahana	H		151	6, 17	Masur	M		6	47	Náhar	H		11,563	J L 1, 6, 19, 25, 44, 46, 48, 49, 50, 51
	M		38	13, 17, 25	Matah	H		18	12		S		501	17, 25, 48, 50
Máhar	H		248	5, 8, 12	Matándal	H		47	9, 48		M		76	12, 15, 16, 21
	S		14	6, 11	Matar	H		23	48	Nahár	H		3	5
	M		144	25		M		60	10, 14		S		163	13, 14
Máhdar	H		14	12, 17	Matháru	H		2	12		M		26	25
Mahwál	H		29	1, 25, 48	Mathode	H		27	12	Náhu	H		22	9, 13, 20
Máhlá	H		50	15		S		210	48	Nahot	H		17	50
Mahore	H		9	8, 48	Matou	H		37	48	Nákal	H		50	2, 25
	S		239	11, 48	Matou	H		61	10, 15, 16, 17	Naki	H		23	25
Mahotá	H		623	12, 14, 25		S		28	50	Nánu	H		12	12, 15, 50
	M		13	17	Matta	H		457	6, 9, 12, 18	Nának	H		108	3, 7, 12
Máhu	H		48	3, 4		S		20	11, 12, 25	Nanar	S		25	12
Mahrohá	H		274	3, 4	Mattá	H		26,689	L R 1, 5, 6, 9, 11, 25, 44, 45, 46, 48	Nanátun	H		52	6
Maktá	H		11	48		S		1,608	L except (16), 6, 11, 12, 25, 45, 48	Nandpál	H		34	3, 4, 9
Maktuwál	H		29	2, 40							M		1	13
Mápi	H		5	44						Nár	H		231	9, 10, 14, 27, 44
	M		45	17, 25							S		28	3, 15
Makhýánu	H		58	9, 48							M		3	12
	S		89	48	Makháhu	M		1,497	L 12, 13, 25	Náranwál	H		60	5
Makánu	H		27	9		H		51	12, 15, 21, 27	Narshá	H		67	3, 5, 6
	S		2	11		S		451	7, 12, 13, 14, 50, 51	Narnatto	H		30	3, 6
Makre	H		3	10, 44							S		4	3
	M		63	16						Nárto	H		25	5
Mai	H		15	25	Medá	H		12	12	Narú	H		492	11, 12, 25
Máfa	H		66	9, 49, 50	Medá	H		255	1, 12, 47		S		88	3, 12, 14
	M		11	24	Meho	H		83	1, 5		M		69	12, 25
Malak	H		222	4, 5, 7, 18	Mehtar	H		365	6, 10, 12, 27	Nárwálke	H		27	17
Malán	H		79	3, 6, 9, 17		S		2	9	Nathé	H		12	49
	S		18	11, 25				22	45	Naumusalam	M		45	13, 15, 16, 25
	M		37	27	Memi	H		602	7, 9, 49, 50	Nauar	H		301	2, 44
Malará	H		11	4	Metho	H		12	6, 24, 44	Nek	H		84	12, 48
Malháná	H		45	45	Mochra	H		85	15		S		2	48
Mah	H		1	48	Modfane	H		2	11	Newál	H		22	2, 4
	S		11	48		S		108	48	Nuóru	M		43	24
Mallat	H		115	3, 12, 27	Mohal	H		51	1, 4, 21, 49	Odhán	H		12	1
Malkyat	H		2	25		S		1	12	Páhu	H		31	26
	M		9	17, 25	Moháná	H		119	5, 12, 19, 21		M		443	24, 25, 28, 29
Malotrá	H		256	13, 16, 17, 25		S		12	15	Pádal	H		25	41
	M		20	13	Mohu	H		18	8, 10, 48	Padhári	H		110	2
Máti	H		245	12, 14, 44, 46		S		4	13		M		1	16
Maman	H		361	15, 16	Mohyá	H		7	14, 46	Padi	H		60	10
	S		27	15	Mokhar	H		44	2, 4	Padmán	H		48	48
	M		37	13, 25	Mokri	H		7	18	Pagányán	H		344	10, 11, 48, 49
Mán	H		800	10, 12, 46, 48, 50		M		20	12		S		14	48
	S		326	48, 51	Momál	H		9	24	Páhu	H		596	5
	M		3	12		S		2	25	Pahmál	H		30	3
Mánasi	H		4	48	Moman	H		86	44		S		1	9
	S		25	48		S		1	10	Pápi	H		33	48
	M		94	12, 16		M		237	16, 25	Pálo	H		22	5, 11, 48
Mand	H		26	5, 10	Momi	H		1,279	10, 12, 15, 25, 44		S		1	48
Mandáhar	H		11	48		S		7	25	Pakhár	H		2	12
Mandal	H		665	3, 4, 11, 48		M		4	12		M		92	28, 29
Mandar	H		74	1, 44	Moná	H		143	10, 21, 25	Pahár	H		335	14
	S		6	48	Mondi	H		38	8, 25, 48		M		3	29
Mandi	H		49	12, 44		S		29	13, 15, 45	Pálo	H		5	12, 14
	M		8	3, 13	Mong	H		60	5, 12, 25		M		9	25

dependant on the owner of the land and plantations; thus a whole village consists of a number of households, each head of a household having a large number of dependents both male and female. In return for their sustenance, these individuals are at the beck and call of the head of the house, performing all domestic duties for him, such as feeding his pigs, cultivating his plantations, building his huts, preparing his canoes, etc. The whole is remarkably akin to the feudal system except that the sustenance of the individual replaces the land tenure.

The prestige and influence of the headman has always been encouraged by the Administration, which presents him with a flag (Union Jack), a letter of appointment and a book in which all vessels and visitors can record their visits.

Each head of a family has a recognized position within the community as an elder, and it is before a council of these elders that all questions of weight and importance are decided which concern the general welfare of the community at large. The elders can also hear disputes and possess certain primitive powers mention of which is made under "Tribal Law and Justice". In Kar Nikobar, and to a lesser degree in the other islands excepting Chaura, tribal administration in the general run of community life, has lost its former power whereby the interests of the clan were safeguarded. Contact with the trader and civilization seems to be eliminating those economic and social qualities which are such an essential factor in the existence of a primitive race in its fight against the forces of civilization symbolised in a superior culture.

Owing to its position and size, which involve no commercial possibilities, Chaura has never really come in direct contact with the administration, or under its influence. The people being the purest of the race, have an intensely rigid and complicated tribal organization, in which the authority and dependence of the Chief or Captain of the village stand out. All points and decisions are referred to him by the community, and he settles all disputes deciding what the punishment of the individual should be.

## 2. Tribal Law and Justice.

The appointment of an Assistant Commissioner at Kar Nikobar has of late years induced the Kar Nicobareses to refer disputes and general offences to the local court. In other islands offences against tribal morality, custom and tradition are still referred to the elders of the clan who resort to punitive powers in the shape of fining an individual so many pigs, or physical correction in the shape of a good beating. On Chaura the individual is brought to the Captain who in conjunction with the elders inflicts a fine on him of at least one pig. This is immediately seized and the rest of the community participates in a feast at the culprit's expense.

Should the accused be a dependent, the elders approach the head of his family and obtain the pig from him.

In the cases of disputes on Chaura, both parties, in the presence of the Captain, select a man each to assist them, thus with two men a side they proceed to fight with quarter-staves. The party which is adjudged to have been worsted, no real serious injury ensuing, loses the dispute and at the same time makes over a fee in the shape of a pig which is consumed by both parties.

Sir B. Temple in his Census Report mentions the settlement of quarrels by parties attacking each other at night, armed with quarter-staves, wearing coconut husk helmets and smearing their faces with blood. No serious harm ensued, and the idea expressed appears to be the moral retaliation for any offence suffered. This custom appears to have died out in the Northern group, but is no doubt still current in the South and Central groups.





of the men and are at complete liberty. On them also the majority of the work, both domestic and otherwise, devolves.

### (b) Divorce.

As a rule after a couple have married infidelity is rare. Marriage however is by no means binding on either party in the Nicobars. Should a husband and wife fail to get on well they just leave one another to look elsewhere for a mate, no malice being borne on either side. Adultery is rare, but is good cause for divorce. It is treated as an offence against the community, and the delinquents are both fined three pigs each. On Kar Nikobar and other islands it is not unusual to beat severely both the man and the woman. Should there be any children they are divided between the couple. As an actual moral offence adultery is not regarded in a serious light, but the husband and sometimes the injured family get pecuniary compensation for the alienation of his wife's affections. A case happened a few years ago where the co-respondent had to indemnify the brother of the woman with whom he had committed adultery; the brother in anger over his sister's conduct had destroyed his own racing canoe. The co-respondent was unable to pay for it and had to hand over a part of his coconut plantation as compensation.

## 3. Property and Land Tenure.

*Ownership of land.*—Throughout the Nicobars recognised proprietary rights exist in land. R. F. Lewis in Appendix G of his Census report gives an able and clear exposition of the rules as to ownership of land in Kar Nikobar.

*Kar Nikobar.*—Tradition and usage has vested the ownership of land in Kar Nikobar in the person of the village chief or headman as his personal property. Hence all land, jungle or otherwise in Kar Nikobar is the property of some village headman. In the course of time the headman has made grants of land to all families of his village. This land has either been cultivated or sown with coconuts, and is now the scene of thriving vegetable and yam gardens as well as fine coconut plantations. The headman would naturally keep the major part of the land for his own family to enable them to acquire greater prestige by the number and size of their plantations, and the number of their pigs, for it is by wealth alone that a family can show its importance.

All land therefore on Kar Nikobar is either unplanted, in which case it belongs to the headman, who owns the timber growing on it, or has been allotted by him to various families. The usufruct of this allotted land belongs to such a family, and remains with them as a family rather than as individuals, but not the soil itself. Thus in the Nicobars it will be found that a plantation has descended in a family for generations never changing hands. This considerably enhances the unity of the family which in turn strengthens the village and community, the tribal unit.

The headman has also powers to sell land to members of neighbouring villages, and sometimes even to make them free grants, but to such alienation the consent of the elders of the village is always necessary. It also often happens that plantation land in one village is exchanged for garden land in another, and in most cases of this nature there is usually trouble over the land alienated to other villagers and many of these cases are brought into the local court every year.

Throughout the Northern and Central groups of the Nicobars, the jungle is interspersed with large open spaces of *lalang* grass. This grass is used to form the thatching of the beehive huts and is the common property of all individuals, every villager having the right to cut and use it. The boundaries which divide the lands of one village from that of another one are recognized by certain marks; a young coconut stuck on top of a stick is one such and constitutes a prohibition for the picking of coconuts.

Tribal custom allocates the land and the forest growing on it to certain villages and when the inhabitants of other islands wish to cut down trees

Names of Sub Castes	Persons	Locality	Names of Sub Castes	Persons	Locality	Names of Sub Castes	Persons	Locality
FAQIR	279,722	H 30,561 S 16,103 M 232,978 J 80	Bangali	H 115 M 100	11, 40 8, 11, 51	Bothana	M 18	27
Abdali	M 53	8, 13, 14	Banli	H 21 M 21	1	Brahman	H 24	3, 27, 28
Abri	M 13	18	Banwa	H 66 M 10,389	5, 11 D 8, 11, 12, 22, 33, 45, 48, 49, 50	Brahmachari	H 59	J 13, 14, 15, 26, 28, 32, 48
Achnit	H 167	9, 11, 44	Bappar	M 29	51	Bukhari	S 12	12
Afgan	S 52	1, 8, 10, 11, 13	Bara	H 3	14	Bustani	M 30	13, 24
Agrul	M 165	15, 27	Barkha	S 14	25	Obadhar	M 715	17, 18, 19, 20, 24, 25, 26, 27
'Abdi	H 24	5, 8, 14, 44, 45	Barch	M 59	1, 15, 25, 40	Ohakul	M 326	1, 13, 17, 25, 26, 45, 51
Ahr	S 3	45	Baran	M 2	1	Ohamri	H 1	10
Ahmadi	M 11	1	Barar	H 24	8, 15	Ohan	M 12	26
Ahr	H 5	1	Barkha	M 41	15, 17, 18, 28, 51	Ohanawar	M 16	51
Ahmadi	M 67	16, 25, 26	Barli	M 14	8	Ohand	H 5	11
Arbzu	M 15	3, 11	Barwale	M 81	13, 25	Chandal	M 6	18, 24, 34
Arpanthi	M 22	17	Baryar	M 69	9, 18, 17, 25	Chander	H 30	12, 40, 51
Ajial	H 14	1	Basra	M 87	18, 17	Chander	M 59	6, 8, 9, 13, 40
Alak	S 36	9, 44, 48	Basra	H 1	10	Chand	H 5	12, 25
Almast Sahib	M 5	28	Bath	M 153	11, 12, 15, 16, 17	Chand	M 217	1, 18, 16, 17, 26, 28
Amamabahi	H 2	1, 9	Bath	M 68	16, 17, 25	Chandla	M 44	8, 9
Amir	M 59	3, 8, 12, 18, 25	Batra	M 81	16, 17	Changar	M 91	13, 16, 28
Amir	M 80	18, 28	Batt	H 1	27	Chapre	M 17	11, 27, 45
Amir	M 12	8, 15	Baw	S 7	21, 44	Chapre	M 164	9, 12, 14, 44
Angadnami	H 148	6	Baw	M 37	18, 18	Charak	H 11	13
Ahara	M 80	19, 27, 51	Baw	H 328	11, 16, 26	Charandam	H 101	1, 8, 5, 11, 48, 49
Apatri	M 21	16	Baw	S 112	18, 28, 51	Chaudh	S 7	4, 49
Aparnathi	H 15	8	Baw	S 1	50	Chaudh	M 4	10
Arain	M 51	16, 17, 45	Bawari	M 26	16, 45	Chator	M 62	27, 29
Arbi	M 175	28, 29	Bawari	H 4	13	Chaudri	M 52	6, 27, 51
A'rafabahi	M 32	4, 14	Basigar	M 127	6, 11	Chaudh	H 157	3, 8, 42, 43, 51
A'shagan	M 39	2, 49	Bedi	H 58	27, 49	Chaudh	S 1	13
Aslari	M 25	8, 12, 45	Began	H 14	11	Chaudh	M 3,718	D J L M L. 18, 19, 44, 45, 49, 51
Atal	H 34	11	Began	S 1	27	Chawli	M 148	8, 24, 25, 27, 51
Atlas	M 31	9, 19	Began	S 26	25	Chetrawi	M 12	17, 25
Atmal	M 19	9, 11	Began	S 10	18, 25, 28	Chhab	H 2	15
Augar	H 280	1, 5, 8, 9, 10, 13, 42	Bewari	M 17	11	Chhallar	M 79	12, 15, 18, 21
Augarnathi	S 1	12	Bhadal	M 1	17	Chhallar	M 15	25
Augarnathi	H 281	13	Bhaga	H 5	28	Chhammar	M 98	11, 12, 24
Aulakh	S 34	50	Bhagwani	M 74	14, 17	Chhatia	M 78	9, 11, 18, 17, 18
Aulakh	H 35	50	Bhagi	M 12	16, 25	Chhatia	M 377	14, 15, 17, 18, 25, 26
Awari	M 1	15	Bhagi	M 38	11, 22, 51	Churmar	H 1	2
Awari	M 72	13, 14, 16	Bhagi	M 44	10	Churmar	M 18	6, 10
Awari	H 12	8, 11, 13	Bhagi	S 1	45	Churmar	M 8,226	P except 85, 86, 37, 41
Awari	S 7	11	Bhagi	M 89	5, 11, 12, 13, 15, 44	Churmar	M 68	10, 17
Awari	M 1,483	L R M 8, 9, 48, 51	Bhamb	H 40	12	Churmar	M 35	8, 12, 13
Asl	M 20	17, 25	Bhamb	M 9	45	Chugatta	M 278	8, 10, 12, 13, 15, 16, 17, 18, 25, 27
Badan	H 1	10	Bhamb	S 18	51	Chuhra	H 6	14, 15
Badad	M 10	11, 23	Bhamb	M 47	23, 25, 51	Chuhra	M 11	10, 18, 24
Badad	H 3	8	Bhamb	M 40	12	Dadras	M 40	10, 18, 19
Bad gujar	M 19	6, 8	Bhamb	M 12	1, 9	Dadras	M 459	1, 2, 5, 9, 11, 12, 13, 14, 48, 49, 50
Bad gujar	S 8	11	Bhamb	H 1	11	Dadras	S 39	10, 12, 48
Bad kan	M 48	1, 3	Bhamb	M 44	12, 14, 17	Dadras	M 8	19, 25
Bad kan	M 14	49	Bhamb	S 1	44	Dadras	M 11	50
Badri	M 31	19, 26	Bhamb	M 3	17	Dadras	M 58	5, 13, 33, 43, 45
Bagai	H 7	1	Bhamb	H 62	1, 21, 26, 27	Dadras	H 6	8, 14
Bagari	M 31	8, 11, 15, 16	Bhamb	S 1	45	Dadras	M 18	13, 10, 51
Bagari	H 1	1	Bhamb	H 26	10	Dadras	M 11	8
Bagdadi	M 47	14, 16, 20, 44	Bhamb	H 48	27, 28, 45	Dadras	M 54	8, 12, 25, 27
Bagdadi	M 58	2, 28	Bhamb	M 35	13, 15, 24, 27, 28	Dadras	M 33	25, 26
Bagdadi	H 12	1	Bhamb	H 22	5, 11, 12	Dadras	M 15	8, 9, 27
Bagdadi	M 89	3, 15, 51	Bhamb	S 5	11	Dadras	M 14	15
Bagdadi	M 491	L, 19, 24, 29	Bhamb	M 13,591	L M 1, 8, 9, 12, 44, 51	Dadras	H 21	3, 8, 49
Bauragi	H 3,318	J R M 13, 15, 50, 51	Bhamb	M 18	1, 25	Dadras	M 52	1, 10, 16, 17
Bauragi	S 125	12, 14, 25, 50	Bhamb	M 88	9, 10, 14, 44	Dadras	H 19	1, 2, 14
Bauragi	M 2	13, 23	Bhamb	H 25	13	Dadras	M 924	L 1, 8, 10, 11, 43, 44, 51
Bajwa	H 10	11	Bhamb	M 27	9	Dadras	H 23	42
Bal	M 423	L 25	Bhamb	M 69	15, 16, 17, 44	Dadras	M 13	15, 44
Bal	H 20	1, 3, 5	Bhamb	M 625	L 11, 20, 28, 27	Dadras	M 11	51
Bal	S 2	11	Bhamb	M 13	3, 18, 24	Dadras	H 4	11
Balgan	M 8	15, 16, 25	Bhamb	M 308	11, 16, 19, 20, 21, 24, 25, 27, 51	Dadras	M 113	5, 10, 25, 26
Balgan	H 20	16	Bhamb	H 23	1, 5, 8, 9, 10, 14	Dadras	M 16	5, 6
Balgan	M 259	5, 11, 16, 25	Bhamb	H 17	1, 9, 12	Dadras	M 36	51
Balko	S 3	13	Bhamb	M 110	6, 12, 13, 15, 17, 18, 19, 21	Dadras	H 8	8
Balko	M 17	11, 17	Bhamb	M 8	1, 27	Dadras	S 16	12
Balori	M 27	13, 28, 39	Bhamb	M 34	6, 12, 14, 18, 18, 25, 33	Dadras	M 201	10, 11, 12, 13, 44
Balori	H 25	3	Bhamb	M 1	1	Dadras	M 48	12, 14, 17
Balori	M 18	16	Bhamb	M 1	1	Dadras	M 110	21, 28, 27, 50
Balori	H 1	11	Bhamb	M 1	1	Dadras	M 110	21, 28, 27, 50
Balori	S 5	11	Bhamb	M 1	1	Dadras	M 110	21, 28, 27, 50
Balori	M 308	2, 11, 16	Bhamb	M 1	1	Dadras	M 110	21, 28, 27, 50

**Nicobars.** The duties which a dependent owes his family, and which the family owes the village community, are united to undertake the task. The building of huts, canoes, and plantation are economic factors which are undertaken by the various family groups. In these any member of the village may take part and as a reward or recompense will join in the large feast given by the owner who organizes the task. At the great ossuary feast which takes place at Chaura every three monsoons or eighteen months, the whole island community resort to the *al panam* or village near the shore. This contains 32 specially built large communal huts which house the whole population, and are vacant at other times of the year. All the pig in the island are driven into specially cleared areas surrounded by fences and are then killed and eaten at the feast which lasts a month. Some 1,280 pigs are eaten at the feast as 40 jaw bones of pigs stained red are hung in orderly rows in each hut. These are cleared just before the next feast takes place. This naturally exhausts the complete stock of pork on the island, so a new era of work and trading commences to replenish the stock before the next 18 months.

**Pottery.**—The importance of the pot to Chaura has been stated. 'In it are displayed the industrial qualities of the women. The clay is procured from Alheun village at the northern end of Teresa where it is obtained in the hill side. Clay was at one time procurable on Chaura but the Chaura people say it is of poor quality and very brittle. Each man is only allowed to take the equivalent of 2 cubic feet of clay every season from Teresa, much to the annoyance of the Chaura people who make it a subject of complaint. Thus Teresa controls the output of Chaura pots.

Prior to making pots the Chaura women sprinkle themselves with pig's or chicken's blood, in order, they say, to prevent the pots cracking, and wear collars of young banana leaves. The pots are handmade. The process adopted is that of coiling. Starting from the base, long pencils of clay some 9" in length are coiled one on top of the other until the size required is made. This is then smoothed into the shape of the pot with a spatula of wood. Before it is fired it is left to harden in the shade under the hut for a day or so, so that any blemish or crack may be easily discerned. After firing, black stripes 2" in width are painted on it. The paint consists of resin extracted from the husk of the coconut boiled over a fire.

A woman on Chaura is supposed to be able to make 2 large pots in one day. Each pot can be identified, as its maker leaves her special mark on the outside just below the rim.

**Economic Wealth.**—Dependents and children in the Nicobars are an economic asset, as from the age of ten till they reach manhood they do most of the domestic work around the house such as fetching fuel, drawing water, feeding the pigs, climbing coconut trees, etc. Owing to their extreme usefulness in this way an orphan is never without some support to fall back on, as any family are willing to adopt him or her as a dependent and as a mainstay in their old age when all of the hard work falls on the younger people.

On Great Nikobar several Shom-Pen children were found with the coast Nicobarese who said they had bought them for 1 *dah* and 2 fathoms of cloth from their parents. These children are in the same position as the remaining dependents of the community and are quite happy in their new surroundings.

In a rich man's household often as many as three hundred coconuts are consumed in one day. Some two hundred of these are used in feeding the family's many pigs in the jungle. One by one the pigs are brought to a large wooden trough filled with the contents of fresh coconuts. Each pig being given an allowance in accordance to its size.

**Inter-Island Trading.**—The trading season of the Nicobars opens with the fair weather but usually not before February. This is marked on Chaura by the many short journeys to Teresa to fetch clay, and under every hut women and children are seated the whole day preparing pots. The men gather round their large canoes, up to 70 feet in length, which have been drawn up during the s. w. monsoon and covered with coconut palms to prevent cracking. They prepare for the ceremony of burning the canoe,

Names of Sub Castes			Persons	Locality	Names of Sub Castes			Persons	Locality	Names of Sub Castes			Persons	Locality
Ladhar	H	10	9		Manlé-Dastgir	M	24	24		Parmhans	H	8	8	
	S	13	6, 25		Manlé Husain	H	2	27			S	1	50	
Ladháná	M	181	12, 16, 17, 44			M	12	12, 51			M	2	51	
Láesan	M	32	26		Mashahr	H	21	12, 14		Pársá	M	62	28	
Lakeshi	H	19	9		Mekan	M	59	17, 19, 20		Paswál	M	20	2, 11, 16, 45	
Lálhe	M	11	28		Míáná	H	26	16		Pathan	M	1,698	J R L M 44,51	
Lálbe	M	34	27			M	24	5, 26, 28		Patwá	M	61	9	
Lálbe	M	141	16, 28		Míánáshub	H	9	12		Pawár	M	10	1, 5	
Lalera	M	42	17			S	8	44			M	344	9, 15, 16, 25	
Lál Husain	M	31	19, 22		Mirásí	H	8	24		Phuphrá	H	8	19	
Lál	M	56	1, 14, 25			M	244	8, 9, 27, 51			M	340	10, 16, 17, 24	
Langáh	H	13	51		Mítla	M	74	15, 16, 28		Pir	M	29	16, 24, 25	
	M	992	L M 44, 51		Mochu	M	113	28, 51		Poslá	M	43	12, 20, 28	
Langrí	M	12	25		Modí	M	11	8		Pothohári	M	58	15	
Langrál	M	109	10, 16, 25		Mohal	M	90	8, 24, 51		Práin	M	35	27	
Lár	M	171	25, 27, 28, 51		Moman	M	19	26		Púra	H	396	1, 4, 5, 9, 12	
Lodi	H	3	45		Mughal	M	2,474	L 10, 21, 25			S	9	9	
	S	2	9		Mughal barlá	M	16	17			M	51	16, 16, 26, 48	
	M	314	0, 10, 12, 44		Mughláni	M	754	9, 17, 18, 44		Qádrí	H	57	50	
Lohán	M	18	12, 15		Muhammadi	M	30	5, 6, 16			M	6,725	B 44, 43, 50	
Lohár	H	8	27		Muqimsháhi	M	144	9, 10, 12, 44		Qalandar	H	8	49	
	M	21	10, 15		Muridá	M	26	28			M	3,458	8, 5, 13, 18, 24	
Lol	M	31	27		Mussaif	M	45	16, 17		Qandhárf	H	19	1	
Londí	M	130	10, 13, 42		Mus t a q i m	M	17	17, 50			M	21	43	
Lonwál	H	C	1		sháhu					Qám	M	110	26, 27, 28	
	M	10	18, 47		Nagá	H	24	1, 2, 9		Qureshi	M	2,685	J L M 1, 6, 44	
Lori	M	129	28			S	1	9		Rághubansí	M	46	1, 2, 51	
Loti	H	4	9		Nagárohi	H	5	1		Rájá	H	4	9	
	M	50	10			S	2	1			S	2	10	
Ludhar	H	12	14			M	33	1, 13, 26		Rájasháhi	M	30	10, 13, 27, 44	
	M	250	16, 17, 29		Naggie	M	17	9		Rájpál	M	21	9, 15	
Madári	H	51	2, 3, 45		Náhar	M	38	9		Rájpút	M	11	1, 10, 21, 47	
	M	64,768	P except 35, 36, 37, 41		Najumi	M	13	9		Rámádat	H	1,289	J L 18, 25, 44	
Madho-Lál Hu	M	32	9, 13		Námdharí	S	28	13, 27			S	442	1, 50	
san					Nánakpanthí	H	69	3, 10, 12			M	1	50	
Nabbubaháhi	M	54	26			M	75	9, 27, 50		Rámánandi	H	241	9, 12, 13, 14, 45	
Nabesh	M	33	15, 25			M	58	11, 24, 25		Rámdárf	H	108	1, 2, 12, 25	
Náhi	H	3	45		Nangá	H	35	1, 3, 5, 9			S	101	11, 12, 27	
	S	3	11			S	34	5, 8, 23			M	1	12	
	M	73	5, 16, 17		Nangpál	M	249	16, 24, 28		Rámke	H	17	9, 12	
Náhuir	M	133	11, 14, 15, 16		Naqahbandí	H	48	21		Ramle	H	23	29	
Najáwar	M	3,318	17, 25, 26, 39			M	6	50		Ranmál	H	26	31	
Nakhansháhi	M	248	27, 28, 29		Nará	M	443	L 6, 9, 48			S	1	20	
Nakhdumáni	M	14	19		Narání	H	906	J 15, 16, 17			M	39	13	
Nakhdumsháhi	M	485	25, 26, 51			M	4	12		Rán	M	46	16, 19, 25, 51	
Nakhana	M	79	24, 26, 51		Nárdi	M	130	6, 44, 50		Randhává	H	16	3, 13	
Naláh	S	4	51		Náru	S	12	44			S	5	11, 12, 14	
	M	27	10, 15, 25			S	18	5, 11			M	302	L 8, 20, 25	
Malak	M	181	12, 13, 16, 18		Nat	M	142	16, 25		Rángrah	H	1	2	
Maláná	M	152	26, 27, 28, 51		Nath	H	78	16, 27		Rányhá	M	144	9, 14, 17, 25	
Malang	H	11	51			S	119	1, 5, 12, 14		Ráshá	M	258	15, 19, 17, 28	
	S	1	1			M	1	50		Ratanáth	H	21	8	
	M	2,797	J 27, 46, 48		Naumushm	M	90	8, 15, 51		Ráthal	M	36	9	
Malanbás	H	1	10		Naurangsháhi	M	15	13, 16, 44		Ráthor	H	29	16	
	M	61	25		Nausháhu	H	67	27			M	18	51	
Mallá	M	78	15, 16, 28			S	5	25			M	18	9	
Malotre	M	69	18		Nasámi	M	2	14		Ráwal	H	39	2, 8, 50	
Malwáná	M	72	26		Násr	M	7,116	B 44, 46, 48, 50			M	69	8, 12, 13, 16	
Mamerá	M	25	26, 27		Nihang	H	24	29		Ráwalpur	H	18	32, 51	
Mán	M	36	26, 49			S	175	10, 12, 19, 51		Rodr	H	5	1, 10	
Manaute	H	16	9		Nilokará	M	4	1, 9, 10			M	66	1, 24, 44, 51	
Mándí	H	6	44		Nirankárf	H	116	6, 9, 12, 18		Sábará	M	2	28	
	S	2	12			S	280	20, 25, 26			H	66	3, 6, 10, 14	
	M	127	1, 10, 12, 16		Nirmala	H	115	5, 26, 48, 50		Sádh	H	2,982	L 12, 13, 43, 48	
Mangrá	M	23	51			M	180	14, 21, 48			S	2,175	L 10, 24, 46	
Mangrál	M	37	21			M	9	1, 3			M	57	16, 19, 26	
Manhás	H	7	1, 27, 51		Nirmanand	H	189	4, 9, 12, 14		Sádh faqir	J	11	5, 12	
	M	1,354	L 6, 8, 22			S	1,680	9, 12, 14, 44, 48		Sádh jogí	H	50	13	
Manj	M	1,057	9, 10, 11, 49		Náru	M	16	14, 25		Sádh nirmala	H	19	13	
Manj bhatta	M	16	15		Nihang	H	89	1, 50		Sádh samáx	S	54	17	
Mánjhu	M	86	1, 19, 27, 31		Náru	M	17	25			S	12	18	
Máral	M	105	19, 28, 51		Ojan	M	71	24, 27		Sádh suthrá	H	1	43	
Máraf	M	44	17, 25		Pakrahmani	M	74	51		Sádh	H	53	13	
Máraf	M	212	9, 10, 15, 25		Pakr	M	17	44			H	765	4, 10, 16, 18, 39	
Mari	H	4	2, 51		Pandit	M	14	9			S	90	15, 18, 20	
	S	1	12		Panga	H	26	18, 25, 27		Sádh udán	H	4	40	
	M	21	11, 27			M	4	12			H	37	17	
Marthá	H	1	2		Panjeta	M	36	3, 3, 15, 27		Sadi	H	5	9	
	S	4	5, 24		Panmri	H	12	16			S	25	25, 26	
	M	36	17, 19, 26		Panwar	H	33	12			M	11	12, 18, 50	
Mashahdí	H	3	45			S	9	25, 27, 51		bagi	H	1	33	
	M	37	12, 26, 51		Páoli	M	435	1, 25, 27, 51			S	10	6	
Mothrás	H	6	14, 44		Pashar	M	14	10, 24		Sabáwan	H	64	9, 16, 19	
	M	127	9, 14, 18, 44			M	198	24, 27, 28, 29			S	8	1	
Moulá	S	1	27							Sabota	M	54	13, 16	
	M	56	2, 3, 16, 25							Sandártá	M	128	16, 17, 24, 25	
												58	1, 10, 17, 18	

*Lime.*—Throughout the Nicobars the natives are much addicted to the chewing of betel nut from the areca palm mixed with lime, which is responsible for the hideous deformation of the lips and blackened appearance of the teeth. One of the steps of initiation to manhood is the permission given to chew betel nut. Both men and women are very fond of it. Lime is obtained by the burning of *tridacna* and other shells. On Chaura and Teressa this is "tabued", so that the Chaura people resort to Nankauri for their supply of lime while the Teressa people obtain it from the neighbouring island of Bompoka. Owing to the weather of the s. w. monsoon which prevents travel, it is necessary for the Chaura people to lay in a good supply of lime to last over the s. w. monsoon. For this purpose a whole canoe load of men go to Nankauri and will be charged at the rate of one pot per man if they wish to burn lime. While there, they are fed by the local community and in return are expected to help in the general duties of domestic life.

It can be seen how great a part the inter-island trade system plays in the daily life of the Nicobarese. It has an important place in their tribal economic activities which necessitates much work, and considerably engages the minds of the people. Its destruction would create a void in their lives, leaving them without interest or occupation.

## 5. Religion and Magic.

As the religion, magic, ossuary practices, etc., of Kar Nikobar have been fully described in Appendix A by the Rev. George Stevenson, the contents of this chapter deal purely with the Central and Southern groups which have similarities with the general customs of Kar Nikobar in fundamentals but differ considerably in details.

### (a) Animism.

The religion of the Nicobars is animistic and consists in the propitiation or compulsion of evil\* spirits, which are credited with possessing power to cause sickness, damage property, and generally harm individuals. To discover and frighten away these *iri* (evil spirits), the Nicobarese erect "scare-devils" which differ considerably in form and number in the Northern, Central and Southern Groups. In the north, they are marked by either simplicity and adherence to two patterns only, while in the Central and Southern groups, they are noticeable by their numbers, elaborateness and general talent shown in their execution.

On Chaura, only two types of scare-devil are found, the first consisting of a man-headed post, with a slightly forked top, hung round with lalang grass and young banana leaves, found in every village clearing, the second an elaborately carved model canoe which is hung up inside the huts. Besides this on building a new hut or clearing a new plantation area, young coconuts are hung up on sticks to propitiate the good spirits or *ici ka*.

The medium through which the Nicobarese communicate with the spirits is the *menluana* or witch-doctor, who is credited with powers of smelling out evil spirits and driving them away. These people are supposed to possess considerable powers, even to the extent of causing a person to become ill and die. This can however be countered by using the services of some other witch-doctor to counteract the former's evil influences. On all occasions of sickness the witch-doctor is immediately sent for, he smells out the offending evil spirit and drives it away, at the same time making a new scare-devil for the benefit of the patient, this being their peculiar privilege on Chaura.

\* Note by Census Commissioner for India.—The conclusion is, I think, unavoidable that these spirits are not vague malicious Earth spirits but definitely ancestral spirits in a bad temper. The Chaura "scare-devil" posts to which Mr. Bonington refers seemed to me to take indubitably the form of the soul figure of a defunct ancestor, as the slightly forked top of the head suggested at once a vestigial survival of such a device as the prongs of a Nag's soul-post intended to hold the skull in place during the downward transition of the soul into the wooden figure prepared for it (vide M. A. S. B. XI (1929), p. 19 and pl. 3). This view is confirmed by photographs taken by Colonel Sewell of a so-called "scare-devil" on Teressa showing the headgear developed in just such curved hornlike prongs, and by Mr. Bonington's subsequent discovery on Teressa and Bompoka of the figure itself actually bearing the skull (see *Man*, 1932, 123). Clearly the purpose of the man-headed post is to provide a local bulwark for the fearful soul of a troublesome ancestor, while the miniature canoe hung up in the house is probably to provide for his return to the ancestral land overseas.



further east. In Kar Nikobar there is a compromise between the two customs, the dead being first buried (on the sea shore and not to landward as in Nankauri) after which their bones are thrown into the jungle at the edge of the sea.

Since the Census Commissioner for India's tour, a visit to Teresa and Bompoka, where he did not touch, revealed that on these islands ancestor worship is current, the skull of a revered personage being preserved and placed on a life size wooden body in a sitting posture. The body is hollow and fitted with a door, the remaining bones of the deceased being inside the figure. Not only are the bones of important people kept but all the bones of the deceased family were found kept in little hollowed logs about 1 foot in diameter and 3 ft. long, as many as ten being found in one hut besides the wooden figure of a woman with a skull fixed into the head, who was said to be the mother of the present headman. Ram Kishen the headman of Malakka in Nankauri harbour also keeps the skull of his father in his house but it was ascertained that this custom had been brought from Teresa where Ram Kishen was born.

After death, a man on Teresa is buried with his head to the west and his feet to the East, near the village. "A soul figure in the form of a post" is then placed over the grave which post is covered with cloths, and general belongings of the deceased such as spears, ornaments, silver wire, spoons, in fact all his personal property as well as the head dress of his wife worn on festive occasions and the skulls of pigs which he had killed and which were hung up in his life time as ornaments within the hut. It is customary for all relatives and friends to attend the funeral and bring pieces of cloth in which to swathe the dead. The body is then buried at sun-down so that no shadows (i.e., spirits) of the attendants shall fall into the grave. This method of interment is common throughout the Central and Southern groups. Bodies of unimportant poor people or orphans are placed in canoes as on Chaura. At Nankauri and in the Southern group it is usual that a great feast should be given in honour of the deceased and that before burial certain expenses should be undertaken to procure silver wire and cloth to wrap around the dead man before interment. Should the children not possess the wherewithal with which to provide these, it is customary for a friend or relative to undergo the expense and in return seize all the landed property and plantations of the children, which circumstances may have prevented their turning into ready money for the funeral. The children then become the dependents of the new owner but completely lose their inheritance.

Beyond the real estate of the individual nothing is left by him after death, as all his portable property is destroyed by being left to rot; on the island of Kar Nikobar the huts too are burnt should the man not die in the *al panam*. One exception there is however to this general rule which makes the Chaura people unique in the Nicobars. They do not destroy any of the personal wealth of an individual but rather preserve it, avoiding the condition found in the rest of the Nicobars, where wealth only stays in the family during the life time of the deceased. By their preservation of all the property of the dead man, they accumulate wealth. On Teresa and Bompoka, after the bones of the relatives have been disinterred, cleaned, preserved, sometimes after many years, which has allowed the people to collect many pigs, a large feast, is held to which the whole community is invited, particularly those individuals who gave presents of cloth for the wrapping up of the corpse, all bones are then thrown into a common ossuary near the sea shore,

*Chaura.*—On the death of an individual on Chaura, the whole community ceases work for several days, the length of time varying with the importance of the man. Singing, fishing, dancing or any type of communal labour is forbidden. The body is then taken and washed and prepared for burial near the village. In the case of a man, he is buried with the top of his head pointing west and he lies on his back with his legs towards the east. This signifies that he has been on a long journey through life and like the sun constantly crossing the sky reaches the West after much travel; a woman

Names of Sub-Castes		Persons	Locality	Names of Sub-Castes		Persons	Locality	Names of Sub-Castes		Persons	Locality
Báfi	H	2	6	Balaseri	H	618	2, 4	Bangori	H	79	1, 30
	S	164	16	Balát	H	28	6	Bangrida	H	184	2, 30, 49
	M	867	10, 27, 38	Baldán	H	12	48	Bángulá	H	58	1, 3
Baigal	S	43	48		S	7	48		S	51	10
Bains	H	2,138	10, 11, 13, 17, 39, 40, 43, 44, 48, 50	Balgar	H	67	15, 17, 39	Bángulá	H	44	48
	S	9,286	7, 8, 9, 10, 16, 25, 34, 48, 49		S	15	17	Bángulá	H	55	48
	M	1,515	5, 9, 10, 15, 48	Balhor	M	282	15, 17	Bangá	H	47	13, 34
Bairi	H	1	48		H	334	2, 6		S	1,318	9
	M	668	48	Báir	S	5	38		M	654	9, 11, 27
	S	9	48		M	103	6, 51	Bánhal	H	82	48
Bajá	H	42	1		H	685	1, 3, 6, 27	Banhod	H	322	48
	M	7	45	Bálin	S	84	6, 12, 45		S	2	48
Bajál	H	10	15, 41		M	702	23, 28, 27, 38	Banhwál	H	811	8
	S	62	1, 5	Bálin	H	542	4, 5, 6, 10, 38		M	10	5, 15
Bájan	H	67	1, 2, 5		M	43	10, 27	Báná	H	183	1, 2, 5, 6, 10, 15, 40, 42
	S	29	6, 27	Bálmhr	M	15	26		S	78	5, 12
Bajari	H	1,418	1, 2, 4, 5, 40, 48	Balo	H	208	1, 10, 49		M	29	1, 15
	S	148	10, 45, 48		S	81	49	Bania	H	405	1, 2, 5, 6
	M	285	23, 26, 48	Baloch	M	90	17, 49		S	13	6
Bajant	H	59	45	Baloda	M	167	20, 24	Bandár	H	1	49
Bajho	H	1,751	1, 14, 16, 25	Balran	H	107	48		S	427	25
	S	1,419	25	Balre	H	12	1		M	140	17
	M	9	14		S	11	1, 5, 33, 44, 48	Banidat	H	46	1
Bajr	H	68	1, 2, 4, 30	Balsari	M	164	44, 48	Banidí	H	98	1, 30
	M	101	15, 26		H	64	6	Bani	H	148	1
Bajra	H	38	2	Balwán	S	288	6	Banirá	H	11	7, 30
Bajohal	H	63	38		H	236	1, 3		M	290	14, 15, 27
Bajon	H	311	1, 6, 48	Bámal	M	4,741	20, 29	Banis	S	18	4
	S	89	3, 8, 25, 48		H	19	1	Baniwál	H	3,721	1, 2, 3, 8, 12, 30, 45, 48, 49, 50
	M	176	26	Bamariyá	S	145	1, 27		S	2,531	1, 13, 14, 34, 45, 48, 49
Bajran	H	56	30	Banal	M	10	17		M	1,288	1, 23
	S	4	24	Banáná	H	20	48	Banjan	H	82	12
	M	285	2, 3, 27	Banáná	H	36	8		S	4	4
Báyre	H	88	10, 25, 48	Baná	S	5	1, 40	Banjárá	H	103	1, 27
	S	95	27, 48		H	29	1, 8, 22, 29	Banjí	M	42	15
	M	644	48	Baná	S	418	1, 5, 15, 39	Banjúta	H	96	1, 24
Bájwá	H	6,085	4, 5, 6, 9, 10, 17, 20, 39, 44, 48, 50		M	13	4, 33	Banmán	H	84	4, 6
	S	13,650	5, 6, 10, 12, 15, 16, 17, 18, 20, 24, 25, 44, 48, 49, 50	Banohari	M	1,017	4, 10, 15, 21		M	1,620	13, 17
	M	6,956	L 1, 6, 10, 23, 27	Bandáh	H	46	1, 3, 44	Bāno	H	195	1, 2, 5, 6, 14
Bajwál	H	19	31		M	2,808	1		S	594	1, 10, 44, 48
	S	35	24, 44	Bandal	H	109	27	Bānon	H	299	49
Bakhár	M	43	14, 44		S	107	6, 18, 45		M	280	17
	M	93	10, 18	Bandan	H	1,819	1, 8, 9, 10, 44, 46, 48, 49	Bānowálá	H	24	5, 30
Bakrá	H	2	10		M	968	9, 10, 14, 15, 28, 48	Bānoyá	H	31	48
	S	7	8	Bandar	H	128	1	Bans	H	18	6
	M	73	28, 51		M	9	14		S	1,097	6
Bákri	H	522	6	Bandari	H	688	10, 15, 16, 17, 44, 48	Bānsal	H	432	48
	M	403	23, 27		S	2,289	17, 23, 48, 49		S	1,671	1, 5, 6, 12, 14, 33, 39, 48, 49
Bal	H	947	5, 6, 10, 11, 14, 15, 16, 17, 44, 48	Bandheji	M	5,703	9, 10, 14, 15, 18, 17, 20, 23, 44, 48, 51		M	89	6
	S	3,912	1, 5, 6, 10, 11, 12, 18, 17, 19, 25, 48	Bandhiro	H	45	17, 46	Bansanwál	H	541	1, 5, 6, 49
	M	714	5, 6, 11, 14, 15, 17, 44, 48, 49	Bandi	S	11	17, 20		S	67	1, 5, 6
Bálá	H	2,237	1, 2, 25, 50		M	1,485	14	Bānsari	H	116	5, 6, 48
	S	161	1, 6, 25, 50	Bandhro	M	15	6		S	288	6, 48
Baláde	H	202	14, 17, 20, 48	Bandi	H	48	6, 10, 38	Bānsí	H	403	27
Balágai	H	303	1, 48		S	6	6		S	143	48
Balágat	H	201	6	Bandfchá	M	88	10, 27	Bansráo	H	847	48
	M	117	6		H	544	11, 18, 45, 50		H	99	48
Balágan	M	15	6	Bāndo	S	137	49, 50		S	233	48
Baláhar	H	199	8		M	6	17	Banswár	H	1,640	1, 5
	S	1,931	2, 4, 5, 39, 49	Bāndo	S	14	1, 5	Bānte	H	1	48
Baláhu	H	17	40	Bāndof	S	138	50		M	1,400	48, 51
	S	2	44		M	12	15	Banthán	H	70	10
	M	3	1	Bāndol	H	1,159	2		S	10	39
Balak	H	16	14, 27, 44		S	58	6	Banwála	H	21	51
	M	83	4, 10, 44	Bāndol	H	27	5, 39		S	310	48
Balál	H	121	23, 26	Bāndrol	M	13	23		S	1	48
	S	20	4, 5, 49	Bāndsál	H	527	2, 6, 45	Banwán	H	1,010	48
	M	4	45	Bang	H	241	2, 33, 45		S	81	48
Bálán	H	282	14, 23, 28		M	14	50	Bāra	H	8	14, 48
	S	938	2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 10, 30, 49	Bāngalá	H	99	6, 14, 50		S	2,527	1, 2, 4, 5, 12, 30
	M	243	10, 48, 49		S	2,657	2, 3, 33, 46, 48		M	207	1, 10
Balang	H	458	6, 9, 23, 44	Bāngar	H	272	27, 48	Bareg	H	1,073	15, 17, 26, 27, 51
	S	1,695	5, 11, 15, 16, 48, 50		M	16	23, 48		S	110	1, 10, 45
	M	2,318	6, 11, 25, 45, 48	Bāngat	H	3,773	2, 5, 16, 39, 48		M	127	10, 13, 33
	S				S	148	5, 6, 44, 48		H	21	10, 14
	M				M	448	9, 27	Baráh	H	168	1, 2, 6
	S				H	1	31		S	108	10, 16
	M				S	63	11	Baráich	H	773	51
	H				H	187	2, 10, 15		S	577	10, 44, 45, 46, 50
	S				M	275	25, 27		S	975	12, 44, 45, 46, 50
	M				H	389	1, 16, 18		M	60	45, 48, 50
	S				M	586	18				





Names of Sub-Castes		Persons	Locality	Names of Sub-Castes		Persons	Locality	Names of Sub-Castes		Persons	Locality
Bhānbar	H	54	48	Bhātan	H	105	1, 2, 6	Bhon	S	49	6, 10
	S	2	48		S	2	48		M	7,010	17, 18
Bhanbare	H	90	49	Bhatara	M	850	38, 50, 48	Bhondā	H	11	2, 49
Bhandar	H	185	5, 6		H	365	8, 14		S	30	5, 45, 49
Bhandwā	H	28	6		M	202	17, 51		M	784	14, 17, 28
	M	1,299	13, 14, 20, 48	Bhathal	H	385	6, 10, 38, 39, 48	Bhondāl	S	215	6
Bhangar	H	297	1, 2, 10, 17, 31		S	2,120	6, 10, 24, 39, 48	Bhondāl	H	67	6
	S	618	6, 8, 10, 11, 12, 25, 34, 50	Bhathan	M	383	10, 28, 46, 47, 48	Bhonkar	H	71	2, 49
	M	1,206	6, 10, 17, 23, 28		H	36	5, 48		M	53	23
Bhangī	H	40	5, 6, 25, 45, 49	Bhātā	S	114	48	Bhor	H	1,199	2, 4, 5, 6, 10, 31, 48
	S	86	12, 24, 44	Bhātā	M	419	11		S	181	6, 48, 50
	M	61	28	Bhatof	H	18	1, 41		M	491	9, 16
Bhangāl	H	444	5, 10	Bhatrārī	M	389	51	Bhosan	M	127	10, 11, 17
	M	1,349	20	Bhattewād	H	218	15, 18	Bhosarā	S	49	6, 17, 24
Bhangī	H	798	5, 10, 46, 48, 49, 50		M	1,507	14, 15, 17, 25		M	49	17
	S	6,464	1, 4, 5, 6, 10, 11, 12, 15, 18, 19, 45, 48, 49, 50, 51	Bhattewāl	M	3,781	14, 15, 16, 51	Bhot	H	844	5, 10, 49
	M	1,827	10, 15, 17, 18, 28, 48, 48		S	662	1, 2, 4, 5		M	1,083	5, 10, 14
Bhaugwāl	H	18	30	Bhattī	H	1,483	1, 5, 6, 10, 12, 13, 16, 17, 25, 33, 44, 48, 49, 50, 51	Bhotmān	H	584	10, 17, 23, 48
	S	28	44		S	2,188	1, 6, 10, 11, 14, 15, 17, 18, 19, 20, 24, 26, 33, 48, 50		M	466	27, 50
	M	3	6		M	41,528	P except (8, 4, 8, 23, 24, 25, 44, 48, 48, 49, 50, 51)	Bhullar	H	170	20, 50
Bhaugrān	H	444	48						S	1,107	10, 11, 44, 45, 48, 48, 50
	M	1,349	48							24,983	J L 1 19, 20, 33, 45, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51
Bhankaryā	H	287	1, 3, 4, 5	Bhātī	H	122	48		M	4,358	1, 6, 11, 12, 13, 14, 16, 17, 23, 27, 29, 44, 45, 48, 49, 50, 51
	M	258	51		S	3	48	Bhūndal	S	14	48
Bhānkī	M	23	1		M	633	27, 51	Bhūndher	S	24	48
Bhāno	H	1,128	1, 2, 12	Bhawālī	H	7	48	Bhūnsalā	M	26	48
	S	3	1		S	32	48	Bhūtā	H	291	10, 17, 48, 50
Bhanoli	H	999	1, 10, 48	Bhawān	M	508	23, 28		S	1,849	9, 14, 48, 50
	S	1,471	10, 48	Bhawānā	H	9	48, 49		M	18,772	14, 16, 17, 18, 20, 23, 28, 39, 46, 48, 51
	M	115	48		S	53	48, 49	Bhuttar	H	1,233	11, 48, 49
Bhānoriya	H	2	48	Bhājāl	M	582	27		S	2,098	1, 11, 14, 27, 38, 49
	S	294	48	Bhechar	H	575	48		M	2,528	L 12, 32, 23, 48, 50
	M	21	48	Bhede	M	1,518	28	Bhāno	S	9	5
Bhānri	H	4	48		H	811	48		M	291	1
	S	15	48	Bhero	M	11	48	Bijnā	M	14	49
Bhanawāl	H	1,207	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 12		S	20	1, 10	Bilon	H	182	5
	S	80	5, 12	Bhfl	H	10	1, 34	Birk	H	77	11, 44, 48
	M	6	28		S	4	1		S	4,618	10, 11, 12, 45, 48, 49
Bhanwār	H	208	1, 2, 3, 4, 10, 15, 38	Bhindi	M	373	23	Burm	M	9,738	27, 48, 50
	S	111	1, 10	Bhod	M	64	11	Bfswā	M	32	48
	M	37	5, 17		H	92	4, 49	Bhālī	H	1,019	1, 3, 5
Bhāo	H	25	48	Bhodwāl	M	88	38	Bhānori	H	116	51
	S	21	48	Bhogal	S	359	23	Bobak	H	186	12, 48
Bhāspot	H	53	48		M	268	23, 28		M	1	5
Bhar	H	306	1, 18, 34	Bhogar	H	38	2, 48		M	285	14, 15, 17, 51
	S	86	1, 48		M	277	10, 45, 48	Bodāh	H	34	30
	M	127	17, 51	Bhogat	H	2	6		S	19	51
Bhāra	H	834	1, 2, 3, 10, 48		M	1,282	27	Bodī	M	985	28
	S	846	8, 44, 48	Bhondāl	H	11	14		H	100	30
	M	470	6, 10, 17, 20, 26, 40, 44, 48	Bhonya	M	11	17	Bodlā	S	8	27
Bharān	H	8,980	1	Bhoykī	H	9	48	Boh	H	57	48
	S	2	5		S	1	48		S	249	4, 5, 15, 49
	M	142	10, 23	Bhok	M	1	48		M	382	5, 10, 12, 15, 51
Bharanji	H	189	10		S	17	10	Bohātī	H	2,689	17, 27, 25, 51
	M	1	20	Bhokan	M	300	10		M	11	48
Bharao	H	32	48	Bhokāre	H	879	10, 11, 18, 23, 26	Bole	H	719	5, 12, 48, 49
Bhārdwāj	H	7	14, 39		M	27	10, 30		S	1,031	18, 48
	S	267	25	Bholat	H	351	1, 5, 33		M	1,349	5, 10, 14, 15, 27, 28, 44, 48
	M	120	6	Bholchal	M	28	23	Bolo	H	77	6, 7, 10
Bharg	H	243	1, 24, 48	Bhokre	H	225	10, 23		S	3	5
	S	55	48, 51		M	350	4, 5	Bonin	M	35	1
	M	253	14, 23, 26	Bholā	H	323	2, 9, 49	Bonlal	H	769	12, 27
Bharkū	S	11	48		S	224	9, 51		S	124	48
Bharle	H	53	21	Bholā	M	439	14, 17, 20, 27, 44, 51		M	1	48
	S	25	26, 42, 48	Bholā	H	95	1, 49	Bonsra	H	128	5
	M	79	25, 26	Bholī Rāo	H	4	6	Bopā Rai	H	1,767	9, 10, 15, 45, 46, 48, 50
Bharmān	M	23	26, 33		S	47	5, 45		S	7,458	11, 14, 15, 17, 45, 48, 49, 50
Bharmār	S	74	11		M	172	11		M	1,779	10, 12, 14, 15, 17, 27, 51
Bharnwāl	H	55	1, 4, 30	Bhoman	H	14	48		S	457	6, 11, 38
Bharocha	S	487	8		M	4	48		M	6	17, 46
	M	86	17, 51								
Bharog	M	89	26								
Bharwana	H	283	1								
	M	443	17, 20, 26, 51								
Bhas	H	14	15, 30								
	S	44	10								
	M	637	14, 20								
Bhat	H	17	2, 27, 30								
	S	3,323	12, 13, 14, 48								
	M	1,232	6, 8, 20, 26, 28, 44, 48, 51								

In this connection, it may be noted that experience in the Oceanic Islands of the Pacific where conditions of environment and culture bear a great resemblance to that of the Nicobars, depopulation has been rapid mainly owing to similar causes. "Destruction of tabu and its consequent interests, destroys the sociology of primitive tribes, and their minds are left a perfect blank."\*

As the same writer proves in his book, destruction of the interests of the natives of Tahiti caused them to relieve themselves in endless dissipation ending in decimation of the population.

In order not to leave those who are the products of the Mission stranded between two worlds, it is therefore of some importance to link up any form of education to their tribal environment and thus inculcate the necessity of keeping up tribal customs, tabus and economies. It is also desirable for their welfare to confine lessons in the missions to part of the day only, allowing the afternoon to be spent by the children at their ordinary occupations at home under the care of their parents or the elders, thus making them fit for their future place in Nicobarese society. The necessary ground and support will then be found against the blighting effect of a superior culture and alien influence which will never meet an inferior culture half-way, but completely destroys it.

*Trade.*—Although the trader may be classed as a necessary evil, it is possible that he favourably affects the adaptability of the race through a slow process of miscegenation. Prior to the annexation of the islands, the Nicobarese protected himself against the influences of the trader by murdering the crew and plundering the vessel in cases of dispute. It was mainly to put a stop to this that the British Government assumed possession of the Islands at the same time affording the trader complete protection. Left without their natural means of protecting themselves, the Nicobarese, in the course of years, steadily came under the influence of the trader, until it was found in 1915 that the natives were in debt to the extent of 29 millions of nuts, a sum representing the total output of 4 years crops. In several cases, the debtor was found to be without plantations, and was consequently reduced to a state of serfdom, as he worked without remuneration of any nature. To solve the problem Government decided that the traders should be allowed five years grace to collect debts, and at the end of the period closing March 31st 1920 the total debts outstanding were to be written off. At the same time traders were forbidden under the terms of their license to grant further credit to the Nicobarese.

Owing to the peculiar economic position of the Nicobarese whereby his total wealth is vested in the land, and can only be gradually drawn on, it was found necessary that the Assistant Commissioner should allow credit to certain individuals in certain circumstances. The death of the member of a family necessitates the realization of this wealth. Lack of tangible assets necessitates obtaining credit to procure cloth and silver wire for the deceased as well as giving feasts to all comers. In the Central group, should the heirs be unable to provide the necessary provision for the deceased it is usual for some wealthy relative or friend to provide it, but at the same time, all the plantations of the deceased fall to this benefactor, leaving the heirs without support and causing them to assume the position of dependents in his household.

Owing to lack of control in the Southern groups, it is difficult to gauge whether the rule regarding debts is adhered to. The Census party received the impression that the Nicobarese were heavily in debt as no goods were seen in the shops of the trader, but piles of nuts were collecting daily in his yards, giving the impression that the score of past debts had not yet been paid off.

*Medical Treatment.*—With the exception of the hospital at Kar Nikobar and a compounder at Nankauri, the islands are without medical supervision. Distances prevent cases being brought by canoe to these two stations. Mention has already been made of the presence of yaws on Teressa and Bomposa,

## SUB-CASTES OF CERTAIN SELECTED CASTES—continued.

JAT.

Names of Sub Castes			Persons	Locality	Names of Sub Castes			Persons	Locality	Names of Sub Castes			Persons	Locality
Chopre	H	S	180	1, 3, 49	Dahfr	H	S	10	12	Dandwāl	H	S	1,362	1, 30, 32, 49
	M	S	255	11, 46		M	S	411	18		M	S	1,055	1, 5, 12, 15, 48, 49
Chorāne	H	M	12	6, 9	Dahlf	H	M	360	19, 24	Dāndmān	H	M	6	11, 46
	M	S	24	3, 12	Dāhōi	H	S	377	1, 9, 13		M	S	1	38
Chorang	H	M	40	11, 26	Dāhrān	H	S	26	3	Dandolf	H	S	14	5, 49
Chorās	H	M	54	1		M	S	3	34	Dandor	H	S	45	1, 6, 24, 48
	M	S	69	9, 19	Dānā	H	S	18	29		M	S	39	9
Ohozan	H	M	1,438	14, 17, 27, 44		M	S	9	25	Danda	H	M	49	29
	M	S	17	9	Dailwah	H	M	298	0		M	S	13	18
Ohnobak	H	M	511	28, 51		M	S	161	27, 29	Dang	H	M	4	47
Ohughwal	H	M	26	18	Dāit	H	M	460	48		M	S	4	13
Ohuki	H	M	37	23		M	S	138	25	Dangal	H	M	819	1, 2, 5, 9, 30, 49
Ohmus	H	M	214	51	Dājwān	H	M	4	20, 48		M	S	24	12, 19
	M	S	17	9, 12		M	S	20	20		M	S	276	14, 17, 18, 19,
Ohurā	H	M	20	1	Dakā	H	M	39	1, 25		M	S	26	51
	M	S	24	8, 51		M	S	72	25, 29	Dangar	H	M	37	1, 4
Ohurwāhah	H	M	32	8	Dakā	H	M	181	1, 9		M	S	5	14
Ohutā	H	M	35	12		M	S	12	4, 9		M	S	38	11
	M	S	16	48, 50	Dakar	H	M	808	11, 12, 16, 26, 27		M	S	38	30
Dabbo	H	M	482	13		M	S	198	1, 4, 5		M	S	88	6, 9, 10, 14, 16, 27
	M	S	61	39	Dākhāl	H	M	24	28		M	S	1,189	12, 24, 27, 29,
	M	S	25	25	Dakhanā	H	M	84	13, 28		M	S	51	
Dabdal	H	M	181	20, 24, 26, 29		M	S	14	12	Dānā	H	M	9	1
	M	S	1,315	1, 5, 8, 48		M	S	1	6		M	S	23	9, 14
	M	S	28	5, 49	Dakwār	H	M	1,700	28, 29, 51	Danāl	H	M	325	14, 28
Dābāfr	H	M	173	1, 5, 48		M	S	18	48	Dānīwāl	H	M	423	4, 12, 21, 24
Dābhojā	H	M	288	28	Dāl	H	M	25	2, 48		M	S	8	3
	M	S	1	12		M	S	31	12, 48		M	S	4,581	20
Dahfr	H	M	67	19		M	S	1,002	10, 28, 27, 28,	Dānōrā	H	M	5	9
	M	S	71	5, 44	Dalāh	H	M	29	51		M	S	11	18
	M	S	18	5, 14, 48		M	S	53	1, 2	Dānā	H	M	152	3, 48
	M	S	3	10, 19		M	S	2	14		M	S	8	48
Dablān	H	M	198	49	Dālaka	H	M	182	17, 29	Danar	H	M	105	48
Dahlf	H	M	68	48		M	S	7	1	Danarwāl	H	M	105	16
	M	S	5	48	Dālāl	H	M	79	17		M	S	411	48
	M	S	22	19, 44		M	S	15,331	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 16,		M	S	10	9, 25
Dabot	H	M	1,171	2, 12		M	S	108	1, 9, 16	Danwānā	H	M	10	1
	M	S	26	25	Dalān	H	M	33	2, 5, 19, 21		M	S	176	28, 29
Dādā	H	M	36	18, 33		M	S	51	1, 5, 28	Dapota	H	M	278	48
	M	S	146	9, 28		M	S	140	24	Dapta	H	M	14	48
Dādāl	H	M	24	18	Dālār	H	M	493	16, 17, 18, 19, 46	Dār	H	M	127	1, 12, 18, 48
Dādān	H	M	88	1, 8		M	S	11	25		M	S	130	14, 48
	M	S	14	1, 48	Dālār	H	M	6	6, 12	Dārān	H	M	1,368	14, 16, 27, 47
	M	S	34	1		M	S	55	20, 29		M	S	4,390	48
Daddf	H	M	1	44	Dālārā	H	M	4	10		M	S	238	48
	M	S	144	6, 9		M	S	498	25	Dārājā	H	M	8	1, 48
	M	S	24	9, 15	Dālswāl	H	M	14	1, 48		M	S	33	48
Dādōnā	H	M	254	6		M	S	147	15, 44	Daral	H	M	2,165	18, 17, 26, 29
	M	S	40	29	Dālgā	H	M	680	48		M	S	675	4, 31
Dādpotra	H	M	404	27, 29		M	S	54	48		M	S	8	13
Dādā	H	M	3	40	Dalla	H	M	8	48	Daram	H	M	147	10, 19, 23, 28
	M	S	16	16		M	S	312	1, 9, 18, 48		M	S	71	49
Dādrām	H	M	303	6, 10, 11, 26		M	S	1,200	6, 10, 17, 48	Darānā	H	M	30	28
	M	S	11	1, 25	Daloi	H	M	2,168	18, 17, 24, 26,		M	S	101	2, 3, 48
Dādula	H	M	55	1		M	S	27	28		M	S	55	48
	M	S	211	26, 27	Dalot	H	M	7	48	Darān	H	M	123	1, 48
Dadyāl	H	M	14	12, 30		M	S	15	12		M	S	19	5
	M	S	1	10	Dālōt	H	M	167	9, 18, 44	Darān	H	M	4	13
Dāg	H	M	29	10, 25	Dālōt	H	M	223	12, 14, 15		M	S	2,330	18, 20, 23, 27, 28
	M	S	59	6, 11	Dālōt	H	M	57	1, 6	Darhan	H	M	60	1, 18, 30, 39
Dāgal	H	M	440	27, 29	Dālōt	H	M	723	2, 3, 4, 5, 48	Darā	H	M	42	2, 9, 25
	M	S	4	9	Dāmāl	H	M	540	9, 10, 12, 48		M	S	175	16
Dāgān	H	M	285	16, 17, 18, 19		M	S	57	19, 21	Darka	H	M	307	9, 12, 51
	M	S	17	2, 5	Dāmān	H	M	6	48		M	S	142	1, 2, 16, 48
Dāgar	H	M	3,694	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 30,		M	S	20	15, 48, 51		M	S	121	1, 9, 25, 48
	M	S	32	49	Dāmān	H	M	5	13, 44	Darlārā	H	M	10	29
	M	S	160	10, 15	Dāmān	H	M	114	48		M	S	2	48
Daggā	H	M	363	13, 14, 16, 27	Dāmān	H	M	5	21, 48	Darochf	H	M	11	48
	M	S	14	2, 3	Dāmān	H	M	381	22, 28		M	S	13	16
Dāgh	H	M	3	15	Dāmān	H	M	8,458	2, 3, 4, 5, 49	Darā	H	M	284	17, 44
Dāghurwāl	H	M	12	17, 25	Dāmān	H	M	50	2, 3, 29		M	S	5	10, 12
Dāgrā	H	M	44	1	Dāmān	H	M	102	28		M	S	37	25
	M	S	19	1, 12	Dāmān	H	M	2	25, 45	Darānā	H	M	1,594	16, 19, 27, 29
Dāhā	H	M	144	16	Dānā	H	M	28	1		M	S	8	12
	M	S	14	25	Dānā	H	M	95	17, 18, 20	Darwāl	H	M	6	13, 17
Dāhāl	H	M	2,370	9, 28, 29		M	S	1,848	1, 5, 7, 12, 24, 46		M	S	44	1, 10
	M	S	335	1, 2, 9	Dānā	H	M	113	5, 8, 25, 48	Darwān	H	M	75	19, 50
Dāhar	H	M	6	4, 20		M	S	34	1, 10, 48		M	S	1	29
	M	S	144	6, 7	Dānāl	H	M	31	5, 14, 29, 41	Daryā	H	M	12	48
	M	S	220	10		M	S	180	17, 20, 28, 27,		M	S	11	10
	M	S	4,391	M except (25),	Dānāl	H	M	29	49	Dasānāl	H	M	214	18, 28
	M	S		11, 16, 17, 20,	Dānāl	H	M	9	5, 24		M	S	15	8
	M	S		29, 50	Dānāl	H	M	16	26		M	S	2	48
Dahdes	H	M	9	18	Dānāl	H	M	11	2, 12	Damal	H	M	8	12
	M	S	95	28		M	S	122	12, 13		M	S	33	1, 13, 27
Dahēgā	H	M	37	11	Dānāl	H	M	552	17, 27		M	S	21	11, 16
Dāhīl	H	M	308	1, 9, 12	Dānāl	H	M	114	2, 5	Dasrāt	H	M	8	8, 48
	M	S	65	5, 8, 25		M	S				M	S	253	18, 29

depreciation of such a vessel would be fully compensated for by an increased revenue. Moreover, the station steamer with its heavy expenditure items of coal and charter would need to call less at the Nicobars, as the vessel would be of a size and cruising radius sufficient to reach Port Blair. Further with such a vessel an Assistant Surgeon could visit the outlying islands and the consequences on the welfare, outlook, and general administration of the people would be untold.

10. *Wrecks*.—During the last decade a cyclone visited the island in 1922, eleven vessels being lost, causing a temporary retardation of trade. The R. I. M. S. "Elphinstone" a comparatively new vessel was lost in Castle Bay, Tilangohong, in 1926.

*Distribution and Movement*.—The table given below shows the density of population in the various islands:—

Islands.	Area in sq. miles.	Population.	Density per sq. mile.
Kar Nikobar . . . . .	49	7,492	153
Chaura . . . . .	3	615	205
Teresa . . . . .	34	437	13
Bompoka . . . . .	4	105	26
Kamorta . . . . .	58	548	9.5
Nankauri . . . . .	19	201	10.6
Trinkat . . . . .	6	65	11
Kachal . . . . .	62	317	5
Great Nikobar . . . . .	333	300*	0.90
Little Nikobar. . . . .	58	57	0.98
Kondul . . . . .	0.5	45	90
Pulo-Mido . . . . .	0.5	43	86

The density of the population is governed by several factors, the principal one being the proportion of flat coralline soil to the total area of each island. The former alone is suitable for the cultivation of the coconut which forms the staple diet of the people; with it they feed their domestic animals such as pigs and fowls and the surplus they barter for rice, cloth, silver wire and other luxury articles including among others, spoons, forks and soup ladles which are merely used for decorative purposes and as a visible sign of prosperity.

There are other factors which govern the density to a smaller extent and will be referred to presently. On Kar Nikobar the density is 153 souls to the square mile and there is still a surplus of 5½ million nuts annually for export. It is difficult to estimate the total population which the island is capable of supporting but the first sign of over population will probably be a reduction in the export of coconuts. Chaura which has probably a similar proportion of land suitable for cultivation has no surplus of coconuts for export with a population of 205 souls to the square mile. There is however room for a larger population on most of the islands especially on Kachal Island and on Great Nikobar. At the latter island the abandoned coconut plantations all along the coast are the remaining signs of a larger population in the past. Strife with the Shompon, and probably to a larger extent disease such as yaws, is responsible for the reduction in the population of the coast but this can only be surmised as no data are available earlier than 1911 since when there has been little change. It is however on record that the inhabitants of Laful village had to vacate it owing to repeated attacks by Shompons. The inhabitants of Laful took refuge on the island of Kondul.

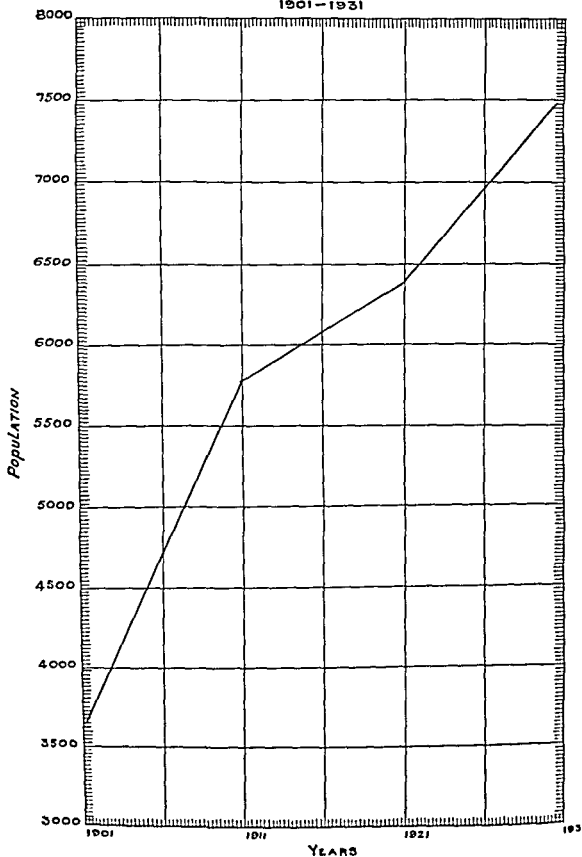
\* Represents 231 estimated Shompon, 98 estimated Nankauri and 2 Chauran.

# SUB-CASTES OF CERTAIN SELECTED CASTES—continued.

JAT.

Names of Sub-Castes		Persons	Locality	Names of Sub-Castes		Persons	Locality	Names of Sub-Castes		Persons	Locality
Dhanwá	H	9	25	Dhindás	H	1,823	6, 10, 11, 16, 45	Dhundálá	H	13	6, 25
Dhanwá	S	1,931	1, 11, 48, 49, 50	Dhindás	S	8,897	1, 5, 10, 11, 16, 45, 49	Dhindálá	S	48	5, 25
Dhanwá	M	10	12, 19, 27	Dhindás	M	163	17, 18, 49	Dhindálá	M	1	11
Dhanwá	H	21	9, 48	Dhindás	H	2	45	Dhindálá	H	185	1, 4, 49
Dhanwá	S	276	1, 5, 12, 49	Dhindás	S	948	15, 16, 17, 19, 45	Dhindálá	S	10	1
Dhanwá	M	5	12	Dhindás	M	554	4, 9	Dhindálá	M	274	24, 29
Dhanwá	S	30	26	Dhindás	S	243	17, 18, 27	Dhindálá	S	1,781	8, 10, 30, 39
Dhanwá	M	2	19	Dhindás	M	11	9	Dhindálá	M	1,325	6, 9, 10, 48
Dhanwá	M	2,027	9, 16, 17, 18, 27	Dhindás	M	2	15	Dhindálá	M	357	11, 19, 28, 29
Dhanwá	H	356	2, 9, 10, 25, 33	Dhindás	H	89	12	Dhindálá	H	87	28
Dhanwá	S	1,267	6, 8, 14, 17, 27, 40, 48	Dhindás	S	49	30	Dhindálá	S	32	1
Dhanwá	M	1,524	6, 11, 14, 18, 23, 27	Dhindás	M	388	1, 9, 11, 25, 48	Dhindálá	M	65	48
Dhanwá	H	3,528	D except (?), 8, 9, 12, 16, 17, 20, 40, 48, 49	Dhindás	H	420	1, 6, 25, 48	Dhindálá	H	89	9
Dhanwá	S	28,930	L 1, 6, 12, 19, 25, 34, 48, 51	Dhindás	S	81	18, 48	Dhindálá	S	97	1
Dhanwá	M	3,939	L 6, 11, 18, 20, 24, 25, 27, 45, 48, 49	Dhindás	M	162	5, 6	Dhindálá	M	15	27
Dhanwá	H	8	8	Dhindás	H	815	5, 6	Dhindálá	H	18	1, 12, 25
Dhanwá	M	4	4	Dhindás	M	698	19, 27, 44	Dhindálá	M	132	25
Dhanwá	M	717	14, 23, 24, 28, 51	Dhindás	M	360	1, 5, 6, 49	Dhindálá	M	155	1, 6, 9, 49
Dhanwá	H	5	5	Dhindás	H	3	6	Dhindálá	H	51	9
Dhanwá	M	124	11, 28	Dhindás	M	374	17, 29	Dhindálá	M	12	48
Dhanwá	H	103	9	Dhindás	H	6	1	Dhindálá	H	7	18
Dhanwá	M	3	24	Dhindás	M	143	17, 24	Dhindálá	M	1	10
Dhanwá	H	171	6, 9, 28	Dhindás	H	109	25, 30, 33, 40	Dhindálá	H	5	11
Dhanwá	M	13	24	Dhindás	M	93	1, 18, 25	Dhindálá	M	15	1, 9
Dhanwá	S	7	44, 51	Dhindás	S	7,198	12, 18, 19, 28, 28, 51	Dhindálá	S	104	1
Dhanwá	M	1,074	51	Dhindás	M	5	9, 27	Dhindálá	M	2	19
Dhanwá	H	260	1, 8, 12	Dhindás	H	76	10, 20	Dhindálá	H	80	9
Dhanwá	S	15	9	Dhindás	S	15	9, 24	Dhindálá	S	287	11
Dhanwá	M	513	18, 44	Dhindás	M	7	1, 12	Dhindálá	M	15	9, 18
Dhanwá	H	50	1, 12	Dhindás	H	16	14	Dhindálá	H	70	9, 10
Dhanwá	M	24	17	Dhindás	M	16	14	Dhindálá	M	59	9, 10
Dhanwá	H	564	1, 4, 6, 9, 11	Dhindás	H	12	6, 18	Dhindálá	H	1,385	18, 28, 28
Dhanwá	M	998	48	Dhindás	M	7	48	Dhindálá	M	845	27
Dhanwá	S	247	1, 26	Dhindás	S	1	20	Dhindálá	S	42	1
Dhanwá	H	56	1, 44	Dhindás	H	11	9, 42	Dhindálá	H	28	10, 12, 25
Dhanwá	S	10	44	Dhindás	S	66	8, 44	Dhindálá	S	68	9, 50
Dhanwá	H	48	9, 11	Dhindás	H	41	5, 8, 50	Dhindálá	H	280	11, 28, 29, 50
Dhanwá	S	47	9, 12	Dhindás	S	505	6, 14, 25, 50	Dhindálá	S	245	9
Dhanwá	M	559	14, 15	Dhindás	M	37	14, 25, 45	Dhindálá	M	1	10
Dhanwá	H	377	9, 10	Dhindás	H	187	1, 2, 14	Dhindálá	H	1,749	40, 47
Dhanwá	S	487	9, 10, 11, 27	Dhindás	S	59	28	Dhindálá	S	128	18, 25, 48
Dhanwá	M	376	23, 28	Dhindás	M	148	4, 5, 25, 48	Dhindálá	M	1,242	6, 10, 20, 29
Dhanwá	H	537	1, 8, 49	Dhindás	H	970	11	Dhindálá	H	70	1, 2, 8
Dhanwá	S	19	49	Dhindás	S	128	11	Dhindálá	S	84	18, 20
Dhanwá	M	8	49	Dhindás	M	5	18	Dhindálá	M	208	2
Dhanwá	H	4	5	Dhindás	H	101	18, 39, 44	Dhindálá	H	48	10, 12, 15
Dhanwá	M	11	13, 25	Dhindás	M	1,301	1, 5, 6, 8, 27, 48	Dhindálá	M	65	17, 18
Dhanwá	H	48	13, 26	Dhindás	H	800	6, 9, 12, 16, 20, 48	Dhindálá	H	64	1
Dhanwá	S	28	1	Dhindás	S	10,643	12, 16, 18, 19, 20, 28, 29, 48, 49	Dhindálá	S	518	10, 14
Dhanwá	M	146	9, 25	Dhindás	M	11	42	Dhindálá	M	108	11, 14
Dhanwá	H	338	6, 44	Dhindás	H	700	4, 5, 6, 12, 15, 49	Dhindálá	H	5	10, 14, 17
Dhanwá	S	245	12, 24, 25	Dhindás	S	18,082	6, 14, 15, 25, 48, 49	Dhindálá	S	944	9, 17, 44, 45
Dhanwá	M	41	11, 12	Dhindás	M	1,082	14, 19, 23, 28	Dhindálá	M	251	1, 18, 31, 48
Dhanwá	H	205	8, 9, 16, 19, 48	Dhindás	H	60	1, 4, 49	Dhindálá	H	1,701	15
Dhanwá	S	1,809	1, 7, 9, 10, 48	Dhindás	S	275	17, 20, 24, 27	Dhindálá	S	1,548	11, 17, 28, 51
Dhanwá	M	304	10, 11, 39, 48	Dhindás	M	41	8, 16	Dhindálá	M	14	1, 12
Dhanwá	H	141	2	Dhindás	H	4	17	Dhindálá	H	48	28
Dhanwá	S	1	44	Dhindás	S	5	12	Dhindálá	S	30	2, 24
Dhanwá	H	38	48	Dhindás	H	5	9	Dhindálá	H	37	12, 24
Dhanwá	M	2	48	Dhindás	M	49	1, 8, 6, 13	Dhindálá	M	81	27, 29
Dhanwá	H	48	1	Dhindás	H	823	17, 19, 27, 28	Dhindálá	H	3,338	1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 15
Dhanwá	S	1,418	44	Dhindás	S	184	11, 12, 48	Dhindálá	S	549	2, 18, 28
Dhanwá	M	583	2, 4, 9, 10, 12, 17	Dhindás	M	4	9	Dhindálá	M	7	11, 18
Dhanwá	S	869	1, 10, 14, 16, 25	Dhindás	S	49	1, 8, 6, 13	Dhindálá	S	17	9, 19
Dhanwá	M	461	14, 24, 27, 44	Dhindás	M	823	17, 19, 27, 28	Dhindálá	M	993	13, 23, 24, 29
Dhanwá	H	48	9	Dhindás	H	184	11, 12, 48	Dhindálá	H	3	5
Dhanwá	S	147	9	Dhindás	S	4	9	Dhindálá	S	80	12
Dhanwá	H	6,586	2	Dhindás	H	49	1, 8, 6, 13	Dhindálá	H	272	24, 28, 29
Dhanwá	M	116	9	Dhindás	M	823	17, 19, 27, 28	Dhindálá	M	229	14, 29
Dhanwá	S	74	27, 29	Dhindás	S	184	11, 12, 48	Dhindálá	S	9	9
Dhanwá	M	79	2, 3, 5, 19	Dhindás	M	4	9	Dhindálá	M	7	12
Dhanwá	H	9	20, 33, 40	Dhindás	H	49	1, 8, 6, 13	Dhindálá	H	40	17, 20, 28, 51
Dhanwá	M	288	16, 26	Dhindás	M	823	17, 19, 27, 28	Dhindálá	M	15	2, 21
Dhanwá	H	7,086	1, 10, 11, 16, 30	Dhindás	H	184	11, 12, 48	Dhindálá	H	220	51
Dhanwá	S	41,405	L 1, 6, 10, 11, 12, 24, 45, 48, 49	Dhindás	S	4	9	Dhindálá	S	2	4
Dhanwá	M	7,506	1, 10, 11, 15, 17, 28, 48	Dhindás	M	49	1, 8, 6, 13	Dhindálá	M	51	10, 48
Dhanwá	H	22	12, 25, 44	Dhindás	H	84	12, 50	Dhindálá	H	74	17, 21, 29
Dhanwá	S	9	20	Dhindás	S	343	25, 48	Dhindálá	S	1	14
Dhanwá	M	753	16, 17, 18, 20	Dhindás	M	14	44	Dhindálá	M	82	23, 43
				Dhindás		824	49	Dhindálá		32	1, 14
				Dhindás		2	49	Dhindálá		3	13
				Dhindás		22	46	Dhindálá		604	1, 5, 6, 14, 48
				Dhindás		16	1	Dhindálá		1,984	1, 6, 9, 14, 48, 50, 51
				Dhindás		256	50	Dhindálá		326	9, 10, 17, 24, 44
				Dhindás		11	17	Dhindálá		189	11
				Dhindás		228	1, 27	Dhindálá		76	10, 17
				Dhindás				Dhindálá		38	17, 20, 24

DIAGRAM SHOWING MOVEMENT OF POPULATION  
OF KAR NIKOBAR  
1901-1931



## SUB-CASTES OF CERTAIN SELECTED CASTES—continued.

JAT.

Names of Sub Castes		Persons	Locality	Names of Sub Castes		Persons	Locality	Names of Sub Castes		Persons	Locality
Gardis	H	80	9	Gáwá	S	2	6	Gharir	H	189	5
Garewal	M	4	22	Gawálbana	M	387	28	Gharirwál	H	84	5, 12, 50
	H	5,520	8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 18, 25, 33, 45, 48, 49		H	25	4, 16		S	125	13, 51
	S	22,408	J 2, 3, 4, 6, 17, 19	Gawandi	M	793	18, 19, 25, 51		M	629	23, 28
	M	1,158	25, 33, 45, 48, 49		H	11	5	Gharola	H	21	24, 38
			6, 10, 17, 18, 24, 25, 28, 48	Gawáná	M	601	24, 25, 28, 27	Gharthi	H	2	10
Garg	H	28	8		H	423	1, 3, 4, 25		S	61	24
	S	183	6, 9	Gáwárf	M	1,028	9, 15, 25	Gharé	M	711	17, 20, 50
Gargas	H	4	6, 48		S	343	14, 17, 28, 27		H	42	2, 12, 18
	S	14	13, 48	Gelf	M	54	9		S	5	25, 51
	M	84	16, 39		H	12	11		M	680	8, 19, 23, 25, 28, 51
Gari	S	101	9, 44	Geri	M	30	20	Gharuní	H	12	9
	M	2	19		H	2	12		M	18	25
Gári	H	91	2, 19	Geriwál	M	6	17	Gharwál	H	110	48
	M	189	23		S	111	49		S	93	17, 20, 45, 48
Gariál	H	137	9, 11	Ghabál	M	223	49		M	319	11, 19, 26, 27
	S	70	5, 9, 10		H	1	49	Ghás	H	41	1, 2
Gariál	M	20	24, 25	Ghabál	M	6	13		S	5	6
Gariwá	H	2	10, 25	Ghadari	M	137	28	Ghasar	M	5	9
	M	380	6, 25		H	19	6	Ghasar	H	22	2
Garijane	H	27	48	Ghág	M	70	27	Ghatfrá	S	69	48
	S	33	48		S	489	10, 14, 44		M	2	14
	M	10	48		M	593	8, 10, 13, 25, 26, 27	Ghatwál	H	22,481	1, 2, 4, 5, 6, 8, 27
Garije	H	36	9, 45, 48	Ghágari	S	24	10		S	656	4
	S	348	5, 48		M	1,239	17, 18, 20, 23, 28	Ghatwán	M	25	17
	M	61	6, 29	Ghagriá	H	17	3, 12		H	93	1
Garié	H	6	8, 25		S	148	24	Ghawál	H	983	1
	S	89	25	Ghagori	M	189	20, 21, 25, 44		S	9	10, 27
	M	72	8, 9, 11, 25		S	1	18	Ghawás	M	1,618	8, 23, 29
Garmál	S	18	25	Ghái	M	87	23		S	30	13, 50
Garná	H	45	1, 25	Ghakar	M	180	18, 23, 24, 28	Gheif	M	96	2, 12
Garoh	H	25	1, 6		S	9	6, 25		S	2	10
	M	3	13, 24	Ghal	M	465	M 13, 19		H	52	18, 25, 27
Garola	H	1	10		H	68	1, 5, 9	Ghi	M	4	5, 12
	M	55	24, 48	Ghalán	M	208	8, 10, 18, 48		S	22	25
Garoni	S	35	25		H	183	16, 23, 24, 28, 29	Ghrt	M	158	12, 15, 25
Garot	H	956	4		S	83	4, 5, 8, 10		H	21	1
Garpál	H	30	4, 9		M	522	M 10, 12		S	4	19
	S	5	28	Ghalot	M	91	10, 28, 25		M	2	9
Garsá	H	103	1, 2, 4, 48		H	350	1, 2, 3, 4	Ghogari	H	94	2, 48, 49
	S	17	48		S	1	38		S	1	48
	M	18	48	Ghalí	M	101	20	Gholá	M	208	12, 17
Garsoti	H	29	1, 4		H	18	1, 2, 47, 49		H	28	2, 4, 9, 12
Gart	H	477	4		S	65	5, 9, 20, 27, 49	Ghonge	M	139	12, 16, 18
Garur	H	28	45		M	6,343	M 13, 18, 19, 23, 51		S	15	1, 5, 48
	S	54	5, 25	Ghalwán	S	1	12		M	223	8, 10
	M	109	25, 28		M	301	27	Ghoni	M	118	20, 48, 51
Garwál	H	628	1, 3, 6, 13, 25, 48	Ghamál	H	35	1		H	4	12
	S	2,613	25, 44		S	2,168	48		S	1	8
	M	624	11, 13, 25, 27, 28, 29	Ghamf	M	32	13, 18	Ghorí	M	70	28
Garwán	H	90	6, 12		H	12	1		H	272	1, 2, 5, 9, 45, 50
	S	87	6, 9	Ghamf	S	2	6, 10		S	10	9, 38
	M	817	16, 17, 24, 28, 29	Ghamf	M	18	16		M	814	4, 5, 15, 19, 25, 29, 42, 51
Garyál	S	10	47	Ghán	S	2	1	Ghosa	H	1,263	1, 11, 19, 20
	M	2	18		H	15	8, 25		S	95	35
Gás	H	88	5		S	15	8, 10	Ghotá	M	94	5, 16
	M	8	28	Ghandriá	H	41	18, 28		H	41	1
Gasolá	H	17	3, 12		M	29	9, 11	Ghotál	M	237	23
	S	18	6, 45	Ghandú	H	1,267	19, 51		H	745	5
Gat	M	602	24, 27, 29, 51		S	16	25	Ghúla	H	2	12
	H	208	1		M	428	11, 38		S	42	48
	S	49	27	Ghanghas	H	407	9, 25, 29		M	336	11, 23, 28, 29, 42
	M	184	24, 28, 29		S	725	2, 5, 8, 48	Ghulárf	H	1	11
Gatána	H	2	13		M	730	11, 13, 48		S	9	49
	S	2	14	Ghanf	H	363	28, 51		M	3	15
	M	7	18		M	1	5	Ghumman	H	5,497	6, 16, 17, 19, 48
Gathál	H	128	1, 2, 31	Ghanki	M	341	29, 51		S	14,735	11, 15, 16, 17, 25, 48
	M	74	13, 25		H	11	11		M	10,859	15, 16, 17, 19, 24, 25, 48
Gathwál	H	2,565	1, 2, 4		M	489	24, 29, 51	Ghuna	H	5	4
	S	11	6	Ghans	M	2,519	6, 51		S	75	9, 12
	M	10	12, 49	Ghanta	H	2	11	Ghuwálá	M	6	15, 27
Gatfa	H	3	2		M	114	1, 8, 51		H	118	6
	S	42	50	Ghautwál	H	14	5		M	41	13, 27
Gatfál	H	242	8, 80, 83, 84		M	4	17	Gial	H	39	6
	M	28	5, 10, 24	Gharán	S	15	15		M	236	19, 25, 27
Gatola	H	56	4, 48		H	1,022	5, 15, 27	Gían	S	5	12
	S	7	1		M	423	28, 29	Gidar	M	121	29
Gatwáli	H	33	4, 12, 33	Gharar	S	517	5, 48		H	34	8, 48
	S	9	13		H	95	48		S	1	13
	M	9	5	Gharat	H	23	12, 25		M	10	29
Gaur	H	54	13		S	12	45				
	M	7	24	Gharíál	M	329	26, 27				
Gaurí	H	271	2, 11		H	61	5				
	S	12	6, 12		M	355	16, 23, 28				
	M	25	27								



*Sex of First Born.*

Natural Divisions.	Number of females first born.	Percentage of such families where female children predominate.	Number of males first born.	Percentage of such families where male children predominate.	Number of females first born per 1,000 males first born.	Number of ships examined.
Kar Nikobar . . .	49	45.4	65	50	754	130
Central Group . . .	69	39.6	61	35.56	1,131	174

*Size of Families by Religion.*

Caste or Religion.	Number of Families.	Total number of children.	Average per family.	Number of children surviving.	Proportion of surviving to thousand born.	Number of families with wife married.			
						13-14	15-19	20-30	30 and over.
Kar Nikobar.									
Tribal . . . . .	92	302	3.2	237	785	3	39	44	6
Church of England . . .	38	101	2.6	74	733	..	5	30	3
Central Group.									
Tribal . . . . .	177	421	2.37	311	739	17*	47*	79*	12*

\* Age at marriage not recorded for 22 families.

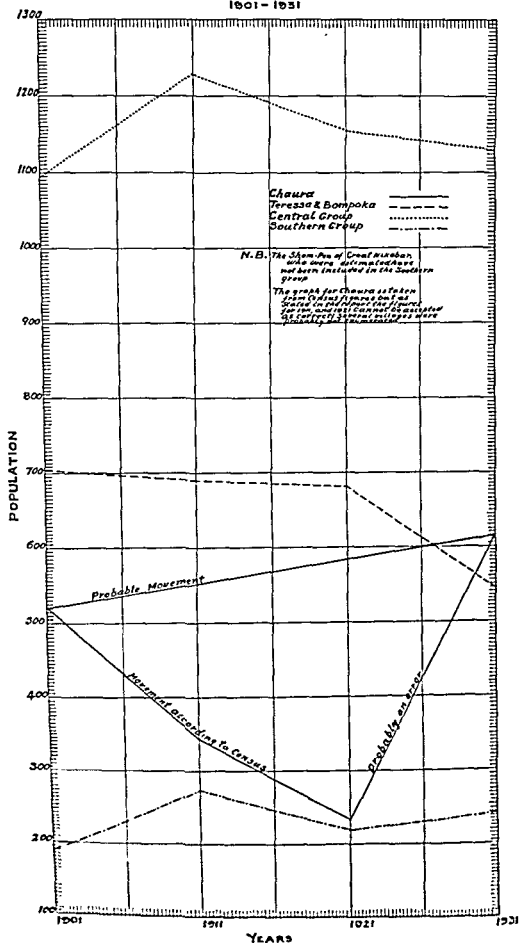
Unfortunately no figures were recorded of the number of boys and girls separately in the above families. The figures in the preceding table show that in the whole of the Nicobars there are 3,708 males against 3,474 females or an excess of males over females, whereas from table No. VII showing the age groups one may surmise that actually more females are born. Thus in Kar Nikobar in the age group 0-6 there are 1,035 females against 1,007 males and in the Central Group, excluding Chaura where ages were not recorded there are 118 females against 106 males. Although the Nicobarese do not know their age it is extremely likely that the estimate in the lower age group from 0-6 is the most correct of all the groups and may be accepted. Accepting this figure one further arrives at the conclusion that the sex of the first born probably affects the number of each sex born thereafter. For instance on Kar Nikobar where the females in the lower group only exceed the males in the same group by about 3 per cent. only 754 females are born to 1,000 males, whereas in the Central Group the excess of females of the same age to male is 13 per cent. and 1,131 females are first born to 1,000 males. These figures are however not analogous; in one case they are of a percentage of the population and in the other for the whole population.

These tables further bring out that the average number of children born per family of tribal religion is 3.2 whereas only 2.6 are born in those families which have been converted to Christianity and the number of surviving children is about 2.6 in the former case against 1.9 in the latter. While final conclusions cannot be drawn from these figures because the wives in Christian families have married on an average at a higher age and because of the introduction of Christianity only during the last few decades, the figures are perhaps significant and similar data in the future will require a careful analysis. With a survival rate of 1.9 per family the population would decrease. It must be taken into consideration that the introduction of Christianity has been held by some people to have had a similar effect in the Pacific Islands, various theories being ascribed to it. It may be that sex restraint of unmarried people which is universally insisted on by Christian missionaries affects a people who have been accustomed to unrestricted sexual intercourse and natural selection for perhaps thousands of years. Isolated cases are on record in the Nicobars where such restraint has created abnormal tendencies.

# SUB-CASTES OF CERTAIN SELECTED CASTES—continued

Names of Sub Castes			Persons	Locality	Names of Sub Castes			Persons	Locality			
Gurú Nanak	S	71	18	Háas	H	2,714	4, 6, 8, 10, 11, 15, 44, 48, 50	Harrál	H	100	16, 48	
Hachhar	M	123	17, 29		S	1,788	6, 11, 12, 15, 25, 28, 45, 48, 49, 50		S	56	18, 45	
	H	1	16					Harrárá	M	3,945	16, 17, 20, 27	
	S	42	5, 16						H	1	19	
	M	5	28						S	18	5	
Haddra	M	374	28, 29		M	4,019	M 1, 12, 14, 17, 19, 48, 50, 51	Harsálh	M	98	16, 17	
Hadol	H	487	11, 16, 25						H	45	6, 24, 40, 48	
	S	852	6, 11, 12, 14, 16	Háas	M	691	28		S	27	1	
	M	69	12, 13, 14	Hansálh	H	54	4, 6, 9, 11		M	368	18, 49, 51	
Hadwál	H	3	5, 25, 48		S	61	25	Harwád	S	19	4, 5, 44	
	S	45	25, 44		M	1,199	97, 28, 29, 51	Harwáh	S	4	13	
	M	98	17, 21	Hanslin	H	3	14, 25		M	75	23	
Harál	H	17	2		S	17	10, 25	Harwálá	H	6	18, 19	
	M	2	21		M	111	9, 10, 19, 26, 29		M	4	17, 19	
Hál	H	12	8	Hansrá	H	1	25	Harwan	M	1,201	18, 24	
	M	75	12, 16, 20		S	448	6, 11, 12	Hasni	H	76	46	
Halawat	H	86	1, 4, 8, 14		M	318	27, 29		S	1,075	46	
	S	2	45	Hanswál	M	262	27		M	461	20, 24, 26, 27	
Haloh	M	119	40, 28	Hanswán	H	79	8	Hathár	S	74	8, 25	
Haldar	M	61	23, 28		M	152	12, 27		M	285	9, 18, 26, 27, 48, 51	
Halgarwál	M	255	26	Hará	H	571	9, 11, 44, 50	Hatnár	H	15	10	
Háh	H	1,186	4, 8, 19, 25		S	438	16, 49, 50		S	102	19, 25	
	M	157	19, 23, 29, 51		M	504	9, 11, 19, 21, 23, 27, 28, 50	Hatin	M	881	18, 21, 27	
Haly	H	1	5	Harach	H	104	8, 9, 11		H	1	9	
	S	5	41		S	184	9, 11	Hatih	M	212	10, 27	
	M	181	11, 17, 23, 29		M	42	28		H	38	6	
Hallá	H	16	4, 34	Haráji	H	4	11	Hattá	M	142	51	
	S	4	12		S	1	12		H	113	4, 8	
	M	208	29		M	19	24		S	102	1, 6, 9, 10	
Hallál	H	10	1	Harak	H	107	9, 18, 46		M	831	11, 19, 20, 24, 25, 28	
	S	162	15		S	59	9	Hattol	H	93	8, 16	
Hallar	M	107	19, 23		M	87	16, 19, 39		M	227	19, 20, 23, 51	
Hala	H	29	9, 44, 48	Haráng	H	6	25	Hawá	H	528	2, 6	
	M	78	23, 29		S	11	12, 25		M	19	28	
Halwál	H	749	5, 6, 9, 10		M	548	19, 28, 29, 46	Hawána	M	3	28	
	S	170	4, 15	Harar	H	18	15		S	2	24	
	M	33	51		S	9	9	Hazárá	M	144	6	
Halwán	H	17	1, 25, 48	Hardawár	M	194	9, 17, 27, 29, 51		H	2	23	
	M	40	5, 16, 29		H	19	8	Her	H	4,872	J 16, 17, 18, 25, 24, 39, 42, 45, 46, 49	
Halyat	H	81	8		S	6	8, 9		S	6,801	6, 10, 11, 12, 13, 15, 25, 44, 46, 48, 49	
	S	59	9	Hardul	H	508	12			M	5,844	J L M 18, 19, 34, 44, 48
Hamdani	H	139	6		S	1	19	Heri	H	30	1, 27, 38	
	S	1	9		M	55	46		S	30	20	
Hamgo	H	62	11	Hardol	H	1	18		M	271	24	
Hamurá	H	1	12		S	1	18	Heur	H	45	2, 38	
	S	1	10		M	81	5		M	44	18, 19	
	M	113	1, 29	Háro	H	34	1, 13, 28	Hidan	M	294	17, 23	
Hamman	H	2	25		S	168	5, 8, 40, 45	Hidrás	M	105	19	
	M	318	11, 23, 27, 28		M	11	5, 19, 25, 40	Higa	H	27	1	
Hamolá	M	182	19		H	113	9, 19, 23, 40		S	49	25, 51	
Hamran	M	27	25, 27	Hargan	H	2	48	Hiyrale	M	1,033	18, 26	
Hamsar	M	105	23		S	29	48	Hill	H	14	9, 34	
Hamsuráh	H	4	47	Hará	H	16	23, 28		S	48	11, 25	
	S	1	6		S	840	5, 9, 11, 12, 16, 44, 48	Hillan	M	1,508	15, 23, 26, 29	
	M	481	29, 50		M	778	11, 12, 18, 48		H	11	10	
Hamza	M	14	27		S	262	11, 19, 23, 44, 48	Hilol	M	10	28, 45	
Han	H	5	8, 25	Harial	H	18	6, 19, 25		S	2,797	9	
	M	46	17		S	258	15, 25, 46	Him	M	10	13, 44	
Hancham	M	123	27		M	5,086	12, 13, 26, 27, 48		H	33	10	
Hand	S	64	9, 11, 12	Haráná	M	2	9	Hindin	M	14	16	
	M	62	13, 16, 24		S	472	29		S	2	23	
Handál	H	195	5, 9, 12, 15, 19, 25, 48	Harar	M	156	23		M	2	24	
	S	678	12, 14, 27, 38, 48, 48	Harharwán	H	22	51	Hinjár	H	902	11, 12	
	M	287	17, 21, 22, 24, 27	Harjá	M	74	23, 29		S	1,588	9, 10	
Hándi	H	111	6, 50, 51	Harkar	S	1	11	Hinjrá	M	4,341	9, 13, 16, 17, 20	
	S	18	50		M	159	11, 18, 27		H	716	5, 9, 15, 16, 17, 25, 46, 49	
	M	50	43	Harkhal	M	33	27		S	1,017	3, 13, 16, 18, 19, 24, 25, 46, 48, 49	
Handrá	S	1,479	11, 14, 17	Hárh	M	117	1, 11		M	5,452	12, 13, 15, 17, 18, 19, 20, 24, 28, 28, 46, 48	
Hanga	S	487	23, 24		S	384	11, 24, 28	Hinjál	H	261	12	
	M	4	9	Harná	H	19	9, 10, 48		M	1,270	13, 24	
Hangal	H	53	12, 13		S	1	25	Hinora	H	13	5, 9, 25, 27	
	M	183	16, 17	Harnán	M	67	9, 23, 24, 28, 48		S	259	25	
Hangú	H	31	3, 17, 34	Harnara	H	40	24, 29		M	53	10	
	S	13	25, 44		S	3	10					
Hanhans	M	2,889	12, 14, 18, 28	Harnáwá	M	16	15					
Hanj	M	51	13, 14	Hárn	H	2	13					
Hanjá	H	80	28		M	11	2, 21					
Hanjú	M	2	11	Harnwál	H	58	10, 23, 24					
	A	185	9, 21, 25	Harolá	M	145	1, 13					
Hanjul	H	12	19	Harpál	M	24	18					
Hauri	H	3	9	Harad	M	22	11, 17, 27					
	S	51	12	Harrad	M	325	16, 18					
	M	127	27	Harrá	H	1,101	1, 3, 16					
					S	21	1					
					M	697	20, 26					

DIAGRAM SHOWING APPARENT MOVEMENT OF POPULATION  
OF  
CHAURA—TERESSA & BOMPOKA— CENTRAL GROUP— SOUTHERN GROUP  
1901-1931



Names of Sub-Castes		Persons	Locality	Names of Sub-Castes		Persons	Locality	Names of Sub-Castes		Persons	Locality
Jator	H	104	1, 3, 9	Jhangá	H	64	48	Jokar	M	244	27
	S	81	12, 15, 20, 45		S	12	49	Jokhu	H	41	8, 10, 39
	M	848	6, 8, 10, 24, 27		M	1	17		S	8	12, 48
Jatráná	H	1,380	1, 2, 3, 4, 34, 48	Jhanjar	H	535	1, 49		M	157	25, 26
	S	46	6, 40		S	20	49	Jolákh	M	13	10, 11
Jatsar	S	38	12, 48		M	19	11	Jolak	M	81	8, 26
	M	30	10	Jhanpál	H	46	48	Jomár	M	398	24, 27
Játu	H	288	6, 18, 27, 29		S	10	48	Jomar	H	10	48
	S	427	6, 10, 14, 27, 29		M	84	12		S	214	48
	M	4,031	12, 16, 18, 19, 20, 23, 25, 28, 27, 28, 51	Jhankor	H	1,491	2, 4		M	341	27
					S	20	10	Jomná	H	24	9
					M	233	2, 3, 4, 28	Jon	H	1,987	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 16, 21, 45, 49
Jatuyi	S	60	10	Jhánun	H	13	6, 9		S	22	48, 49, 51
	M	40	27		M	9	13		M	683	27, 29, 51
Jatwál	H	81	2, 5, 8, 17, 30	Jhár	H	357	1, 2, 9, 10, 13, 32	Jondá	H	139	10, 12, 16, 25
	S	93	8, 17		S	77	44, 48		S	1,547	1, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 16, 25
	M	98	8, 10, 17, 29	Jháro	H	648	16, 26, 48		M	588	10, 11, 15, 16, 17, 19, 48
Jawán	S	149	11		S	75	12, 51		S	86	11, 13
	M	98	29	Jhárwál	H	817	1, 6	Jondhar	M	108	9, 10, 12, 21, 25
Jawand	H	14	11, 15, 48	Jhatak	M	12	16	Jondi	S	187	1, 9, 10, 14
	M	701	45, 48, 49	Jhatu	H	247	9, 11, 49		M	457	6, 10, 12, 16, 20
	S	168	8, 11, 20, 48		S	47	6, 48	Jom	H	54	8, 10
Jawára	H	79	8, 11, 12, 15	Jhatra	H	159	18, 24		S	22	13
	S	681	14, 15, 17	Jhāwāh	H	20	44, 49		M	27	28
	M	830	13, 17, 27, 29		S	255	1, 9	Jomr	M	21	26
Jhadal	H	9	10	Jhāwān	H	7	12, 17	Jonkú	H	2	13
	S	8	9	Jhwar	M	747	12, 28		S	123	10
Jhadar	H	8	9	Jhoda	H	14	15		M	108	17
	S	201	14		S	29	15, 18	Jorá	H	286	1, 5, 9, 10, 16, 48
Jhadu	M	11	26	Jhokar	H	153	28		S	884	1, 2, 25
Jhagal	H	5	5		S	182	9, 10		M	10,168	1, 6, 17, 18, 19, 20, 22, 25, 27
	S	135	12, 18		M	271	9	Jorelá	H	38	1
	M	257	10, 13, 18, 24, 29	Jhoh	H	353	8, 9, 11, 48, 50		M	231	17, 23, 26
Jhagan	M	66	27		S	2,017	9, 10, 11, 12, 48, 50	Jos	H	3	10
Jhagrá	H	58	2	Jhomar	M	472	11, 16, 48		S	58	51
Jhá	S	688	8, 9, 10, 11		H	3	8, 10	Joshány	M	781	23
	M	700	9, 11, 19		S	44	12	Jotáh	M	198	16
		346	11, 12, 16, 17, 26, 28, 44	Jhonsay	M	290	27		H	66	1, 15
Jhayáhan	H	9	5	Jhongis	M	284	10, 28		M	3,644	1, 16, 17, 19, 51
	S	9	5, 33	Jhotá	H	45	51	Jotal	H	2	48
	M	585	28, 28, 51		M	16	8		S	6	5, 18
Jhajar	H	120	30	Jhoyá	M	22	20		M	157	28, 46
	S	36	1, 12, 19	Jhugh	H	37	48	Joth	M	14	11
	M	1,788	11, 27, 28		M	68	12	Jota	H	12	8, 13
Jhap	S	7	51	Jhún	H	599	16, 51		S	152	9, 10
Jhápra	H	188	18	Jiál	H	543	16		M	48	11, 25, 28
	S	488	2, 3, 12, 33		M	2	5	John	M	23	17
	M	3	13	Jid	H	692	20, 24, 29	Jotndwá	H	125	4
Jhajá	H	231	15, 28, 51		S	13	50	Joyá	H	51	8, 11, 25, 50
	S	2	48	Jidan	H	231	12, 50		S	4086	11, 12, 14, 25, 50
	M	147	48		M	18	27, 48		M	15,374	1, 12, 13, 16, 17, 18, 19, 23, 50, 51
		50	48	Joba	M	248	48	Jayalí	M	2,615	12, 23
Jhakkar	H	2,550	1, 3, 25, 32, 49	Jobanda	H	2	48	Kábo	H	18	50
	S	81	10, 13		S	352	6, 23		S	224	50
	M	2,432	11, 16, 20, 51		M	7	44, 50		M	8	50
Jhála	S	43	4, 13	Jodká	M	689	50	Kabhoyar	H	8	9
	M	384	17, 19, 20, 28, 38	Jodru	H	217	27, 50		M	40	9
Jhalan	H	4	29, 51		S	82	51	Kabr	H	7	16, 19
	M	81	51	Jogi	H	16	49		S	1	3
Jhal	H	650	6, 10, 11, 12, 45, 50		M	65	1, 11, 48		M	32	11
	S	1,410	10, 11, 12, 19, 20, 25, 45, 50	Jogra	H	21	48	Kablan	H	27	1
	M	668	10, 11, 19, 26, 27, 28, 29		S	326	16		S	2	4
Jhals	M	75	28		M	73	9, 15	Kabrá	M	139	44
Jhaman	S	241	12, 51	Johá	M	1,874	12, 15, 24, 26, 28		H	366	26, 27, 51
Jhammat	M	51	10, 45	Johag	M	351	24	Kábre	H	408	5
	M	6,206	1, 9, 11, 15, 16		S	6	1		S	10	44
Jháná	H	488	1, 9, 11, 15, 16	Johal	H	73	24		M	30	44
	S	384	13		S	984	1, 9, 10, 15, 25	Kachelá	H	165	51
	M	75	18, 17, 28		H	7,578	14, 15, 16, 19, 25, 33, 49		M	27	51
Jhánar	H	38	9		M	285	12, 15, 25, 29	Káchle	S	28	9
	M	6	17	Johar	H	272	1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 9, 12, 30		M	1	6
Jhandar	S	1	9		S	575	5, 12, 14, 15	Káchon	S	1	24
	M	518	9, 11, 45		M	145	17, 25, 28	Kádán	M	428	12, 28
Jhándá	H	2,294	6, 17, 18, 51	Johbal	H	2	49	Kádhé	H	117	2, 4, 31
	S	292	8, 9, 10		S	19	48		M	27	1, 8
	M	69	6, 10, 25		M	7	11, 48		S	60	25
Jhángi	H	527	18, 24, 25, 51		H	5	30				
	S	2,273	1, 6, 8, 9, 10, 15	Johda	S	2	19				
	M	1,185	6, 9, 10, 45		M	298	27, 28				
Jhángri	H	67	12, 51	Jolar	H	16	4, 11				
	S	594	1, 3, 9, 10								
		174	7								

not come across any other septs. It is however possible that the estimate is too low.

*Nicobar Islands.*

Total Population	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	10,240
Tribal—								
(a) Shompen	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	200 1.05%
(b) Other Tribal Nicobarese.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	9,281 90.63%
Christians	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	333 3.30%
Muslims	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	285 2.78%
Confucians	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	111 1.08%

Besides these are 15 Hindus and 10 Buddhists who have not been indicated by colour.

The following are the principal mother tongues of the population of the Nicobars :—

Language.	Number of persons.	Percentage to the total population.
Nicobarese . . . . .	9,885	96.53%
Others . . . . .	355	3.46%

The indigenous languages of the Nicobars have been shown as one language. There are however distinct differences in dialect in the various groups, (Kar Nikobar, the Central Groups and the Southern Group) while the language of the Shompen differs altogether and is only understood by the Shompen and a few Great Nikobar coastal Nicobarese. The Nicobarese have a considerable gift for acquiring foreign languages and the following languages thus acquired from traders who visit the islands are recorded against the different groups :—

Island Groups.	Number of Nicobarese who can speak Hindi.	Number of Nicobarese who can speak Malay.	Number of Nicobarese who can speak Burmese.
Kar Nikobar . . . . .	559	..	167
Central Group . . . . .	5	372	1
Teressa and Bompoka . . . . .	..	387	..
Southern Group . . . . .	..	34	

# SUB-CASTES OF CERTAIN SELECTED CASTES—continued.

JAT.

Names of Sub Castes		Persons	Locality	Names of Sub Castes		Persons	Locality	Names of Sub Castes		Persons	Locality
Kandoh	H	120	5, 9, 11, 44	Kara	H	108	1, 2, 16	Kasla	H	48	1, 48
Kandor	H	431	11, 51		S	1,730	14	Kaslandia	H	283	4
Kandu	H	11	2, 5, 19	Karach	M	180	10, 48	Kash	M	59	28
	S	1,838	1, 3, 4, 5		H	180	5	Kasnia	H	435	2, 6
	M	415	9, 11, 33	Karag	S	8	6		S	20	2
Kanera	M	20	14, 18	Karag	M	36	28		M	95	17
	H	16	1, 5	Karal	M	126	13	Kasra	M	458	19, 22, 25, 27, 51
Kang	M	1,114	18, 28, 51	Karaná	H	402	4, 49	Kastur	M	54	27
	H	2,057	8, 9, 10, 11, 16, 25, 39, 44		S	9	5, 25	Kasura	M	657	26
	S	9,781	J 5, 6, 13, 14, 18, 19, 25, 3d, 44, 46, 51	Karangar	M	9	19	Kasuran	H	5	8, 13
	M	2,457	J 8, 13, 14, 18, 19, 44, 46	Karar	H	43	3		M	15	10, 11, 21
Kangan	H	8	9, 24		S	11	48	Kaswal	H	498	1, 2, 3, 5
	S	182	5, 9	Karawat	H	80	2, 5, 15		S	2	13
	M	358	9, 11		S	434	15, 19	Kaswan	H	1,682	1, 2, 51
Kangas	H	4	1, 6	Karawat	S	562	12, 16, 19, 20, 28, 46		S	60	1, 24
	S	11	11, 19	Karbán	H	46		Kat	M	4	13, 25
	M	7	5		S	9			H	7	4, 23
Kang Dogar	M	11	16	Karbán	H	47	2, 14		S	14	10
Kanghu	H	17	1, 6		S	38	6, 9	Katara	M	452	13, 14, 23, 28, 29
	S	9	9	Karda	M	6	20		H	1,020	2, 5, 16
	M	73	11	Karel	H	48	8, 10		S	48	13, 14, 18
Kangori	H	639	6, 8, 11, 16, 48		S	1	29	Katárán	M	230	11, 14, 18
	S	1,180	8, 11, 12, 13, 44, 46, 48	Karal	S	195	14, 24		H	1,967	1, 3, 4, 8, 16, 48, 49
	M	226	6, 10, 19, 48	Kareri	M	375	28, 44, 51		S	110	6
Kangotre	H	16	18		H	11	2, 4	Kathal	M	80	2, 29, 48
Kangra	H	37	5	Kari	S	109	48		H	35	33
	S	595	12, 46		M	18	48		S	35	6
	M	402	6, 11, 16	Karal	H	156	3, 13, 25	Káthia	M	363	28, 50
Kanbo	H	12	11		S	381	11, 13, 19		S	73	9, 10
Káni	H	4	24	Karnál	M	314	9, 18, 23, 28	Kathra	M	459	11, 25
	S	58	5, 10		S	198	5, 6, 10, 13		H	81	1, 11
Kanál	M	6	13	Karn	S	4	9	Katá	S	152	1
	H	3	2, 5		S	928	9, 12, 20, 27, 28		H	10	10, 19
	S	2	45	Karn	M	4	13		S	38	9, 25
	M	3,672	17, 19, 20	Karj	M	22	9, 19	Katál	M	389	25, 27
Kanián	H	28	2	Kark	H	48	28		H	23	2, 3, 24
Kanit	M	31	11	Karkar	H	51	2		M	843	6, 18, 27
Kanuta	H	38	1		S	1,384	48	Káthán	S	1	6
Kánj	H	19	9	Karl	M	49	48		M	43	9
	S	128	44		H	14	1	Katla	M	13	46
	M	118	18, 26	Karmán	M	183	19, 26, 29		H	168	1, 5, 9
Kánjal	S	110	18		S	139	2, 8, 15, 25	Katira	S	49	44
	M	1,433	18	Karnáwal	M	2	13		M	185	23, 25, 47
Kanjan	H	45	1		S	299	20, 48	Katooh	H	15	1
	M	738	13, 23, 26		H	5	5, 35	Katpal	M	768	27, 28, 29
Kanjar	H	220	1		S	11	6, 51	Katpi	H	76	1, 9
	S	1	14	Karnadágur	M	93	27		S	239	19, 48
	M	76	14, 18, 19		H	157	4	Kattar	M	195	9, 14, 28
Kanjara	M	973	28	Karnás	H	128	1		H	303	19, 25, 28
Kanju	H	28	12, 41	Karod	H	72	6, 9	Kattu	H	92	48
	S	1	14	Karog	M	35	19	Katwál	H	83	2, 12
	M	547	19, 23, 51	Karoiá	H	1	1		S	7	9, 10, 44
Kanl	H	22	6		S	209	11	Katwár	M	305	9, 13, 21, 28
	S	252	10, 14, 20	Karor	M	45	19		H	28	5, 51
	M	54	12, 14		H	15	2, 42	Kawal	M	5	19
Kanlar	H	408	1, 2, 5, 9		S	74	2, 11, 17		H	13	2, 6
	S	3	10	Karori	M	2	19		S	6	19
	M	19	5		H	17	1, 10, 49		M	1	25
Kanlara	H	30	1, 33	Karpál	M	1	11	Kawala	H	512	2, 4, 12, 43
	S	104	1	Karsani	M	230	51		S	9	48
	S	46	9	Karu	M	17	44		M	1	13
Kanora	S	108	9		H	26	2, 11	Káwán	H	204	1, 5, 21, 31
Kanp	M	12	11	Karalath	N	9	15, 19		M	231	16, 16, 25
Kás	H	28	2, 3	Kararsaru	M	43	6, 9, 11	Kawár	H	11	5
	M	15	13		H	984	1, 11		S	9	26
Kána	M	12	45	Karwal	S	101	1	Kawárá	M	98	23
Kásonia	H	24	1		H	28	2, 8, 25		H	14	2, 11, 24
Kanun	H	9	5, 8		S	40	12, 25	Kela	H	11	61
	M	115	51	Kárwan	M	398	27		S	20	16
Kasura	M	99	51		H	16	1		M	122	14, 15, 16
Káwá	M	20	9	Kas	H	9	2, 49	Kelar	S	792	13, 14, 23, 26
Kauwál	H	5	9		M	330	19		H	82	9
	S	29	5	Kásano	H	21	1, 48		S	1	13
	M	1,325	27		M	9	19, 28	Keli	M	7	14
Kanwan	H	5	21	Kasar	H	318	18, 20, 23		S	273	9, 10
	M	760	14, 16, 19, 26		M	29	2, 5, 11, 48		H	435	8, 8, 10
Kauwár	H	7	2, 14	Kashab	H	10	5		M	16	9, 10
	S	7	6		S	7	12, 13	Kenjan	M	1,555	23
Kapál	M	191	51	Kashl	M	44	28	Keora	H	8	10
Kapra	M	246	23	Kashmura	S	4	12		M	251	18
Kapur	H	77	1, 6, 9		M	538	11, 13, 18, 19, 20, 23, 27, 28, 49	Keri	H	68	9, 11
	S	5	12, 48	Kasi	H	65	2, 9, 51		S	1	9
	M	82	51	Kasa	M	18	12	Kernal	M	1	16
	S				H	867	1	Kesr	M	48	13, 16
	M				M	1	6	Ket	M	280	9, 29



## SUB-CASTES OF CERTAIN SELECTED CASTES—continued.

JAT.

Names of Sub Castes	Persons	Locality	Names of Sub Castes	Persons	Locality	Names of Sub Castes	Persons	Locality
Khorach	M	719 18	Koh	H	15 6	Lád	H	34 9, 11
Khoráná	M	140 25		S	5 12		S	28 9
	M	4 13		M	9 8, 20		M	8 11
Khorá	H	1,307 1, 4, 50, 51	Kohár	M	20 11, 23	Ladial	M	84 13, 27, 51
	S	1,238 5, 11, 25, 50	Koloti	M	32 23	Ladiki	H	26 8
	M	1,616 16, 23, 28, 29, 50, 51	Kolrai	M	79 23		M	1 13
			Koluwáná	H	7 8	Ladkun	H	24 39
Khorwál	S	147 14		M	32 19		M	22 14
	M	5,288 19	Komár	S	8 51	Ladwál	S	30 9
Khosa	H	112 4, 9, 11, 48		M	57 20	Laga	H	12 18
	S	1,389 10, 11, 12, 25, 29, 33, 48, 51	Konar	H	795 8, 10, 11, 13		M	42 18, 29
	M	1 10		S	552 10	Laganda	M	44 17
Khosai	H	28 4, 48	Kondal	H	3 10, 11	Lágar	H	688 32, 48
Khoswál	H	770 5, 30	Kondar	S	1,025 8, 9, 39		M	10 13, 17, 24
Khot	H	255 1, 5		M	41 12	Lághan	M	19 28
	M	778 12, 16, 26, 28	Konde	H	2 20	Láhal	M	69 6
Khotai	H	849 48		M	10 3	Láhan	H	21 18
	M	1,055 19	Konda	M	11 13, 22	Láhar	H	782 1, 2, 9, 13
Khoti	H	2 16	Konda	H	1,159 2, 33		S	245 8, 10, 12, 14, 44
	M	1,268 20, 27	Konjal	H	282 4	Lahot	M	128 12, 13, 19, 24, 27
Khotre	H	33 30	Kont	H	1,687 46, 50	Lahot	H	20 18
	S	202 11		S	2 50	Lahotari	S	23 6
	M	204 14, 23		M	29 10, 15	Lahná	H	144 3
Khudyah	M	205 23	Kontar	S	100 11		M	37 17
Khullar	M	13 13		M	269 9, 20	Lahr	H	398 48
Khunda	H	77 4, 14	Kopra	H	115 2, 11		S	70 48
	M	5 11	Korá	H	276 2, 12, 13, 14, 46		M	478 16
Khurásán	H	127 48, 50		S	110 10, 12, 13, 16	Lahra	H	201 9
	S	368 48		M	2,258 5, 13, 18, 20, 27		S	235 8, 25
	M	62 48			28, 51	Láhor	S	23 6
Khusra	S	2 6	Koral	M	289 11, 19		M	2 48
	M	58 14	Korja	M	181 21, 28, 51	Láá	H	40 1, 50
Khyrá	M	788 1, 17, 23	Kornal	H	2,087 1		S	1 50
Kura	H	277 49		M	197 20		M	178 10, 17, 19
	S	110 1	Korutáná	H	17 10, 16	Lagá	M	476 27
Kijhon	H	3 13		S	947 5, 12, 33	Lagrá	H	72 1
	M	73 5		M	1,217 11, 14, 16, 18, 19, 51	Lail	H	276 9
Kikal	H	934 1	Kosal	H	3 12, 47		S	181 6
	M	133 19		S	9 47	Lak	M	278 12, 24, 28, 27, 28
Kimu	H	186 2		M	2 2		M	14 2
	S	20 27	Kosá	M	40 28		M	9, 128 1, 16, 19, 20, 22, 51
Kine	H	127 2, 3	Koswál	M	308 21, 27	Lakará	H	24 48
Kingrá	H	159 16	Kot	M	188 17, 20		M	49 24
	S	19 48	Kotar	H	348 6, 13, 21	Lálhá	M	2,199 18, 27, 28, 29, 51
	M	587 13, 17, 18, 20, 51		S	2 12, 20	Lakhanpál	S	68 1
Kira	H	1 13		M	353 9, 11, 19, 28, 27		M	164 13, 24
	S	1 10	Kothalá	H	31 4, 8	Lakhar	H	35 4
	M	25 14		S	1 6		M	46 17, 51
Kobal	M	281 29	Kothra	M	31 20	Lakhera	H	238 3
Kobár	M	459 51	Krola	H	23 6		M	25 26
Kochar	H	18 19	Kuchála	H	1 12	Lakhi	S	1 49
	M	37 26, 51		M	120 23		M	22 11
Kochr	M	627 11, 44	Kuchra	M	160 10	Lakhal	M	26 24
Kodan	H	1 32	Kulana	H	33 49	Lakhiwál	S	369 9
	M	27 26		M	785 27		M	944 51
Kodá	H	166 2, 3	Kular	M	85 16	Lakhola	M	557 51
	S	3 6	Kulár	H	106 9, 11	Lakhlan	H	601 1, 6, 49
	M	12 44		S	252 11		S	270 8, 25
Koháji	M	281 10, 50	Kunb	H	52 2		M	850 9, 15, 16, 24, 51
Kohál	H	193 1, 10, 18	Kunda	H	97 4	Lakhoh	M	235 27
	S	4 9	Kung	M	917 10, 29	Lakhráná	M	14 26
	M	249 27	Kurmi	H	72 11, 18	Lakhr	H	76 3
Kohára	H	1,585 1, 2, 4, 10, 16, 33		M	556 25	Lakhwál	H	58 3
	S	400 10, 16, 22, 44	Labál	S	61 6, 20, 27	Lákn	H	323 4
	M	2,157 6, 16, 46, 51	Labána	H	42 17, 19, 48, 48		M	49 29
Kohawár	H	149 1		S	260 1, 8, 13, 24, 48	Lál	S	403 9, 11, 14, 25
	S	202 6		M	294 9, 10, 18, 28		M	165 16, 28, 51
	M	6 12	Lábar	M	14 27		M	428 27
Kola	M	21 6	Lachn	H	738 4, 16, 48	Lalak	M	30 10
Kola	M	265 27		S	157 48	Lalar	H	142 14, 16, 51
Kojálu	H	24 6		M	9 48		M	80 9, 16, 17, 44
	M	7 51	Lachar	H	45 4		H	307 10, 44
Kojár	M	149 9		S	628 9, 10	Lali	S	1,954 5, 9, 10, 12, 14, 44
Kokar	H	175 9, 12	Lád	H	64 4, 8, 28, 39		M	4,852 L R 9, 24, 28, 27, 33
	S	50 9	Ladé	H	187 9, 15			
	M	632 27		M	6 1			
Kokara	S	632 26		H	57 5, 17	Lalhar	H	14 49
	M	39 16, 27, 28, 46	Ládan	M	28 2, 11	Lallwál	H	18 3
Kokarti	H	123 1, 9	Ladná	H	40 16		M	49 19
	M	440 12, 19, 25		S	6 14, 17	Lamará	H	124 4, 8
Kokeri	M	68 15, 51	Ladhána	M	47 27		M	337 15, 16
Kokram	H	3 51	Ladhar	H	764 9, 10, 11, 12, 14, 16, 17, 50	Lanbe	H	3,160 4, 6, 12, 20, 46
	M	23 12, 14		S	1,771 8, 9, 11, 14, 15, 16, 17, 25, 50		S	357 6, 9, 18, 49
Kolár	H	58 11		M	2,779 J L 23, 29, 44, 46, 51	Landá	M	65 46
	S	277 10, 11, 14					H	1 1
	M	125 17, 23, 44					S	263 8 14



The length of the bark used by the women as a skirt is from 6 ft. to 8 ft. long and from 2 ft. to 2½ ft. broad—(*Women of the Mintira Gunong Burmen, Jour. Indian Archipelago, 1847, page 253*). The holes of the ear are pierced and enormously distended, as strips of bamboo as much as 5" in circumference are inserted, and act as a receptacle for betel leaf and other odds and ends. Bead necklets and armlets are also much worn. A spathe band or piece of cloth is bound round the head to keep the hair in position.

**Cultivation.**—Cultivation is of an extremely crude and primitive type, reminiscent of that of the Tapiros of New Guinea. A sharp stake with the point hardened in the fire, serves as the sole agricultural implement.\* Yams, edible roots, a coconut tree or two, pandanus, areca and plantain trees are planted, small fences being erected around the yams and edible roots to protect them from the depredations of both wild and tame pig. Betel is much chewed by both sexes, causing a prognathic deformation and blackening of the teeth. Lime is obtained by burning shells collected on the sea-shore.

**Death.**—The dead are buried in a sitting posture with the hands lashed together near the mouth in which pulp of pandanus is placed. The body is not subsequently disinterred as among other Nicobarese. According to Anderson, a year later a large feast accompanied by dancing is held, lasting some six to eight days to which all neighbouring septa are invited. The camp is immediately deserted and never occupied again, all septa being informed of the fact, it is however re-visited so that any ripe fruit from the plantations may be collected.

**Marriage.**—Very little is known about customs relating to marriage, religion and death. Anderson mentions the existence of a 'meluana' or witch doctor, which he ascribes to the influence of the coast people. Marriage as a rule is arranged by the parents, and the girl is handed over to the parents-in-law after she is weaned. This lends great support to information gathered by the Census party that the Shom-Pen sell their children to the coast people for a dah and three fathoms of cloth per child. The child grows up with the family but assumes the position of a servant and in most cases subsequently marries into the family.

**Canoes.**—The Shom-Pen have small canoes made by themselves from 6 to 10 ft. in length; but they only use them on the rivers and never venture out to sea. Occasionally they help the coast people in the construction of a canoe. The canoes are roughly made possessing neither the technique nor the finish of those made by the coast people.

**Weapons.**—Neither the bow nor the Nicobarese cross-bow is known among the Shom-Pen. The only weapon is a wooden pointed spear (*hin-yuan*) of areca wood which is notched on the upper parts to serve as barbs. Of late years iron has been obtained to make these spear heads, and dahs are also obtained by trading. The chief diet of the Shom-Pen is turtle, snakes, frogs, birds, lizards, crocodiles, fresh-water fish, shell-fish, honey, yams, bulbs of the *caladium*, spathes of the areca, fruit of the nipa palm, plantain, pandanus, coconut and above all wild pig. Pigs are either staked and speared or hunted down with dogs, while birds such as the megapod are snared. Fish are either speared or caught by means of a network of bamboo placed across the stream at low tide, enabling the fish to be easily secured. Another very common method is to poison the water with the bruised bark of a forest climber, thus stupefying the fish. Anderson was told that bird-lime was used for catching birds.

**Relations with the Coast tribes.**—As has been said the constant feuds between the Shom-Pen and the coast tribes have caused the latter to evacuate the east coast of Great Nikobar; of recent years however no attacks have come to the notice of the Administration, although the inland tribes are to be trusted at no time. The aggressive party were always the Shom-Pen who came to the coast in search of iron and cloth, attacking any village when the menfolk were away, killing the remaining inhabitants, and plundering the huts. Each village is however on friendly terms with some sept of the Shom-Pen with whom they barter for rattan and obtain permission to make canoes in the jungle.

In this they are often helped by the inland sept who expect both payment for their labour and an extra present for the permission to make the canoe, this present being a form of royalty. The rattan is purchased in bundles from the Shom-Pen and forms the chief export of Great Nikobar not only to the rest of the Nicobars but to Penang and Singapore where it commands a high price. The practice of selling their children has caused the tribe to come much more in contact with the coast people of recent years, and it is not unusual to find several Shom-Pen at Konulul and in the coast villages of Great Nikobar. The children appeared to be quite happy and beyond having to perform numerous domestic duties are treated as one of the family. There is however a danger of their being exploited, as the Chinese captain of a junk at Nankauri said he could easily procure them.

**Conclusion.**—So far there is very little known either of the economic prospects of Great Nikobar or of the anthropology of its inland tribe. An untouched field of research awaits the future investigator, who, by staying among the people for many months, might be able to learn their languages and record a great deal of valuable anthropological data.

\* Note by Census Commissioner for India.—This is also the case with some of the (1) proto-Australoid tribes in the hills of Northern India, whose only implement is a digging stick with its point hardened in the fire—J. H. H.

Names of Sub-Castes	Persons	Locality	Names of Sub-Castes	Persons	Locality	Names of Sub-Castes	Persons	Locality
Mahlá	H 1,872	1, 2, 3, 4, 10, 12, 32	Malák	H 891	1, 2, 3, 4, 9, 19, 25, 31, 51	Mand	H 105	9, 10, 12, 17, 25, 34
	S 170	12, 25		S 11	12, 46		S 850	8, 9, 10, 12, 13, 17, 25
	M 755	1, 17, 18, 20, 28, 51		M 5,144	2, 4, 11, 12, 13, 14, 17, 20, 28, 51		M 1,163	6, 8, 10, 16, 17, 18, 25, 28
Máhlón	H 574	1, 5, 45, 48, 49	Malalhá	H 2	12	Mandá	H 691	J except (8), 5, 50
	S 418	6, 10, 48, 49		M 44	17		S 371	5, 15, 50
	M 484	10, 13, 17, 23, 26, 48	Malán	H 312	1, 2, 5, 49		M 804	14, 24, 24, 50, 51
Mabmá	H 9	48		S 10	5, 49		M 495	1, 8, 11, 12, 44, 48
	S 27	9, 10	Malána	H 217	10, 11	Mandáhar	H 2,588	12, 48, 49
Mahnwál	H 8	12		S 193	6, 48		M 909	11, 17, 18, 25, 48
	M 4	17	Malang	H 7,337	6, 23, 27, 28, 39, 6	Mandal	H 487	2, 4, 5, 6, 9, 10, 12, 48
Maho	H 5	48		S 194	9, 10, 44		S 1,433	6, 9, 14, 48
	M 97	13, 24, 25	Maláwat	M 376	3		M 1,087	5, 16, 17, 19, 23, 24, 48
Máholá	H 23	1	Malgo	H 1,369	2, 10, 39	Mandar	H 1,053	5, 8, 18, 42, 48
	S 2	9	Malhan	S 9	29		S 2,564	1, 6, 9, 11, 26, 48, 49
Máhot	H 392	48		M 732	8, 13, 19		M 644	2, 13, 15, 24, 25, 28, 44, 48
	S 1,252	48	Malhar	H 1,993	5, 6, 9, 16, 17, 27	Manderná	S 242	48
Mábotrá	H 68	15	Malhu	S 2,877	L 6, 10, 11, 21, 19, 23, 46		M 1,053	2, 5, 8, 11, 34, 47, 49
Mabrán	H 211	1, 2, 48		M 1,855	6, 8, 9, 13, 14, 16, 17, 24, 25	Mandhán	H 385	28, 51
	S 77	25	Malhot	H 22	8		M 950	2, 5, 8, 11, 40, 45
Mahre	H 353	1, 2, 3, 5, 12, 24, 32		S 108	44	Mandhare	H 1,850	1, 5, 6
	S 107	9, 14, 15, 18	Máli	M 185	13, 17		M 840	6, 18, 17, 19, 20, 28, 47
	M 2,726	13, 18, 28, 47, 51		H 542	1, 6, 12, 15, 25, 44	Mandi	H 1,100	5, 6, 9, 11, 18, 25, 45, 48
Mabta	H 24	2, 9, 11, 24, 48		S 3,259	J except (8), 6, 14, 15, 17, 24, 45		S 1,580	6, 15, 44, 48
	S 483	12, 48	Málán	M 892	14, 15, 16, 24, 25, 28, 48, 44	Mandál	H 114	10, 25, 28, 48, 51
	M 1,191	9, 13, 15, 18, 19, 24, 44		H 197	1, 3, 5, 11		S 18	1, 12
Mabtam	M 23	17	Málár	H 113	11, 12, 19	Mandár	M 152	23, 24
Mabtan	S 487	6, 19, 17, 46		M 798	19, 20, 24, 26, 28		H 127	1, 25, 30, 39, 42
	M 429	10, 12, 13, 24, 25	Málpotrú	M 68	51		S 993	6, 10, 11, 25, 44, 45
Mahman	M 34	48	Malkhá	H 10	11, 48	Mandmá	H 24	18
Markan	H 412	4, 25, 41		S 23	1, 46, 48	Mando	H 233	6, 11, 49
Mains	S 312	12, 13, 27	Maloi	M 467	13, 24, 28, 48		S 3	48
	M 681	14, 17, 18, 24, 25		H 158	11, 19, 48	Mandori	M 180	17, 39
Majabade	M 11	14	Malorkhu	M 2	1		H 126	50
Májar	H 969	1, 4, 5, 9, 25	Malot	S 18	8, 9, 10, 39		S 315	30
	M 131	9		H 11	6, 9	Mandotre	M 58	50
	S 117	9, 17, 25, 28	Málpotrú	M 6	4, 12		H 33	16
Mujhál	H 14	6, 25	Malkhá	H 10	11, 48	Mandwán	H 32	5, 48
	S 252	18, 19, 20		S 23	1, 46, 48		S 30	5
Májlá	H 133	23	Malra	M 467	13, 24, 28, 48	Mángá	H 379	4, 6, 11, 12, 16
	M 19	1, 5		H 10	24, 38		S 44	10, 13
Majlan	H 107	5, 23	Mamú	M 603	28, 44		M 195	18, 28, 51
	M 641	18		S 2	1	Mangálá	H 94	1, 4, 5, 10, 12, 25
Majotre	S 10	18	Mamrí	M 48	23, 26		S 340	1, 9, 10, 11, 14
	M 25	19		H 18	8, 9, 10, 39		M 1,771	14, 18, 20, 23, 29, 51
Majuka	H 108	1, 2, 5, 6	Mán	S 348	15, 44, 51	Mángar	H 412	4, 8, 11, 12, 3, 25
Majun	S 276	14, 25, 45		M 233	10, 12, 15, 24, 25		S 767	1, 9, 12, 14, 1, 25, 48
	M 684	18, 23, 25, 29	Mának	H 37,492	J except (8), L 6, 20, 43, 49, 50	Mangarál	M 10,53	18, 19, 20, 28, 51
Make	S 61	8, 14		M 5,261	J except (8), L except (13), 6, 25, 49		S 535	J except (8), 3, 6, 18, 45, 46
	M 318	14, 51	Mánu	H 49	10, 18, 44		M 6,833	J except (8), 1, 20, 25, 44, 50
Makhal	S 8	8		M 2,209	19, 21, 27, 29		M 3,743	L except (14), 6, 10, 11, 12, 16, 21, 25, 26, 44, 51
	M 612	19, 33, 25, 51	Mánuan	H 610	10, 13, 14, 19, 25	Mángi	H 250	9, 49
Makhan	H 2	3		M 561	5, 10, 12, 14, 44, 51		S 171	9, 44, 48
	S 470	9, 17, 23, 24, 26, 51	Manar	H 22	6		M 52	9, 28, 51
Makhar	H 180	4, 10, 25, 48		M 36	14, 15, 24, 28	Mangloi	H 23	24, 25
	S 113	6, 14, 25, 48	Manat	H 52	3, 43		M 78	19, 51
	M 631	6, 17, 51		S 4	39	Mongori	H 18	1, 46
Makhdum	H 111	1, 6	Mansari	H 74	1, 5		M 112	13, 19, 51
Makbnu	S 29	6		S 115	9	Mangotrú	H 163	16
	H 6	5, 9		M 102	9, 17		S 152	5, 8, 1, 19
Makrá	M 513	23, 24					S 42	4, 6, 49
	S 8	33					M 688	24, 29, 51
Makrwál	M 2,909	28, 51						
	H 46	2, 5, 48, 49						
Makore	H 47	6, 10						
	M 16	6, 10, 18						
Maku	H 1	11						
	M 37	12, 23						
Mal	H 128	5, 6, 10, 12, 14, 25, 26, 47, 48						
	S 383	6, 8, 14, 25, 26, 44						
	M 217	6, 13, 15, 26, 51						
Malá	H 344	1, 2, 3, 4, 8, 9						
	S 172	10, 14						
	M 1,085	2, 4, 5, 10, 26, 27, 28						
Maláhar	M 54	48						

*The Driving away of the Evil Spirits.*—Twice a year, in July and in November, the evil spirits are driven out of the villages.

During the day bamboos are got ready and decorated with bunches of leaves tied on them and all are daubed with soot and red paint. In the evening these are erected on the beach (*el panam*) and after sunset the people meet in the "Village Hall" and sing *ma-a-fai* songs; the lights are turned down and shaded with the spathe of the giant palm, because the evil spirits dread the light. The witch doctors then spear the devils with their magic spears made of a light, brittle wood—the devils squirm and squeak, making a noise such as one could make with a leaf between one's lips and drawing in one's breath. The captured spirits are tied up with a kind of creeper common in the island. The people help the witch doctors in wrestling and capturing the spirits, after these are speared. This goes on for three nights, if necessary, until all the spirits possible are captured, and on the fourth evening the doctors go round all the houses in the village, and those on *el-panam*, spearing and capturing until no more can be caught. Meanwhile by day rafts have been got ready by the young men and women, as many in number as will be necessary to ship away the captured spirits. These rafts are equipped with sails of palm-leaves, dry palm leaf torches and bunches of evilspirit expelling leaves.

*NOTE.*—The Malays, who regard diseases as caused by spirits have the custom of setting a boat afloat sometimes with a man in charge and loaded with entables apparently to take away the disease, and in Borneo the soul of the dead with an effigy of the dead man, and formerly sometimes a female slave fastened to the raft, is set afloat, while in Oceania generally the custom appears sporadically, sometimes having taken the form of sending the embalmed body of the dead adrift in a canoe. This again is clearly associated with the use of canoe coffins and inasmuch as it is frequently the spirits of the dead who cause the disease, these treatments of evil spirits and of the ghosts or souls of the dead are probably intimately connected.—J. H. H.

The tied-up spirits are placed on the rafts, and each raft is put in charge of a spirit of the dead, represented by a leaf-made figure about four feet high. The rafts are towed out beyond the breaking surf, those engaged in this task keeping the spirit-expelling leaves in their hands, and finally with great rejoicing the rafts are carried off by wind and tide.

The bamboos are then taken down and any evil spirits that happen to have been overlooked before are speared and thrown into the sea.

After this follow the feasts for the dead, referred to above. This feeding and clothing of the departed spirits is done partly because they will need these things in the spirit world and partly because they have helped in the driving away of the evil spirits.

Another expulsion of the evil spirits takes place in November but this time they are thrown into the sea only and not placed on rafts, as the wind is from the north-east, neither is there any feast for the dead.

At other times when an accident happens such as a man falling from a coco-palm and killing himself, the evil spirits in the place of the accident are driven down to the beach and deported or thrown into the sea.

*Marriage, Birth, etc.*—There is no marriage ceremony. The young man who desires to marry a girl makes friends with her family, helps her in her daily work and sleeps for a time in whatever house she may occupy.

During the night he seeks the girl, who will be sleeping among other girls, and by blowing on the lighted end of a cigarette he obtains light enough to discriminate. If the girl does not care for him she will resist with blows and scratches.

This will continue for several nights until, if she is willing to have him for a husband, she yields herself. When they begin living as man and wife both live with the girl's parents and he works for them. No dowry is given and no marriage settlements made. Formerly it was a crime punishable by death for either to commit adultery, but now a fine of three pigs is the penalty.

When the wife is pregnant—during the last two months—both parents must abstain from certain foods and certain kinds of actions as also for some time after birth. When the mother-to-be goes down to a birth-house on *el-panam* her husband goes with her. The birth of a child must take place in a birth-house for if it took place in a ceremonially clean house, that house would have to be destroyed.

When the young mothers living on *el-panam* (the parents of a child do not usually go back to their houses until three months after its birth) hear that the labour pains have come, they will arrive to massage the woman and the inexperienced will be taught the art of midwifery by the experienced. If the delivery is delayed it means that the child is being held back by something closed or knotted about the house and though care has been taken before and to some that no belongings of the parents are boxed up or knotted in any way, a new search is made and care is taken that the door of the hut and the lids of any boxes are left open so that the delivery of the child may not be hampered in any way. The men will lift up the racing canoes of the village an inch or two and let them down again, and if there are any logs or heavy articles lying about they will turn them over.

While the woman is pregnant neither she nor her husband must make anything tight, such as nailing a board or tying knots, for fear the spirit of the unborn child should get fastened up in these and delivery be rendered impossible.

After the birth of the child the mother and baby are rubbed over with saffron and their clothes dyed with it. The mother is for some time ceremonially unclean and may not feed herself nor touch her food with her fingers.

# SUB-CASTES OF CERTAIN SELECTED CASTES—continued.

JAT.

Names of Sub Castes			Persons	Locality	Names of Sub Castes			Persons	Locality	Names of Sub Castes			Persons	Locality
Nadisar	S	18	14		Nangari	S	288	6, 12, 19		Nikkun	M	1,084	17, 51	
Nadmál	S	18	4		Nangri	M	32	13		Nil	H	29	5	
Nág	M	87	14, 19		Nangri	S	5	44		Nilar	S	297	10	
Nágai	H	62	18, 26		Nangri	M	123	18, 17		Nili	S	36	15	
Nágai	S	485	1, 2, 30, 31, 44, 49		Nangri	M	2	51		Nili	H	19	48	
Nágai	M	2	44		Nangri	M	44	21		Nili	S	545	10	
Nágai	H	17	25		Nangri	H	1	27		Nili	M	265	18, 17, 18, 29, 48	
Nágai	S	2,511	5, 8, 9, 10, 50		Nangri	S	14	51		Nimbar	H	27	49	
Nágai	M	2,554	10, 11, 14, 18, 50		Nangri	M	66	17, 19		Ningri	H	7	10, 39	
Nagarál	M	528	1, 10, 11, 18, 20		Nangri	S	677	12, 18		Nirbas	M	39	28	
Nagarpál	M	550	19, 20, 24		Nangri	S	150	14, 15, 25		Nirlán	H	351	1	
Nagarpál	H	8	18, 19		Nangri	H	78	16, 17, 19		Nirlán	S	6	5	
Nagauri	S	1	19		Nangri	M	288	15, 19, 38		Niswáná	M	12	38	
Nagauri	M	38	16, 17, 18		Nangri	M	68	25		Nol	H	505	19	
Naggáh	S	7	47		Nangri	M	187	17		Nol	M	514	1, 2, 12	
Naggáh	H	18	25		Nangri	M	1,650	1, 2, 5, 6, 21, 48, 53		Nol	M	3,372	18, 17, 24, 25, 26, 27	
Naggáh	S	14	2, 20		Nangri	S	64	2, 5, 13, 49		Non	H	4	5	
Naggáh	M	21	2		Nangri	M	230	2, 18, 18, 19, 20, 28		Non	S	18	19	
Naggáh	H	56	2, 14, 17		Nangri	M	388	5, 6, 11, 12, 48		Nonár	M	9,884	M 17, 18, 20, 51	
Naggáh	S	59	18, 18		Nangri	S	1,868	6, 19, 45, 48		Nonár	H	9	12	
Naghra	M	1,933	20, 25, 28		Nangri	M	194	1, 5		Nonarun	M	5,125	12, 24, 25, 26, 29, 51	
Naghra	S	577	4, 9, 27		Nangri	M	358	17, 23, 25, 27		Nonarun	S	9	20	
Nagráná	M	1,657	16, 18		Nangri	S	68	6		Nonarun	M	21	20	
Nagráná	M	144	19, 23		Nangri	M	74	10, 12, 14		Nonarun	M	975	25, 27	
Nagráná	H	85	4, 48		Nangri	M	28	24		Norá	M	411	18	
Nagráná	S	9	10, 24, 48		Nangri	H	649	4		Note	H	185	9	
Náhal	H	127	10, 44		Nangri	H	1,804	1, 5, 6, 9, 48		Note	S	12	1	
Náhal	S	1,104	10, 19, 24		Nangri	S	28	48		Nungri	M	1,247	27	
Náhal	M	85	10, 18, 16		Nangri	M	1,562	L 12, 18, 19, 28, 24, 25, 27, 28		Nur	H	287	8	
Náhar	H	372	5, 29, 44		Nangri	M	853	3, 4, 5, 31, 46, 48		Obáhar	M	1,339	23, 51	
Náhar	S	331	5, 11, 25		Nangri	M	663	5, 10		Obáhar	S	38	16	
Náhar	M	1,271	17, 19, 25, 28, 27, 51		Nangri	M	237	12, 20, 29		Obáhar	M	1	16	
Náhra	H	1,924	1, 2, 48, 49, 51		Nangri	S	368	5, 48, 49		Obáhar	M	1	19	
Náhra	S	120	12, 48, 49		Nangri	M	2,797	1, 4, 5, 6, 48, 49		Obáhar	M	180	28	
Náhra	M	3,484	19, 21, 23, 26, 28, 48, 51		Nangri	M	100	1, 5, 10, 11, 48, 49		Obáhar	H	22	2, 3	
Nahrán	H	3	39		Nangri	M	123	27		Obáhar	H	598	11, 12	
Nahrán	M	66	18		Nangri	M	1,053	2, 3, 4, 44, 48		Obáhar	S	51	51	
Nahrán	H	148	2, 4, 8, 12		Nangri	M	587	28		Obáhar	M	65	51	
Nahrán	S	33	1, 17		Nangri	H	663	10, 12, 15, 17, 33, 39, 40, 48		Obáhar	S	64	14, 29	
Nahra	M	1	51		Nangri	S	1,917	12, 15, 16, 17, 19, 25, 48, 49		Obáhar	H	28	4, 35, 49	
Nahra	S	2,381	1, 11		Nangri	M	1,731	15, 16, 17, 18, 23, 44, 48		Obáhar	S	3	17, 48	
Nahra	M	98	1, 6, 17		Nangri	M	57	9, 48		Obáhar	M	52	20	
Nahra	S	265	17, 24, 28		Nangri	M	6	6		Obáhar	H	39	6	
Nahra	H	296	6, 48		Nangri	M	4,093	51		Obáhar	S	108	15	
Nahra	M	96	10, 19		Nangri	S	35	8, 14, 16		Obáhar	M	48	32, 39	
Nahra	S	18	14, 18		Nangri	S	2	8		Obáhar	S	54	15	
Nahra	M	12	19		Nangri	M	64	14		Obáhar	H	25	2	
Nahra	H	570	8, 8, 44		Nangri	M	144	18, 17, 18, 20, 23		Obáhar	S	27	17	
Nahra	S	942	9, 14, 44, 49		Nangri	M	230	9		Obáhar	M	11	12	
Nahra	M	376	14, 16, 19		Nangri	M	3	14		Obáhar	S	7	12	
Najri	H	225	16		Nangri	M	55	13, 19		Obáhar	M	1,397	5, 6, 44, 45	
Najri	S	3	51		Nangri	M	68	3		Obáhar	S	2,058	10, 45	
Nak	M	95	14, 51		Nangri	M	48	10, 49		Obáhar	M	8,152	16, 45	
Nakat	H	62	1		Nangri	S	18	49		Obáhar	M	42	6	
Nakhar	S	3	19		Nangri	M	28	9		Obáhar	S	83	29	
Nakhar	M	115	9		Nangri	M	158	17, 48		Obáhar	M	652	1, 4, 12, 30, 32	
Nakhar	S	135	27		Nangri	M	138	29		Obáhar	S	620	10, 11, 38	
Nakhar	H	18	48		Nangri	M	108	11		Obáhar	M	2	14	
Nakhar	S	2	48		Nangri	M	58	12, 48		Obáhar	H	53	9	
Nakhar	M	228	8		Nangri	M	31	29		Obáhar	S	96	2	
Nakhar	H	370	5, 8, 48		Nangri	M	14	5, 37, 48		Obáhar	M	42	1, 10	
Nakhar	S	7	3		Nangri	M	789	14, 23, 26, 29		Obáhar	S	73	1	
Nakhar	M	128	2, 18, 48		Nangri	M	186	8, 5		Obáhar	M	92	28	
Nakhar	H	28	6		Nangri	M	359	19, 24, 28		Obáhar	H	107	9	
Nakhar	S	348	44, 48		Nangri	M	6,448	2, 4, 5, 6, 10, 13, 44, 48, 49		Obáhar	M	65	19	
Nakhar	H	42	50		Nangri	M	1,680	11, 12, 48, 49		Obáhar	S	373	29	
Nakhar	M	935	10, 25, 44, 50		Nangri	M	1,770	1, 4, 14, 27, 28		Obáhar	M	247	28	
Nakhar	S	168	50		Nangri	M	14	13, 29		Obáhar	H	1,841	2, 10, 11, 12, 14, 15, 16, 17, 45, 48, 20, 22, 23, 45, 49, 50, 51	
Nakhar	H	24	2, 8, 38		Nangri	M	23	10, 17		Obáhar	M	1,037	L 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 19, 20, 22, 23, 45, 49, 50, 51	
Nakhar	S	47	12		Nangri	M	135	12, 29		Obáhar	S	180	18, 27	
Nakhar	M	2,802	2, 4, 5, 31, 48		Nangri	M	33	8, 16		Obáhar	H	7	39	
Nakhar	H	18	48		Nangri	M	70	3, 9		Obáhar	S	262	10	
Nakhar	S	548	28, 27		Nangri	M	16	17		Obáhar	M	325	16, 25	
Nakhar	M	39	5, 12, 49		Nangri	M	101	11, 48		Obáhar	S	341	10, 14, 16	
Nakhar	S	9	45, 49		Nangri	M	4	48		Obáhar	M	951	13, 14, 16, 17, 20, 24, 28, 29	
Nakhar	M	6	24, 25		Nangri	M	32	33, 48		Obáhar	S	78	1	
Nakhar	H	214	27		Nangri	M	14	13, 29		Obáhar	M	2	10	
Nakhar	S	25	6		Nangri	M	23	10, 17		Obáhar	H	110	1, 5, 7	
Nakhar	M	1	20		Nangri	M	135	12, 29		Obáhar	S	28	1	
Nakhar	H	36	5, 10, 16		Nangri	M	33	8, 16		Obáhar	M	78	1	
Nakhar	S	5	13		Nangri	M	70	3, 9		Obáhar	S	2	10	
Nakhar	M	118	14, 27		Nangri	M	16	17		Obáhar	M	110	1, 5, 7	
Nakhar	H	38	2, 8		Nangri	M	101	11, 48		Obáhar	S	28	1	
Nakhar	S	48	8, 15, 16, 19		Nangri	M	32	33, 48		Obáhar	M	78	1	
Nakhar	M	61	21		Nangri	M	14	13, 29		Obáhar	S	2	10	

Nowadays some of the richer people have coffins for their dead relatives, an imitation of European custom and sometimes the body is carried to the burial ground in a canoe, which is said to be an old custom at the burial of rich people. The canoe is afterwards cut up and broken to pieces.

After the burial ceremony the name of the deceased is not mentioned and if another man in the same village has the same name as deceased he will change it, or if the deceased bore a name like fire or water the relatives will henceforth use a synonym for this when mentioning it.

*Feast for the Dead.*—Once in 3 or 4 years a feast for the departed is held in a village. The villagers some ten months beforehand have agreed on the time about which it will be held and preliminary invitations are sent out to other villages. After these invitations are sent out, a tree of about 60 feet high is cut down and holes are bored at intervals all along the stem after the branches have been removed, and pegs are driven into the holes. When this has been done the post is set up in an arranged spot, with posts fixed alongside it, to which it is tied in order to steady it. A man climbs the post with the end of a rope in his hand. Fruit, baskets of pork, etc., are drawn up by this rope and fastened on the pegs, until sometimes there is a great array of food.

If the villagers are poor this post may not be set up. Bamboo cages able to hold about a dozen pigs are made in the village about the same time. Canoes are decorated and set up in front of their own houses. The graveyard on *el-panam* and part of the beach around it are tidied up and kept tidy. All this takes about three months and during that time no pigs may be killed in the village. Then the date is definitely fixed and special invitations are sent out saying that on the day after tomorrow the houses will be decorated, on the third day the pigs will be put into the cages and on the fourth day they will be killed.

This date may fall at any time of the year except that for convenience's sake the wet season is avoided and the months of November and December are chosen which are cold.

Pigs are brought into the village from outside having their legs tied to a pole and they are carried round the village before being put into the cages.

Soon after the special invitations are sent out the nearest visitors begin to arrive. These visitors will dance all night by the group of houses where the post with the food on it has been erected. Next morning the post is cut down and the food, putrid or fresh, is thrown into the jungle. A pig is taken and sacrificed and the intestines and some of the flesh are placed on coconut leaves over the place where the post stood.

Then the pigs for the feast are slaughtered near the village and singed over the flames of palm leaf torches. After a mid-day feast the visitors all receive a portion of pork. Every part of a pig except the lungs and lower jaw bone is given away. After this distribution some of the visitors return home, though many wait for the pig-wrestling.\* Some of the most savage pigs are let out of the cages in the late afternoon and men who are skilled in the sport seize three pigs by the ears and hold them. Sometimes a man is bitten or gored by the tusks of the pigs; any pig that injures a man is speared at once. Young folk may not eat the flesh of such a pig, only the older people. No reason is given for this except that it is the custom. After this is over more of the guests will return home.

Next day the fat pigs are reduced to lard, which is stored in coconut shells. There will be dancing through the night by the villagers and any visitors who have stayed on.

On the following days preparations are made for digging up the bones by the deceased's friends. Water is drawn from wells and covered over with leaves. The women squat by the memorial posts at the graves and lament. A fence of palm leaves is made right round the burial ground, except for one exit near the unclean place in the jungle where the bones are thrown away.

Then the bones of those who have been dead for two years or more are dug up, a witch doctor standing by each grave and keeping evil spirits away by waving a bunch of the leaves that keep away evil spirits. If by chance the bones are found to have flesh on them they are put back and covered over again to await the next festival. Otherwise the skull is wiped clean by hand, wrapped in white calico and placed on a spathe of palm. The other bones are taken out one by one and placed on the same spathe. This is then carried to the Dead House on *el-panam* and placed on top of big yams that are scattered under the Dead House for this purpose.

Then this spathe containing all the bones is wrapped round with white and red calico. When all the digging is completed and the bones wrapped up, the bundles containing the bones of more important people are re-interred in the grave from which they were taken, the others are carried to the unclean place in the jungle and the bones are scattered there and the cloth torn to rags.

After all this the grave diggers go down to the sea and wash their hands and legs or bathe.

*Witch Doctors.*—In Kar Nicobar only of these islands is there a novice to the School of Witch Doctors. These novices are called *ma-a-fai* and they may be of either sex, though female applicants are very rare. If a man or boy is of a sickly nature the witch doctors usually want him as a novice and at night will throw into the house where he resides some leaves such as they use for their charms and perhaps one or two chickens with their legs tied together. When these are found the sickly man's friend knows that the spirits are calling him and he must become a novice. Adas is fixed for his novice and just before sunrise the witch doctors and friends of the man or boy thump the ground under the house with stems of the coconut leaf, each one looking in his hand a bunch of evil spirit-exPELLING leaves.

\* Similarly the Ao Nagas of Assam wrestle with the mithan (gaur) bulls which are to be sacrificed.

## SUB-CASTES OF CERTAIN SELECTED CASTES—continued

Names of Sub Castes	Persons	Locality	Names of Sub Castes	Persons	Locality	Names of Sub Castes	Persons	Locality
Petri	M	175	Phular	H	64	Furbá	H	247
Petrol	S	29		M	6, 9, 17		S	6, 8
	M	25, 48		M	292		M	6, 14
Pataádal	H	266	Pia	H	28		M	183
	M	1, 5, 24, 26, 48		M	8, 9	Purbus	H	103
	M	9		M	17		H	1, 11, 14, 15,
Patwaná	H	60	Pinas	H	11			48
	S	6		S	48		S	107
	S	6, 9	Pirwál	H	24		M	1, 15
	M	20		H	2, 8, 42		M	21
Pauri	S	503	Podan	H	128	Pure	H	24, 25
Pauriá	M	41		H	8, 10, 11		H	1, 48
Pawád	H	182	Pohan	M	41		S	91
	H	48		H	10, 15, 19	Purá	H	48
	S	1		M	15		H	16
	S	12	Pohar	M	378		S	12, 49
	M	34		H	10, 11, 19, 23, 44		S	25
	M	148		S	8		M	8, 49
	H	7		S	87	Puriwál	H	402
	S	7		M	10, 15		H	9, 16, 17, 27
Pawál	M	27		M	380		S	289
	H	7			16, 17, 18, 23,		S	9, 10, 16
	S	7			25, 27, 28		M	769
Páwan	H	76	Pohá	H	12		M	10, 13, 18, 1
	S	18		S	1, 9, 12	Purná	H	678
Pawaná	H	18		M	6		H	17, 19, 22, 2
	H	9	Pohm	H	19		S	48
	M	22		H	11		S	6
Pawár	H	357		S	1		M	11
	S	763	Pojab	M	2	Purná	S	130
	M	1, 207		S	25		M	27
			Pole	M	9	Purná	H	7, 885
				S	18		H	214
				S	68	Purná	H	1
				S	48	Purná	H	6
				S	10	Purná	H	10
				S	2	Purná	H	59
				S	1	Purná	H	18, 17, 18, 2
				S	74	Purná	H	1
				S	95	Purná	H	145
				S	340	Purná	H	50
				S	88	Purná	H	13, 27
				S	44	Purná	H	18
				S	188	Purná	H	48
				S	77	Purná	H	15
				S	31	Purná	H	27, 29
				S	35	Purná	H	23
				S	2	Purná	H	11, 13, 16, 17, 2
				S	175	Purná	H	48, 51
				S	24	Purná	H	62
				S	555	Purná	H	12
				S	161	Purná	H	322
				S	307	Purná	H	68
				S	12	Purná	H	1
				S	248	Purná	H	6
				S	4	Purná	H	8
				S	598	Purná	H	25
				S	33	Purná	H	10
				S	35	Purná	H	248
				S	987	Purná	H	3
				S	471	Purná	H	307
				S	89	Purná	H	1,760
				S	260	Purná	H	16, 27, 28, 29, 5
				S	50	Purná	H	12
				S	14	Purná	H	5
				S	101	Purná	H	12, 5, 12
				S	13	Purná	H	5
				S	289	Purná	H	97
				S	37	Purná	H	44
				S	203	Purná	H	20
				S	124	Purná	H	1, 5
				S	4	Purná	H	17
				S	212	Purná	H	140
				S	8	Purná	H	151
				S	1,084	Purná	H	55
				S	36	Purná	H	302
				S	10	Purná	H	3
				S	1	Purná	H	48
				S	1,580	Purná	H	918
				S	83	Purná	H	1
				S	1	Purná	H	177
				S	24	Purná	H	360
				S	47	Purná	H	6
				S	30	Purná	H	8
				S	12	Purná	H	138
				S	61	Purná	H	81
				S	118	Purná	H	287
				S	108	Purná	H	25
				S	6,498	Purná	H	1
				S	2	Purná	H	188
				S	11	Purná	H	24
				S	48	Purná	H	4
				S	3,791	Purná	H	446
				S	1	Purná	H	1,236
				S	3,442	Purná	H	218
				S	45	Purná	H	490
				S	45	Purná	H	21
				S	45	Purná	H	2,847
				S	45	Purná	H	13, 16, 18, 23
				S	45	Purná	H	28, 27
				S	45	Purná	H	568
				S	45	Purná	H	12
				S	45	Purná	H	302
				S	45	Purná	H	27
				S	45	Purná	H	48
				S	45	Purná	H	18
				S	45	Purná	H	21
				S	45	Purná	H	223
				S	45	Purná	H	533
				S	45	Purná	H	144
				S	45	Purná	H	44
				S	45	Purná	H	85
				S	45	Purná	H	35
				S	45	Purná	H	7
				S	45	Purná	H	24

## APPENDIX C.

## Nicobars.

ABSTRACT FROM A LECTURE DELIVERED AT THE CLINICAL SOCIETY OF PORT BLAIR ON 13TH FEBRUARY 1932.

*Yaws in the Nicobar Islands by Major A. J. D'Souza, I.M.S., Senior Medical Officer, Port Blair.*

Incidence of Yaws in the Nicobar Islands is not mentioned in standard books on Tropical Medicine (Manson and Castellani). I have received reports from time to time, since my arrival in Port Blair, that syphilis is very prevalent in the Nicobars, causing severe disfiguration of the inhabitants and threatening the extinction of the race. Two typical cases of yaws in the secondary stage were noticed by me among Nicobarese who were sent to Port Blair for a trial for murder and were cured with 2 injections of N. A. B. (0.6 & 0.9 Grms.) in 1930; and it transpired that the cases reported to be suffering from syphilis in the Nicobars may be cases of yaws. I understand that Lt.-Col. Barker, I.M.S., & M. O. in Port Blair, in 1924 brought a case of yaws from the Nicobars and demonstrated the lesions at a meeting of the Clinical Society, but I fail to find any record of the prevalence of this disease in the Nicobars. An opportunity occurred for investigation, when the Census Superintendent for the Andaman and Nicobar islands required the services of a Sub-Assistant Surgeon to record the anthropological measurements of the Andamanese and Nicobarese in connection with his report for these islands. Dr. Naidu was deputed for this work, and after receiving preliminary instructions in the use of instruments for taking these measurements in Calcutta, he proceeded to Nicobars on 7th February 1931. I sent him well equipped with what I considered an adequate supply of N. A. B. in the hope of temporarily ameliorating the condition of people and awaiting a report from him as to any further steps to be taken to combat the disease. I may mention that the Andaman islands are free from yaws, while syphilis and gonorrhoea are common and are principally responsible for undermining the fertility of the Andamanese. Dr. Naidu worked under difficult conditions with regard to language and time limit and the discomfort of a camp life from 7th February 1931 to 18th March 1931. From his report it would appear that an interesting study of tropical diseases could be made in these islands. His time was limited for a study of the local conditions, as well as of the diseases prevalent among the inhabitants living in the various villages. The principal diseases prevalent in both the Great and Little Nicobar as well as the Central Group are yaws and elephantiasis. Altogether he treated 60 cases of yaws:—

	No.
Little Nicobar.—Pula Milo . . . . .	1
Great Nicobar.—Kondul . . . . .	2
Pulobabi . . . . .	3
Shompen camp Alexandra river . . . . .	1
Central Group.—Bompoka . . . . .	4
Nankauri . . . . .	7
Chaura . . . . .	9
Teressa . . . . .	33
Total . . . . .	60

He also noticed that at Chaura, out of a total population of about 600, 35 were showing visible signs of elephantiasis. During the course of his whole journey he came across only two cases of syphilis—one contracted at Nankauri and the other at Kar Nikobar—both trading centres for the outside world with a floating population of eastern nationals. He had a large out-patients' attendance wherever he camped. The people from different islands appreciated the treatment given and expressed a desire to Mr. Bonington, Census Superintendent, and to Dr. Naidu that they wanted the whole-time services of a doctor for the island. If a doctor could be appointed for them, Teressa or Camorta would be a central place for a hospital or dispensary. As regards medical facilities for the Nicobars, a doctor appointed by the Kar Nikobar Mission (subsidised by the local Government) is stationed at Kar Nikobar in charge of a hospital and a small dispensary in charge of a compounder is established at Nankauri; but there are no amenities for treatment at any of the other islands, unless the inhabitants can go in fine weather to either of these centres. Dr. Naidu exhausted his stock of N. A. B. in treating cases of yaws before he returned. On receiving his report I proceeded to the Nicobars with Dr. Naidu in April 1931 with a plentiful supply of N. A. B. We took the opportunity of examining some of the cases that had received an injection two months previously. The inhabitants were so

## SUB-CASTES OF CERTAIN SELECTED CASTES—continued.

JAT.

Names of Sub Castes	Persons	Locality	Names of Sub Castes	Persons	Locality	Names of Sub Castes	Persons	Locality
Rohan	H 133 M 179	6, 48 1, 23	Sades	H 4 M 974	19 27	Sábo	H 181 S 4	1, 2, 8, 51 19, 27
Rohej	H 11	12	Sadhánu	S 4,715 M 1,080	25, 45 26, 27	Sahoyí	M 2,045	19, 24, 28, 29
Rohrá	S 1	51	Sadhár	H 4 S 2	9 9	Sabolat	H 38 S 250	48 48
Rohrbár	M 31	12	Sadhún	M 428	12, 17, 19, 20, 24	Sáhon	M 119 H 21	48 10, 48
Rohrlá	H 19	9	Sadú	H 1 M 153	46 16, 44	Sáhore	H 77 M 317	48 28, 51
Rohra	M 5	11	Sádú	H 1 M 163	9 25	Sabota	S 11 M 218	48 24
Rojáká	M 43	28	Sádúál	M 224	8	Sahotri	H 2,243 S 3,311	1, 4, 8, 9, 10, 18, 20, 24, 50
Rojha	H 354	1, 2, 49	Sadfqí	M 1	8		M 717	8, 10, 11, 18, 18
Rojhara	S 1	13	Sadrá	M 288	12, 27		H 439	8, 9, 12, 17, 25
Rojhara	H 33	2, 30, 49	Sadrá	M 18	9, 16		S 19	8, 13, 15, 18
Rojhda	S 26	49	Sadráká	M 648	19, 27, 29		M 1,072	10, 11, 18, 17, 26, 29
Rojhgawáhá	H 45	51	Sádú	H 676	2, 6, 8	Sahrál	M 33	10
Rojke	S 10	51	Ság	M 378	10, 23, 24, 27	Sahráwat	H 6,548	2, 3, 4, 48
Rojlá	M 28	24	Ságál	M 196	14	Sahrí	S 378	48
Rojlá	H 91	1	Sagan	M 109	26, 28	Sahrí	H 34	4, 12, 19
Rokh	M 72	1	Sagándi	H 79	5, 25, 30	Sahrí	M 254	11, 26
Rokhan	M 24	29	Sagará	M 240	12, 15, 25	Sahrí	H 1	19
Rokhan	H 6	2, 14	Sagarká	M 1,124	12, 24, 26, 27	Sahrí	S 12	21, 26, 27
Rolá	S 424	11, 29	Sagarká	M 24	17, 25, 46	Sahrí	M 552	24, 28, 27, 28
Rolá	H 75	1	Sagarká	H 133	48	Sahrí	H 1,007	1, 2, 8, 14, 49
Rolan	M 4	25	Sagarká	S 2	48	Sahrí	S 172	9, 12, 49
Rolá	H 27	31, 49	Sagarká	M 38	27	Sahrí	M 1,751	10, 20, 28, 49, 51
Rolá	M 15	12, 17	Sagarká	H 40	2, 8, 12	Sahrí	H 37	1
Rolá	S 7	10	Sagarká	S 8	10, 49	Sahrí	S 1	19
Ronk	M 4	10	Sagarká	M 93	10, 11, 16, 24, 27	Sahrí	M 205	26, 27, 28
Ronk	M 2	14	Sagarká	S 21	12, 51	Sahrí	H 7	1, 9, 50
Roprá	H 15	31, 48	Sagarká	H 1	3	Sahrí	M 9	5
Ror	M 99	25, 50	Sagarká	S 22	12	Sahrí	H 71	25
Ror	H 39	1, 12, 48	Sagarká	H 4	9, 10	Sahrí	S 181	6, 10, 19
Rorá	M 31	28	Sagarká	S 805	2, 12	Sahrí	S 177	12, 16, 17
Rorá	H 10	2	Sagarká	M 26	24, 26, 29	Sahrí	M 22	24
Rorá	S 19	48, 51	Sagarká	H 19	6	Sahrí	H 5	9
Rorá	M 5	14, 29	Sagarká	M 19	24	Sahrí	S 53	46
Rorakh	S 33	1	Sagarká	H 43	2, 12	Sahrí	M 73	20, 23
Rorá	H 225	18, 25	Sagarká	S 280	6, 18, 25	Sahrí	M 482	17, 18, 51
Rorál	S 8	30, 48	Sagarká	M 1,215	10, 27, 28, 29	Sahrí	H 217	1, 8, 48
Rorá	S 13	13	Sagarká	M 84	19, 21, 26, 29	Sahrí	S 5	48
Rorá	S 5	46	Sagarká	M 1,514	2, 5, 8, 21, 48	Sahrí	M 50	17
Rorá	M 14	12, 17	Sagarká	H 768	14, 48	Sahrí	H 89	2, 3, 12
Rorá	S 165	10	Sagarká	M 248	23	Sahrí	S 198	9, 10, 14
Rorá	S 118	14, 20	Sagarká	M 182	11, 19	Sahrí	M 438	17, 18, 24, 27
Rorá	H 3	12	Sagarká	M 488	20	Sahrí	H 3	10
Rorá	M 8	8	Sagarká	H 15	2	Sahrí	M 557	13, 51
Rorá	H 88	1, 33	Sagarká	M 6	11	Sahrí	S 311	12
Rorá	S 10	19	Sagarká	M 21	23	Sahrí	M 110	51
Rorá	M 51	23	Sagarká	H 189	2, 9, 14, 19	Sahrí	H 7	12
Rorá	H 26	1	Sagarká	S 284	15, 16, 25	Sahrí	S 112	15
Rorá	M 4	25	Sagarká	M 263	14, 18, 19, 20, 28, 27, 28	Sahrí	M 174	6, 17, 21, 44
Rorá	M 129	19	Sagarká	H 1	16	Sahrí	H 211	1, 8
Rorá	H 37	1	Sagarká	S 251	10, 12, 51	Sahrí	S 12	10, 14, 25
Rorá	S 1	9	Sagarká	M 806	26, 27	Sahrí	M 632	11, 28, 51
Rorá	H 747	9, 11	Sagarká	H 5,768	1, 2, 5, 9, 12, 13, 30, 48	Sahrí	H 14	2
Rorá	M 85	11, 13, 15, 23	Sagarká	S 4	9, 48	Sahrí	M 2	19
Rorá	H 28	2, 11, 18, 46	Sagarká	M 938	11, 16, 17, 19, 26, 29, 48	Sahrí	H 228	10, 11, 17, 25, 44
Rorá	S 2	9	Sagarká	M 17	10, 17	Sahrí	S 1,010	10, 17, 26, 44
Rorá	M 56	11, 18, 28	Sagarká	H 571	9, 10	Sahrí	M 97	10, 17, 26
Rorá	H 217	6, 8, 44	Sagarká	S 197	9, 10	Sahrí	S 187	9, 10
Rorá	S 20	18	Sagarká	M 221	9, 10, 18, 17, 19	Sahrí	M 27	10, 18
Rorá	M 6,498	46, 51	Sagarká	S 1,121	9, 10, 12, 18, 20, 25	Sahrí	H 8	9
Rorá	M 8	8	Sagarká	M 4,899	10, 12, 18, 19, 23, 25, 29	Sahrí	M 32	10
Rorá	H 20	11, 16	Sagarká	H 14	4, 14, 19	Sahrí	S 1,972	18, 19, 20, 23, 27, 29, 51
Rorá	S 9	45	Sagarká	S 15	13	Sahrí	M 30	26, 27
Rorá	M 11	14, 27	Sagarká	M 287	11, 12, 24	Sahrí	H 30	9
Rorá	S 185	6	Sagarká	S 18	13	Sahrí	S 464	4, 6
Rorá	M 42	27	Sagarká	M 1	17	Sahrí	S 29	5
Rorá	S 47	5	Sagarká	S 2	51	Sahrí	H 67	3, 14
Rorá	M 31	19	Sagarká	M 74	10, 16, 28	Sahrí	S 117	25
Rorá	H 338	1, 5, 8, 11, 12, 14	Sagarká	H 527	3, 5, 8, 10, 16, 17, 44	Sahrí	M 7	3
Rorá	S 2,506	14	Sagarká	S 2,768	6, 9, 10, 25, 46	Sahrí	S 216	3, 6, 9, 44
Rorá	M 896	11, 26, 27	Sagarká	M 729	8, 10, 16, 17, 23, 26	Sahrí	S 156	6, 44
Rorá	H 76	9	Sagarká			Sahrí	M 38	2, 17
Rorá	S 143	6, 14, 25	Sagarká			Sahrí	H 106	10, 11, 14
Rorá	M 176	21	Sagarká			Sahrí		
Rorá	H 83	9	Sagarká			Sahrí		
Rorá	S 24	9	Sagarká			Sahrí		
Rorá	M 7	18	Sagarká			Sahrí		
Rorá	M 153	16, 17	Sagarká			Sahrí		
Rorá	H 31	6, 14	Sagarká			Sahrí		
Rorá	S 1	10	Sagarká			Sahrí		



*Secondary stage or stage of generalized eruptions.*—The onset of this stage corresponds with the decline of constitutional symptoms and most of our cases treated were well advanced in the secondary stage. Generalised eruption is ushered in as follows:—Minute roundish papules of the size of a pin head are seen with a yellow crust at the apex usually three months after the primary lesion, lasting a few weeks and leaving when they disappear sunken patches; these patches are circular and show a fine sand-colored desquamation as if the skin has been dasted over with flour or atta. This condition was only noticed in one of our cases. Some papules coalesce enlarge and skin gets proliferated or hyperkeratoid.

*Tertiary stage.*—This is a stage of gummatous nodules and deep ulcerative processes. The transition period between secondary and tertiary stages differs widely from that of syphilis. Instead of getting absorbed and healing, yaws may spread marginally as well as deeply and leading to extensive ulcers which may last for years. Such ulcers may involve deep structures producing necrosis of bone or cartilage or give rise to cicatricial contractures in the process of healing or from immobility of joints, and it is said that in such cases (8 per cent. according to Manson) typical lesions of yaws disappear and the ulcer is non-infective.

*Feet, Crab Yaws and Clarix.*—Yaws in the soles of feet is limited by thick skin. Like an abscess in this region, it is under high tension. It attains a large size before it bursts and is therefore very painful. When the thick epidermis gives way, yaws is converted into a fungating ulcer and although painful to the touch is not painful to the same degree as it was before it burst through skin. This ulcer, after the pent up secretion oozes out, appears like the section of a pomagranate cut through with a knife.

*"Gangosa"*—This is a destructive disfiguring process with deep ulceration of the nose and pharynx and is said to commence as an ulcer of the soft palate. It spreads slowly and leads to complete destruction of hard palate, soft parts, cartilage and bones of nose; in some cases sparing the upper lip as a bridge, in other cases leading to its partial destruction. A great cavity is left with the tongue as the floor, which remains unaffected.

*Bone Lesions.*—These are common in the tertiary stage. As in syphilis painful nodes on the anterior surfaces of long bones such as tibia, radius, ulna and clavicle, hard, tender and painful in the beginning remain as thickenings when acuteness subsides.

The characteristic sabre-shaped deformity of long bones affecting tibia, forearms, arms, and clavicle and digits was noticed in the case which is photographed.

*General Health.*—Yaws is a chronic disease which does not appear to incapacitate its victims from carrying on their vocation or occupation so far as the Nicobar Islands are concerned. Perhaps the early constitutional disturbances may restrict their movements, although from the information gathered not to any appreciable extent.

In spite of their animistic ideas of religion, they appear to be grateful for western methods of treatment and need no persuasion to be injected, as they have gained faith after the first course of injections given as to the efficiency of our means of curing the disease.

They believe that it is a chronic disease but not fatal disease. Although at Teressa many adults are reported to have died of the disease, only 3 children under 10 have died at Chaura from yaws within the last 3 years. We have to take into consideration an outbreak of small-pox which may have been responsible for the large number of deaths reported at Teressa.

*Treatment.*—With limited time at our disposal the only treatment tried was injections of Novarsenobillon,

0.9 grms. for adults.

0.6 grms. for young adults.

0.3 grms. for children up to 10 years of age.

One injection appears to have cured most of the cases, although this needs confirmation by a second visit to the Islands to examine the cases that have been injected.

*Treatment adopted by the Nicobarese.*—At Chaura, application of certain leaves (*rafab*) according to them appears to check the disease. At Teressa the ulcers are rubbed with sand and then washed in sea water, which is supposed to irritate the ulcers and assist cleaning, and a paste of leaves (*ramintha*) made by boiling and grinding is then applied. Ulcers are said to disappear in a few cases after a series of applications. The inhabitants appear healthy and well nourished and yaws did not affect their general health, so that the prescription of tonics, good food as general treatment was not necessary in them.

*Prophylaxis.*—To prevent contagion and spread of this disease, it would be necessary to isolate and segregate infected cases and give them N. A. B. injections—one, two or three according to the response and keep them under observation. House infection cannot be eliminated unless the thatched houses are burnt down, and sanitation in and around inhabited houses improved, but such measures are impracticable in an uncivilized country. In my opinion the only way of adopting prophylactic measures for the eradication of the disease is to appoint a medical officer with a steam launch at his disposal for one year so that he can visit all islands in turn periodically and give appropriate treatment where necessary. Each endemic area needs to be visited at least once in three months.

In concluding this lecture I wish to express my thanks to Dr. D. Naidu for his loyal co-operation and help in collecting statistics and local information and in treating cases under adverse conditions.

## SUB-CASTES OF CERTAIN SELECTED CASTES—continued.

JAT.

Names of Sub-Castes	Persons	Locality	Names of Sub-Castes	Persons	Locality	Names of Sub-Castes	Persons	Locality
Sarān	H 26 S 244 M 86 H 17 S 1,012 M 8 H 827 S 3,788 M 17 H 41 S 11 M 145 S 31 M 3 H 64 S 44 H 348 S 34 M 122 H 12 S 82 H 185 S 32 M 25 H 5,482 S 10 M 79 H 79 S 15 M 8 S 4 M 588 H 308 S 32 H 5 S 37 M 21 H 7 S 29 H 29 S 90 M 142 H 19 S 13 M 151 H 101 S 6 H 55 S 262 M 18 S 6 M 315 H 4 S 253 H 897 S 7,758 M 714 H 19 S 4 M 19 H 224 S 155 H 11 M 114 S 157 H 35 S 174 H 199 S 83 M 58 S 238 M 8 S 70 M 17 H 145 S 827 H 909 M 259 H 488 S 289 M 808 H 14 S 2 M 834 H 50 S 15 M 287 H 202 M 30	25, 30, 44 4, 38 10 83 6, 10, 14, 38 29, 33 42, 50 18, 48, 49 2, 50 8, 48 13 12, 29, 48 5 24 1, 30 5 4, 81 12, 19 44, 45 10 5 11 11, 25 12, 15, 29 3, 5, 44 1 13 4, 30 18, 45 18, 19, 24, 25 30, 49 5, 19 48 5, 48 4 5, 8, 25 37, 44 15, 29 8, 10, 18 10 25 27, 48 48 4, 18, 19 44 20 46 44 1, 11 1, 10, 48 10, 18, 48 8, 10 20, 28, 29, 51 10, 21, 28 1, 9, 13, 44 15, 25 27 8, 25 4 5, 12, 13 6, 25 10, 24, 27 8 6, 15, 20 7, 18 12, 18 48 48, 49 12, 24, 48 13, 15 1, 4 2, 11, 19 13 10 19, 26 1, 25 20, 27 22, 26, 29, 51 13	Satā	H 1 S 8 M 38 H 748 S 5 M 88 H 6 S 2 M 13 H 347 M 27 S 35 H 1,886 M 80 H 401 S 172 H 38 M 989 H 89 S 2 M 675 H 114 S 193 M 2,080 H 288 S 64 M 282 H 392 S 805 M 64 H 68 S 2,583 M 28 H 223 S 11 M 3 H 3 M 90 S 162 H 74 S 74 M 88 H 402 S 9 H 207 S 11 M 232 H 27 S 8 M 52 H 10 S 11 M 24 H 182 S 21 M 35 H 1 M 85 S 451 M 16 H 8 S 56 M 116 H 2 M 389 S 217 M 1 H 51 S 16 M 69 H 1,872 M 1,428 S 84 H 38 M 205 H 71 M 447 H 162 S 11 M 304 H 122 S 235 H 1,144 M 355 H 24 M 111	15 48 18, 31 1, 9, 44 25 12, 18, 23 48 48 10, 44 2, 81 12 4 1, 11 10, 11 2 2, 6, 9 8, 16, 25 20, 23, 26, 29, 51 1, 2, 13, 31 51 5, 12, 25, 27, 28, 29 1, 15 12, 25 14, 17, 20, 22, 28, 29 5, 11, 14 5, 6, 10 18, 28 11, 18, 50 50 11, 19 8, 11, 13 11, 23, 25, 28 28 22, 50 9 18 12 11, 48 16, 24 13, 16 25, 48 28, 29, 49 2 19, 50 46 13 10, 25, 45 13 28 12 11, 27 1, 48 14, 48 10, 51 23, 48 49 13 8, 17 9 14, 29 11 11, 18, 19, 28 25, 51 20 16, 23 25, 27, 28, 29 14, 18, 29 27 18 11, 28, 28, 50 2, 14, 31 13, 16 18, 19, 26, 29 27 10, 12, 46, 48 10, 12, 18, 48 11, 18, 20, 48 26 2	Shāl	H 100 M 113 H 80 S 9 M 12 S 48 H 111 S 12 M 261 H 723 S 12 M 713 H 79 M 7 H 6,561 S 289 M 174 H 1,234 S 15 H 39 M 99 H 30 M 49 H 15,271 S 519 H 53 M 273 H 15 S 28 M 183 H 2 S 54 H 16 S 53 M 175 H 7 M 164 H 4,286 S 123,529 M 62,865 H 20 H 188 M 237 H 186 S 1,883 H 19 S 52 H 181 M 198 S 692 M 41 H 2 S 46 S 311 H 295 S 20 M 100 H 16 S 105 M 53 H -12 S 962 H 1 M 3 H 30 M 20 H 284 S 1 H 69 S 5 M 37 H 34 S 733 H 6 Y 123 H 72 H 152 H 56 M 14 H 8,117 S 96,210 M 54,649	1, 44 13, 14 38 27 6, 11 13, 27 5, 10 23, 25 18, 27 15 19, 23 1, 51 25 1, 3, 3, 49 14 1, 3, 11 2, 15, 25 4 1 28 15, 44 12, 19 8, 9, 11, 15, 18, 19, 25, 28, 29, 44, 48, 51 1, 3 10, 42 12, 44 11, 13 16, 33 2, 11 11 49 48 10, 49 15, 18, 26, 27 1, 8 2, 5, 10 to 13, 15, 18, 45, 46, 48, 49 5, 9 to 12, 14, 18, 45, 48, 49 11, 12, 18, 26, 44, 46, 48, 49 10, 11 23 1, 2, 5, 6 1, 5 13 4, 6, 15, 26 2, 8, 9, 18, 20, 21, 49 12, 19, 26 5, 12, 25, 33 13 5, 24 16 14 5, 13 16 9, 12 10, 25, 49 14, 15, 18 2, 49 3 15, 25 3 49 13 10, 29 4, 13, 46 5 50 18, 25 1 28 5, 6, 10, 12, 16, 39, 40, 44 10, 12, 14, 15, 25 8, 10, 12, 15, 18, 44, 46



## SUB-CASTES OF CERTAIN SELECTED CASTES—continued

JAT

Names of Sub-Castes	Persons	Locality	Names of Sub-Castes	Persons	Locality	Names of Sub-Castes	Persons	Locality
Tandial	H 3 8 S 26 13, 25 M 142 10		Tatie	H 47 11 S 918 11, 12 M 12 9		Thandwal	H 13 6 H 183 3, 4 M 97 51	
Tandian	H 20 2, 30 M 100 9, 29		Tattf	H 34 9, 15 M 549 26, 28, 29		Thapal	S 4 6 S 267 10	
Tanbad	S 49 1		Tawal	H 396 8, 12 S 15 6, 9		Thapran	H 40 4, 48 H 73 4, 9, 10, 15	
Tani	H 13 4 S 12 8		Tawari	H 385 2, 6, 26, 48 S 668 6, 48		Tharad	H 77 12, 26, 48 M 308 26, 27	
Tanial	H 81 18 M 4 28			M 561 1, 13, 17, 18, 19, 24, 26, 48		Tharawal	M 58 1, 10, 12 S 2 48	
Tanki	H 1,848 2, 4 5, 6, 9, 17 M 275 15, 29		Teti	M 187 51		Tharpar	M 31 19, 20 H 18 10, 12	
Tank Pawar	M 346 4, 41 H 12 25		Teja	H 12 1, 10, 19 S 29 4, 12			S 6 48 M 39 18, 29	
Tanna	H 15 4, 11 M 218 17, 51		Tejor	M 80 16		Thata	H 152 9 S 180 9, 48	
Tanori	H 258 3, 4, 33, 48 S 382 8, 33, 48		Teli	H 393 10, 25, 48 S 186 12, 25, 48		Thatal	N 508 15, 16, 17, 19 H 8 17	
Tanwar	M 1,088 1, 3, 25, 27 H 1,515 2, 8		Telor	M 308 8, 8, 11, 16, 48, 51 H 7 51		Thatla	M 1,376 19, 20 S 33 48	
Taparwal	S 64 5, 14, 17 M 66 5, 17, 27		Ter	M 274 16, 51 H 4 10		Thatani	M 608 6, 11 M 230 10, 25	
Tar	H 1,691 51 M 206 1, 5, 16 S 391 5, 6, 10, 12, 16, 33, 48		Teri	M 237 48, 50 H 6 18, 19		Thatnagl	M 16 48 S 84 19, 23	
	M 188 1, 10, 12, '5, 16, 27		Tetia	H 180 16 S 74 12		Thethu	M 6 8, 48 H 121 18	
Tarag	M 16 26		Tetri	M 2,547 11, 14, 16 S 184 11		Thian	S 24 10, 46 M 251 27	
Tarash	H 112 1, 5, 8, 13 S 617 9, 25, 50		Thabal	M 11 61 S 12 16		Thok	H 149 1, 9, 16, 46 S 18 8, 10	
Taral	M 777 11, 12, 13, 17, 29 H 8 8, 9		Thabral	N 453 16, 18 H 71 48		Thokar	M 87 2, 10, 28 H 87 9, 11, 29, 30	
Taran	S 6 33 M 7 25			S 76 48 M 7 19, 48		Tholar	H 4 12 M 32 48	
Taradomi	H 35 6 S 106 6		Thachar	M 3 48 M 19 27, 48		Tholat	S 7 9 M 52 48	
Tarar	M 4 51 S 3 33		Thago	H 348 2, 48 M 58 15		Tholia	M 18 12 H 2 48	
Tarar	M 26 29		Thagri	H 1 48		Thora	M 381 1, 16 S 20 12, 16, 17	
Tarar	H 567 1, 2, 12, 17, 19 S 118 18, 17		Thahan	M 123 11, 16 H 165 12		Thoran	M 1 48 M 203 14, 24	
	M 11,104 9, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 21, 23, 24, 26		Thail	S 1 14		Thori	H 101 2, 12, 44 S 402 8, 12, 48	
Tard	M 188 12, 29		Thakan	M 13 6, 44 H 424 1, 3, 12, 25		Thot	M 70 11 M 8 48	
Targar	S 9 13 M 5,358 17, 19, 20, 28, 24, 26 27, 28		Thakal	S 90 10, 12 M 80 3, 4, 13, 18		Thotan	M 38 28 H 159 25, 49	
Taral	H 5 7, 13 S 31 12, 25		Thakran	S 2 9 M 248 25		Thoth	S 127 14, 25, 48 M 22 19, 28, 29	
Tarochan	M 2 2		Thakra	H 19 8, 12, 16 S 9 25		Thothua	M 2 48 S 569 4	
Tarin	M 602 61		Thala	H 57 4, 27, 29 M 1 19		Thothla	S 162 17, 25 M 7 9	
Tarj	H 3 5 S 5 25		Thal	H 270 1, 2, 9, 10, 25, 39 S 279 17, 19		Thothra	H 14 5 M 69 10, 46, 49	
Tarka	M 6 18, 27 H 9 2		Thalwal	M 329 11, 12, 13, 25, 28 H 13 1, 9, 25		Tia	M 26 9 19 S 77 10, 48	
Tarkel	M 194 18, 23 27 H 1,572 4, 5, 6, 38		Thalo	M 129 50 S 1 9		Tihora	H 22 14, 49 S 20 8	
Tarli	S 1,323 5, 6, 25 M 621 5, 8, 28, 29		Thalod	H 117 1, 48 S 45 9, 12, 13, 24		Tila	H 13 16, 48 M 398 17, 20	
Tarmal	M 4 24 H 243 23, 27, 28, 51		Tham	M 2 15 H 223 1, 2, 12, 42		Tili	M 17 9, 10 S 14 15, 28	
Taro	M 163 48 S 2 19		Thamal	S 1 9, 18 M 11 25		Tilodi	S 7 48 M 389 11, 27, 48	
Tarok	M 8 11 H 120 17		Thami	H 8 2, 19 S 87 6, 10		Tinde	M 559 49 H 576 18, 27, 48	
Taror	H 1,404 4, 30, 49 S 1 14		Thamf	M 272 16, 17 H 248 9		Tiwana	H 233 10, 12 S 1 16, 19	
Tasar	M 287 5, 9, 17, 24, 25 H 421 1		Thamn	S 5 13, 17 M 109 9		Todha	M 120 48 S 175 27, 29	
Tashal	M 9,784 10, 13, 16, 24, 51 H 38 16		Thana	H 2 5 S 14 9		Todf	M 8 9, 51 S 85 6, 9, 25	
Tat	M 108 27, 28 H 6 49		Thand	S 22 9, 11 H 583 1, 5, 6, 10, 50		Toh	M 207 12, 14, 16, 20, 22, 23	
Tatar	M 57 18 H 4 9			S 2,591 6, 9, 10, 11, 19, 25, 50		Tohan	M 139 19 H 25 12	
Tathal	S 245 10, 15, 17, 25 M 118 16, 18, 19		Thandar	M 1,461 10, 11, 13, 24, 26, 27, 28		Tomani	S 24 48 M 2 11	
	M 31 3		Thandi	H 289 2, 9, 48 S 131 9		Tongar	M 376 12 48 M 109 11, 18, 27	
	H 42 17			M 4 11, 13		Toni	H 1 48 S 31 13	
	M 4,448 18, 28, 28			S 720 1, 5, 16			S 270 12, 27	
	M 237 25, 45			M 2,767 14, 33				
	M 1,208 9, 18, 19			M 613 14, 25, 27				



## SUB-CASTES OF CERTAIN SELECTED CASTES—continued

KHATRI.

Names of Sub Castes.	Persons	Locality	Names of Sub Castes	Persons	Locality	Names of Sub Castes	Persons	Locality
Ves	H 12 S 8 M 1,987	8, 20 7 9 8, 14, 18, 20, 24, 29	Virk	H 1,488 S 21,354	12, 15, 16, 17, 18, 44 10, 12, 13, 15, 16, 17, 18, 20, 24, 51	Yásan Khawr Zamindár	S 53 H 40 S 6 M 192 H 1,310 S 537 M 847	48 15, 24, 25, 45, 51 13, 24 12, 20, 24
Vesar	M 1,223	17	Yásoo	M 16,280	10, 12, 13, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 24, 28, 37	* Minor	H 1,310 S 537 M 847	
Vest	M 21	18, 24				Unspecified	H 51,213 S 160,614 M 287,597 J 86	
Vich	M 17	29						
Virag	M 48	24, 28						
Virar	S 21	20, 24						
	M 200	24, 27, 28						

## \* DETAIL OF MINOR

Abehar 3, Abradhí 6, Achamba 2, Achharna 1, Achob 1, Adádf 1, Adak 5, Adoh 3, Adrak 3, Adrala 1, Adwána 9, Agrahí 3, Ahat 2, Aberdaya 3, Ahigar 2, Ahran 1, Ajhana 10, Ají 8, Akhal 2, Alakri 3, Akewál 3, Alachi 2, Akra 2, Alohan 2, Aloral 3, Alot 1, Alotthí 7, Alwán 3, Alyás 2, Amal 3, Anarwál 6, Anbén 3, Andadi 2, Andál 6, Andhamí 2, Androya 1, Andwaha 1, Angb 5, Ankál 3, Ankar 9, Ankar 2, Anna 9, Antari 2, Antarwál 1, Aphas 1, Apiola 3, Arel 1, Arle 7, Arnob 4, Aroch 1, Aservál 4, Asjal 1, Askandral 3, Asoj 10, Astoj 3, Astan 1, Asukhel 1, Atarya 2, Atfr 1, Athothar 1, Athryia 1, Atwand 1, Ator 3, Atón 3, Anduf 1, Augla 3, Ankha 6, Annar 2, Anuch 5, Ansal 2, Ansa 3, Awádf 6, Azli 4, Bachartá 7, Bachhwal 3, Badangri 5, Badawna 6, Badbar 6, Badhale 2, Badla 1, Baghará 3, Bagram 2, Baulwál 6, Bauso 3, Bajáda 3, Bakadmal 2, Bakal 1, Balahí 10, Báhd 5, Balára 1, Baloché 3, Baloria 1, Bandwán 2, Baner 5, Bání 4, Banre 1, Bánsiwál 3, Bansrup 1, Baranú 3, Bargat 9, Barhi 3, Baras 2, Bárdula 4, Bhabayan 7, Bhagal 3, Bhagarwa 3, Bhagwál 3, Bharáwin 10, Bharbon 1, Bharek 6, Bharnibind 4, Bharwa 9, Bhathruna 3, Bhawá 3, Bhogí 3, Bhogj 3, Bhojól 3, Bhongari 3, Bhoonj 2, Bhoras 1, Biehu 3, Bíd 6, Biki 2, Bipoód 2, Bishamrú 3, Bishan 1, Bochan 3, Boohhal 11, Bohán 3, Boral 3, Bundí 6, Chadhi 4, Chadhi 1, Chakwál 3, Chamak 3, Chamanarú 5, Chamar 4, Chamida 1, Chanohí 10, Chande 8, Chandesh 3, Chanderhri 4, Chandwál 4, Chhangrí 1, Chap 1, Charahá 10, Chárolis 2, Charawál 1, Charwá 7, Chasan 3, Cheli 2, Chief Khales 3, Chuka 3, Chir 3, Chohál 2, Chohi 3, Choud 4, Chori 10, Chot 3, Chubá 4, Chuláh 3, Chúnj 2, Chúrúna 5, Chádpantthi 10, Dahur 3, Dahwán 7, Dakat 2, Damlot 2, Darján 1, Darwáj 6, Derán 3, Dhadarya 2, Dhadhán 5, Dhanrí 5, Dharwaní 2, Dhatai 4, Dhawan 3, Dhawas 7, Dhedi 4, Dhesal 3, Dhinda 3, Dhoha 3, Diko 1, Dilaban 2, Dobat 6, Dohi 3, Dohal 10, Domandi 1, Dotí 7, Dudhaní 7, Fand 1, Gadil 3, Galol 3, Gandaras 3, Gandholi 6, Ganes 5, Gardharí 2, Gann 4, Garmáná 1, Garm 4, Ghulta 10, Ghani 2, Gharla 3, Ghusá 3, Guwál 1, Gobind 4, Gogha 3, Gokar 1, Golab 5, Golah 7, Goradar 2, Gorakh 4, Gordwár 1, Gorewáh 9, Goral 3, Gort 1, Gotar 10, Grot 2, Haddi 1, Harohandi 3, Harhas 10, Harial 1, Hogí 6, Jábak 6, Jadwál 3, Jadwál 3, Jagd 2, Jagwál 1, Jalgotrá 1, Jalokh 3, Jaloti 3, Jalwan 1, Jand 1, Jandí 7, Janesará 3, Janráj 1, Janwá 5, Jara 1, Jasal 3, Jasrodi 3, Jhalhwán 4, Jhambhán 1, Jharbhán 3, Jhasi 4, Jhil 1, Jhrang 2, Jhrir 1, Jigar 3, Jolia 7, Jong 1, Joral 2, Jorwán 1, Jowál 6, Jowán 1, Jugat 10, Kábi 2, Kabálar 4, Kaohhal 2, Kachotar 3, Kaoburi 4, Kádal 10, Kadawa 1, Kadora 5, Kamthal 3, Kalita 9, Kálta 1, Kálta 3, Kamálkhol 3, Kamal 3, Kamínál 7, Kamurá 1, Kamwál 1, Kamwál 4, Kanohák 1, Kanet 3, Kanget 5, Kanjál 1, Kanjwál 3, Kánsal 6, Kantha 3, Karaf 1, Karang 1, Karatár 3, Karohana 4, Karg 6, Kargal 2, Karial 2, Karkár 1, Karmák 3, Karabí 1, Karorwál 3, Kaslo 1, Katala 10, Katán 5, Katarwál 3, Katáya 3, Katol 4, Katona 3, Katofá 3, Kawe 2, Kerwán 3, Kesdhár 2, Khajjar 7, Khambal 7, Khánirá 4, Khánwál 1, Kharb 1, Khátún 7, Khawal 4, Khijoni 4, Khilo Khan 6, Khilwa 3, Khwa 6, Khryah 1, Khodali 4, Khurmal 1, Kúlkat 1, Kúng 3, Kúhar 4, Kúkrí 2, Kúlo 2, Kúsn 1, Kúsn 1, Kogí 8, Kolia 1, Kolia 3, Kolkána 3, Kolkéhi 3, Koran 10, Korwál 3, Kula 7, Landán 1, Lasenbato 6, Liah 3, Lodmá 2, Longarkhal 5, Mabri 7, Madiga 3, Maing 2, Maori 3, Majpará 4, Malwal 4, Mamá 3, Mangán 3, Mangáar 1, Manghána 2, Mangwana 1, Manodi 1, Marádf 2, Marore 5, Marot 1, Marwál 3, Matmál 3, Moha 1, Mohon 1, Margí 1, Mawá 3, Mithi 1, Morchal 7, Mogiana 7, Moháoh 1, Mohal 4, Mohjo 6, Mohlak 3, Mondwál 1, Mongé 2, Mufia 1, Muprá 2, Musle 5, Múban 2, Nahanwál 2, Náha 2, Nahl 4, Naupál 1, Najlá 5, Nalag 3, Nambal 6, Namur 1, Namra 2, Nandi 3, Nánú 1, Nanri 6, Nappál 9, Nargana 4, Narhán 5, Narfa 3, Nareangh 3, Narsi 6, Nátal 2, Nathá 3, Neul 7, Niát 1, Nihand 9, Nim 2, Nímáda 4, Nimmariha 3, Nitaj 3, Nitari 7, Nohál 3, Notan 1, Obhá 2, Odan 7, Ogar 1, Ogwána 1, Ojám 2, Opar 7, Orál 10, Otani 6, Pacháde 1, Pachí 7, Pachri 1, Pacham 3, Pandole 1, Pandú 1, Panesá 2, Panwál 1, Parwan 1, Parwar 2, Patwe 5, Patán 3, Phal 1, Phatar 1, Phat 6, Phatak 1, Phawán 3, Phokwar 1, Phond 5, Photar 1, Phoká 6, Phumman 3, Phungu 5, Pithí 1, Poge 1, Popjan 4, Poppan 4, Potalya 1, Potá 3, Premar 2, Páymen 1, Puláa 4, Panyí 1, Párl 1, Qablan 5, Qáman 4, Qiman 1, Qutab-Sháhi 1, Raohhí 1, Raohhpál 9, Rader 6, Ráde 6, Radhál 1, Radhor 1, Radí 3, Ráji 3, Rágor 3, Ragwál 3, Rahoia 10, Ráhor 3, Rahotál 3, Ráigal 3, Ráigan 1, Ráikori 5, Rai Miwál 1, Ráin 2, Ráwál 3, Rájale 3, Rajant 4, Rayhla 1, Rájol 4, Rajogí 3, Rájra 3, Rájralori 2, Rájrahán 3, Rákhál 2, Rákhál 4, Rálu 4, Rámán 10, Ráwáwa 2, Rám Banaf 1, Rámdes 2, Ramghan 4, Ramghore 1, Rámhan 1, Rám Gan 1, Bandá 1, Randhaní 3, Randhíla 3, Randhur 3, Rangh 4, Rangro 2, Ránila 1, Ranjohár 4, Ranjrá 6, Rankid 6, Raulí 2, Ránthí 1, Ránut 1, Rarag 1, Rarag 2, Rarka 3, Rasanu 3, Rasurá 1, Rason 3, Rasor 1, Ratan 3, Ratanmál 5, Ráthan 1, Ráthra 2, Ráwhí 3, Ráwhí 3, Rebr 2, Regara 1, Rehta 3, Rehta 3, Reldar 3, Reir 3, Rodad 4, Rogaria 6, Roghál 5, Rohádf 1, Roháwa 3, Rohi 6, Roygal 4, Rokhal 4, Romál 6, Roman 6, Rondal 3, Rondi 4, Rongrá 1, Roni 7, Ropyal 2, Roa 5, Rujhi 1, Rupál 1, Sabeta 2, Sabrá 1, Sábri 1, Sadá 2, Sagot 1, Sagoti 3, Sáhampál 1, Sáhán 1, Sahng 7, Sahibarg 7, Sahipalhati 3, Sakáni 7, Sakarí 10, Sakhuwál 3, Sakiyana 3, Salban 2, Sallhan 3, Salri 3, Sanad 3, Sándáwa 2, Sangran 10, Sanholi 1, Sanjorá 3, Sanjwál 1, Sankh 6, Sankhi 3, Sankon 6, Sankwar 10, Sardacharn 4, Sarchang 5, Sarjan 3, Sarkal 3, Sarohat 1, Saron 7, Sarmá 3, Sasan 1, Sesar 3, Seral 3, Shághla 4, Sháhban 4, Sháhmadar 1, Sharmír 3, Shikhana 4, Sirkari 1, Sirgal 3, Sita 4, Sobandá 3, Sodán 3, Sodor 5, Sogi 1, Sohanbhandar 1, Sola 3, Sokhará 4, Soud 5, Sona 3, Sopla 3, Sotrak 7, Sukha 3, Sukham 4, Tadál 3, Tagá 3, Tagál 10, Tagr 6, Tahor 3, Tajak 6, Tarkín 7, Tatrál 2, Takwál 4, Thákardit 2, Thákri 3, Thákral 2, Thákres 3, Thámráyá 7, Thánosar 10, Thayá 5, Thod 3, Thog 10, Thostar 3, Tigolá 3, Tond 5, Toshak 4, Towár 3, Úde 2, Ukerwand 10, Umokhá 2, Unohá 3, Untwál 2, Utam 4, Uterkheh 7, Utí 1, Vachí 5, Vachrá 2, Vedhal 9, Vadwál 2, Vágrí 2, Váhdí 10, Vajla 3, Vái 5, Valá 10, Vamuká 6, Vandat 6, Vángal 2, Vanjhon 1, Varad 3, Varandá 3, Varb 2, Varhál 2, Varwál 2, Vásta 1, Vaswál 3, Vatoki 2, Vafí 10, Vehgal 5, Vehara 5, Verá 4, Vrá 1, Zabzá 6, Zahúrf 6, Záni 1, Zargar 5, Zurak 1

Khatra	432 787	H 342,024 S 90,428 M 232 J 45	Ahlwál	H 31	9, 12, 14, 15, 17, 25	Angrás	H 333	3, 9, 25, 27, 28, 34, 30, 44
Abarwál	H 103	8, 10, 12, 15, 19	Ail	H 23	17, 21, 25, 27	Aplashdara	S 120	9, 10, 14, 44
Abhi	H 21	9, 14, 15, 21	Ailá	H 28	24	Araud	H 13	11, 28, 28, 44
Ables	H 15	9, 10, 11, 14, 44	Ajás	H 28	24	Arol	H 20	21, 27
Abra	H 12	11, 14	Alal	H 15	25	Arora	H 25	12
Abra	H 2	12, 25	Alasmohla	H 224	17, 23, 26, 27, 29			3, 4, 5, 7, 8, 10, 11, 15, 18, 21, 25, 29, 34, 40
Abra	H 68	4, 14, 19, 20	Amrál	H 12	8	Arya	S 14	4, 27, 29
Abra	H 185	1, 18, 21, 25, 44	Anand	H 30	8, 9	Asal	H 17	1, 14, 25
Adar	H 12	21, 25		H 63	15, 18, 28, 47	Astra	H 56	8, 14, 25
Agarwal	H 21	9	Anant	M 150	17, 21	Atal	H 16	37
	H 41	8, 9, 11, 14, 25, 28, 44	Apb	H 14	28	Atal	H 10	11
Agar	H 64	11	And	H 22	15	Atank	H 1	25
Abal	H 3	24		H 581	L R 16		S 58	8, 9
Abir	H 8	12	Andagar	H 10	9, 14, 15	Atora	S 9	24
	H 68	11, 17, 18, 19, 21, 25, 27	Andras	H 20	16	Atora	H 15	17
	S 11	11, 18, 21, 25	Anglash	H 32	5	Atra	H 11	6
				H 29	13		H 182	1, 23, 24, 25, 23, 29
				H 57	4, 21			



Names of Sub-Castes			Persons	Locality	Names of Sub-Castes			Persons	Locality	Names of Sub-Castes			Persons	Locality
Dhan	H	S	168	11, 14, 42, 47	Gil	H	S	81	42	Jirath	H	S	57	11, 12, 25, 36, 44
Dhandhar	H	S	43	13	Ghoman	H	S	11	14	Jochahal	H	S	15	9
Dhandi	H	S	142	11	Gobinde	H	S	40	18	Johar	H	S	13	47
Dhandola	H	S	80	13, 14, 15	Goohar	H	S	65	18		H	S	43	3, 4, 14, 17, 19
Dhandwāl	H	S	11	14	Goud	H	S	37	17, 27		H	S	38	14, 19, 20, 24, 27
Dhanni	H	S	16	12	Gondwāl	H	S	16	14	Jomar	H	S	5	11
	H	S	120	13	Gorath	H	S	69	24		H	S	7	19
	H	S	6	21, 27	Gori	H	S	85	13, 17	Jonga	H	S	36	8
Dhānsi	H	S	4	9	Gorkhā	H	S	48	7, 21		H	S	20	25
	H	S	12	11, 12	Gosāin	H	S	118	7, 14, 20, 21, 25, 28, 29	Kabar	H	S	22	9
Dhar	H	S	200	7, 14, 15, 21, 25, 27, 33	Gosālā	H	S	13	11, 12	Kad	H	S	1,846	14, 15
	H	S	9	18, 19, 26	Gotam	H	S	126	2, 3, 14, 15, 34	Kāhal	H	S	18	11, 25, 28
Dhāre	H	S	2	11	Guyrāl	H	S	42	19, 25, 27, 44		H	S	4	11
	H	S	12	11, 39		H	S	107	12, 13, 16, 21, 24, 25, 27	Kāhan	H	S	29	9, 14
Dharmi	H	S	22	17, 18	Garupārī	H	S	1	25	Kāth	H	S	231	14, 17, 42
	H	S	2	19		H	S	18	16		H	S	1	27
Dharan	H	S	25	27	Had	H	S	87	11, 43	Kalkān	H	S	2,743	22
Dher	H	S	546	1, 5, 11, 12, 27, 29, 44	Hādun	H	S	9	6, 46	Kakkar	H	S	572	M 4, 11, 12, 41, 15, 17, 19, 21, 47, 51
	H	S	80	12, 28	Hāfāl	H	S	102	9, 10, 18		H	S	31	12, 14, 20
Daingrā	H	S	50	14	Hālāl	H	S	41	9, 10	Kāko	H	S	49	1, 15
Dhol	H	S	54	9, 12, 27	Hamrī	H	S	4	19	Kakrā	H	S	41	24
	H	S	7	23		H	S	4	19		H	S	15	15
Dhon	H	S	1,105	L except (16), 8, 21, 25, 27, 42	Hāndā	H	S	16	17, 41	Kakrān	H	S	43	8, 17, 19, 20, 24
	H	S	74	12, 19, 24	Hāndā	H	S	3	14	Kālāl	H	S	3,413	13, 18, 25, 28
Dhondi	H	S	113	19, 24, 28, 47		H	S	701	10, 12, 14, 17, 18, 19, 24, 43, 47, 5, 8, 14, 15, 17, 45	Katarbānā	H	S	138	1
	H	S	4	12	Handir	H	S	52	9	Kālsī	H	S	18	27
Dhopar	H	S	14	12, 19, 24	Handon	H	S	19	14, 20		H	S	94	9, 11
Dhora	H	S	14	8, 14, 17	Hans	H	S	122	4, 5, 11, 14, 44	Kale	H	S	15	12
Dhosi	H	S	26	8, 9, 14, 15	Haryā	H	S	15	26	Kalib	H	S	54	1
	H	S	11	9, 13	Haryā	H	S	205	19, 25, 28		H	S	1	10
Dhural	H	S	14	11		H	S	5	19, 25	Kalotre	H	S	45	42
Dodi	H	S	180	9, 11	Harotzā	H	S	66	26	Kambo	H	S	29	14, 15
Dogal	H	S	4,110	11, 12, 14, 15, 22	Has	H	S	10	10		H	S	12	4, 17, 19
	H	S	58	12, 16, 18, 21		H	S	2	14	Kamhār	H	S	41	42
Dogar	H	S	241	14, 15, 16, 23	Hatwāl	H	S	50	42	Kamrā	H	S	54	11, 14, 44
Dohāl	H	S	2,810	18, 25	Homi	H	S	24	14		H	S	9	14, 44
	H	S	7	13, 19	Jabbal	H	S	44	8, 19, 29	Kamrī	H	S	118	13, 14, 42
Dohrā	H	S	102	18	Jādam	H	S	38	12		H	S	4	44
	H	S	22	19, 25, 27, 33	Jaddi	H	S	49	9, 45	Kān	H	S	12	5, 11
Dombir	H	S	1,928	18, 29, 47	Jadoi	H	S	21	12		H	S	15	5
	H	S	5	19	Jadrath	H	S	28	42, 43, 46	Kanab	H	S	98	7, 8, 28
Dong	H	S	27	14, 28	Jaggānā	H	S	20	45	Kanāri	H	S	119	8, 47
Dorā	H	S	19	1, 5, 14, 19	Jaggi	H	S	58	20, 21, 25	Kanasā	H	S	43	9
Dosa	H	S	1	6	Jagga	H	S	13	14, 42		H	S	10	9
	H	S	18	13	Jagjwālāl	H	S	11	27	Kand	H	S	62	41
Gada	H	S	48	15, 18, 26	Jagote	H	S	22	8		H	S	5	5
	H	S	42	18, 21, 27	Jaitli	H	S	15	11	Kaneri	H	S	14	19, 26
Gaddi	H	S	70	8, 11	Jājwāh	H	S	59	12	Kanet	H	S	27	5, 10, 14
	H	S	26	21	Jatāhe	H	S	360	14, 17	Kangār	H	S	12	38
Gāhi	H	S	354	9, 11, 12, 14, 39, 44	Jali	H	S	60	8, 10, 14, 15, 21	Kānā	H	S	31	10
	H	S	924	11, 12, 14, 19, 23		H	S	13	14, 19, 21, 27	Kānāl	H	S	19	4, 18, 24
Gāhndi	H	S	88	1, 12, 21, 33, 47	Jalkā	H	S	79	14, 15, 16, 44	Kanjan	H	S	11	19
	H	S	75	21		H	S	3	14	Kannal	H	S	17	14
Gakri	H	S	88	39, 43	Jalote	H	S	71	44	Kanochnā	H	S	17	27
Galghotu	H	S	20	25, 51	Jame	H	S	11	11	Kanochre	H	S	20	9, 15
Galon	H	S	2	25	Jambol	H	S	11	45	Kansare	H	S	13	8
	H	S	34	18	Jamon	H	S	14	10, 14, 42	Kāntā	H	S	13	42
Galotā	H	S	197	15, 16		H	S	5	14	Kap	H	S	96	11, 14, 15, 26, 48
Gandotrā	H	S	84	9	Jāndā	H	S	12	11	Kappal	H	S	67	1, 15, 41
Gangāh	H	S	23	8, 45	Jāndak	H	S	30	10, 21		H	S	10,548	J L except (16), R except (23), M 4, 5, 6, 7, 34, 39, 42, 47
Gariāl	H	S	11	13, 26	Janjī Bāz	H	S	69	11		H	S	888	J except (10), L 1, 4, 5, 6, 18, 19, 21, 24, 25, 27, 44, 48
	H	S	295	1, 20, 25, 39	Jare	H	S	14	12		H	S	62	0, 8
Garhok	H	S	7	12		H	S	2	11		H	S	15	45
	H	S	39	9, 10, 14, 41	Jaswāl	H	S	59	9, 29	Karar	H	S	41	9
Gatti	H	S	4	13, 25	Jaswar	H	S	44	9		H	S	13	14, 17
	H	S	15	11	Jat	H	S	15	25, 34	Kari	H	S	52	1, 14, 25
Gaur	H	S	42	4, 5, 18, 45	Jatani	H	S	15	11		H	S	11	14
Gawāl	H	S	49	29	Jathi	H	S	85	5, 14, 25, 45	Karir	H	S	12	44, 45
Gawāl Mohiā	H	S	13	13, 18		H	S	15	18, 24	Kas	H	S	40	5, 9
Ghalri	H	S	21	15	Jatho	H	S	20	12	Kasal	H	S	257	1, 4, 6, 24
Gharj	H	S	94	5, 9, 11, 12, 18	Jatori	H	S	11	11, 14	Kasar	H	S	37	14
Ghet	H	S	21	25, 28, 29		H	S	12	12	Keshab	H	S	478	1, 4, 6, 14, 17, 25, 34, 39, 40, 41, 47
	H	S	58	14	Jeli	H	S	15	10		H	S	31	4, 5, 8, 13, 14, 18, 44
Girath	H	S	1	13	Jene	H	S	108	12, 41		H	S		
	H	S	8	45	Jetali	H	S	51	9		H	S		
Ghoro	H	S	12	28	Jhal	H	S	16	15, 19		H	S		
	H	S	17	6	Jhals	H	S	11	45		H	S		
Ghotā Ghoriā	H	S	13	14, 17, 27	Jhāmraū	H	S	12	51		H	S		
Gidar	H	S	24	11	Jhandā	H	S	19	11		H	S		
Gildā	H	S	25	9, 13, 16, 18, 24, 25	Jhanj	H	S	33	33		H	S		
	H	S	11	42	Jhat patie	H	S	15	8		H	S		
Giri	H	S	11	42	Jhoj	H	S	108	5, 11		H	S		
	H	S	117	12	Jidka	H	S	117	12		H	S		



	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
<b>Total Population</b>	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
<b>A--BORN IN INDIA</b>	20,463	10,702	9,761	19,223	14,258	4,965	10,240	5,414	4,700
(a) BORN WITHIN THE PROVINCE	24,973	10,241	9,732	18,845	13,002	4,943	10,128	5,359	4,789
(b) PROVINCE OF ORISSA IN INDIA BEYOND THE ANDAMAN AND NICHOLAS	14,718	7,754	6,964	4,704	2,819	2,185	10,014	6,235	4,770
Upper Orissa	13,552	10,914	2,638	13,442	10,813	2,629	110	101	9
Assam	24	21	..	24	21	..	..	..	..
Bihar	152	134	18	152	134	18	..	..	..
Bengal	20	20	..	20	20	..	..	..	..
Bihar and Orissa	967	814	153	949	797	152	18	17	1
Bombay	650	565	85	619	561	58	1	1	..
Burma	537	477	60	493	435	58	42	42	..
Central Provinces and Berar	2,911	2,453	518	2,883	2,429	311	18	11	4
Cochin	433	373	60	428	368	60	7	7	..
Delhi	7	7	..	7	7	..	..	..	..
Madras including Larachies	8	6	2	8	6	2	..	..	..
North West Frontier Province	2,747	1,800	851	2,727	1,890	847	20	10	4
Punjab	394	335	63	397	334	63	1	1	..
United Provinces of Agra and Oudh	1,983	1,698	285	1,983	1,698	286	..	..	..
Baroda State	2,434	2,010	424	2,431	2,007	424	3	3	..
Coastal India Agency	19	17	2	19	17	2	..	..	..
Central India Agency	54	39	15	54	39	15	..	..	..
Hyderabad State	34	32	2	34	32	2	..	..	..
Hyderabad State	7	6	1	7	6	1	..	..	..
Jamun and Kashmir State	11	11	2	14	11	3	..	..	..
Madras State	15	9	6	16	9	7	..	..	..
Madras State	12	8	4	12	8	4	..	..	..
Madras State	22	22	7	22	22	7	..	..	..
Madras State	58	58	9	67	58	9	..	..	..
Madras State	67	58	9	67	58	9	..	..	..
Madras State	703	573	130	699	570	129	4	3	1
<b>(c) INDIA UNLIMITED</b>									
<b>B--BORN IN OTHER ASIATIC COUNTRIES</b>									
Arabia	358	317	11	217	213	4	111	104	7
Burma	8	8	..	5	5	..	3	3	..
China	179	168	11	73	69	4	106	90	7
Japan	1	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
Japan	135	125	..	135	125	..	..	..	..
Malaya	3	3	..	3	3	..	..	..	..
Malaya	2	2	..	2	2	..	..	..	..
<b>C--BORN IN EUROPE</b>									
United Kingdom	148	134	12	147	135	12	1	1	..
United Kingdom	145	133	12	141	132	12	1	1	..
United Kingdom	1	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
United Kingdom	2	2	..	2	2	..	..	..	..
<b>D--BORN IN AFRICA</b>									
<b>E--BORN IN AMERICA</b>									
<b>F--BORN IN AUSTRALASIA</b>									
(1) British Islands	8	6	2	8	6	2	..	..	..
(2) British Islands	8	6	2	8	6	2	..	..	..

## SUB-CASTES OF CERTAIN SELECTED CASTES—continued

KHATRI.

Names of Sub-Castes	Persons	Locality	Names of Sub-Castes	Persons	Locality	Names of Sub-Castes	Persons	Locality
Patphri	H	64 15	Sarni	H	190 14, 18, 21, 28, 44	Smgh	H	459 18, 25, 28, 27
Patti	H	108 12	Sarni	S	3 26, 27	Sari	H	11 4, 15
Petre	H	13 16	Sajjal	H	28 3, 12, 44	Sarmal	H	8 25
Phal	H	17 8	Sajra	H	12 11, 28	Sarmal	H	28 4
Phaladh	H	24 8, 14, 27	Salai	H	37 19	Sata	H	124 14, 15, 45
Phalog	H	20 39	Salai	S	4 27	Sodhbans	H	54 18
Phargu	H	11 6	Sale	H	25 18, 25	Sodhi	S	209 19 21
Pharok	H	11 28	Salhan	H	18 8, 27	Sodhi	H	605 1, 6, 8, 10, 12,
Phara	H	43 24	Salhari	H	92 8, 14, 15, 44			20, 21
Phara	H	96 42	Salah	H	42 28		S	997 5, 6, 8, 12, 13,
Phatna	H	23 12, 26	Salok	H	35 14, 27			14, 15, 17, 18,
Phedu	H	82 44	Salotro	H	12 12			22, 27
Phol	H	13 14	Sali	H	37 10, 28	Sodri	H	14 8
Phular	H	21 8, 15	Saloff	H	18 9, 39	Sofi	H	13 25
Phuman	H	19 14	Salone	H	16 9	Sohai	H	56 11
Pole	H	67 4, 14, 42	Salori	H	18 11	Sohal	H	116 9, 39
	S	5 14		S	18 14, 21		S	38 8, 15
Pujyala	H	98 39	Saman	H	30 8, 12, 21	Sohan	H	13 14
Purbia	H	18 25		S	14 14	Sor	H	111 8, 11, 14, 25, 45
Puri	H	2,531 D J L 18 24,	Same	H	221 8, 25 to 28		S	5 17, 25
		42, 47		S	2 26	Sojhata	H	22 1
	S	117 L 24, 48	Samra	H	69 19, 41, 44	Somni	H	26 9
Qandhar	H	290 8, 11, 18 to 18,	Sanan	H	35 29	Sona	H	1,090 5, 8, 14, 15, 17
		21 44	Sandtan	H	43 44			19, 25, 27, 29,
Rai	H	58 8, 18, 20, 21	Sandf	H	37 11 17, 25 41		S	168 14, 15, 17, 20
Ram Jhan	H	193 28		H	104 8, 11, 15	Sondhi	H	163 10, 14, 21
Rajhwan	H	42 39		S	7 24		S	11 15
Rajput	H	204 11, 14, 17, 20, 25	Sangal	H	18 1, 4, 15	Soti	H	11 5
		to 27, 51	Sangar	H	180 9, 12, 15, 17, 18,	Sud	H	264 2, 5, 12, 14, 15
	S	53 12, 13, 14, 20		S	28, 44			25
Ramdas	S	33 28		H	17 1, 12, 14	Sudbanm	H	5 19
	S	18 12, 20, 26	Sanjra	H	14 45		S	223 19, 21
Ramgari	S	12 14 21	Sapalok	H	149 19, 29, 39	Sundranf	H	23 1, 9, 15
Ramf	H	12 11		S	1 19	Sunrar	H	50 14, 27
Rand	H	87 9, 11, 24	Sapni	H	35 9 41	Sunay Band	H	35 14, 15, 18, 27
Rang	S	18 21	Sappal	H	35 14		S	14 14, 17
Rangras	H	7 8, 9	Sapparwal	H	6 24	Sari	H	277 10, 11, 15, 16, 17,
	S	13 9		S	16 18			21, 28, 47
Raphal	H	18 11	Sarban	H	1,148 6, 9, 11, 15, 45		S	50 18, 17
Rare	H	14 11	Saru	H	60,514 B except (7,22),	Suthra	H	16 2
	S	44 10, 14 21, 24		S	98, 44, 48, 48,		S	19 21, 27
Rasam	H	15 12			50	Tabok	H	22 12
Rasle	H	18 13		S	3,512 8, 10, 14, 18, 14,	Tagri	H	29 15, 41
Ratan	H	42 39, 47			16, 20, 22, 24,	Takhai	H	13 44
Ratangot	H	18 14			44, 48, 50	Talar	H	28 8, 9, 15
Rathwal	H	158 39		M	35 9	Tale	H	1 19
Ratra	H	41 8, 28	Sarin Dair	H	194 9	Talwar	H	55 14, 17, 27
Ratti	H	20 14 to 16	Sarin Khokhar	H	32 9			2, 7, 14, 15, 17,
Rithan	H	45 9, 10, 44	Sarin Tej	H	28 9			18, 19, 21, 23,
Rora	H	205 8, 9, 15, 39, 41,	Sarot	H	1,070 8, 9, 10, 14, 21, 27		S	26, 27, 44
		42, 43		S	249 15, 20, 21			85 9, 13, 14, 17, 27,
Sabari	H	19 5, 17, 47	Saromai	H	72 6, 11, 18	Tan	H	68 8, 9, 16
Sabharwal	H	317 9, 14, 17, 19, 23,		S	6 27, 44	Tanbe	H	80 28
		24, 25, 44	Sarotre	H	17 10	Tauan	H	380 9, 11, 14, 15, 17,
	S	21 10, 12, 14, 24	Sarpal	H	164 9, 14, 15, 25			19, 24, 25, 27
Sabhi	H	25 2 17		S	2 14		S	17 14, 27
	S	2 14	Sarsut	H	11 9, 11, 14	Tand	H	64 1, 11
Sachdev	H	187 5, 15, 21, 25, 27	Saru	H	23 5, 14	Tandul	H	27 14, 15
Sadwal	H	18 14	Sarwal	H	23 5, 15, 20	Tandan	H	124 8, 24, 26, 28, 29
Sagal	H	12 5 8, 9, 11, 19,		S	7 4, 25	Tangre	H	22 12, 25, 27
		26	Satgajra	H	18 23	Tank	H	108 10, 17, 21, 27
Sagar	H	58 11	Sathá	H	165 21, 26		S	72 10, 27
Saghar	H	21 9, 12, 24		S	9 14	Tarba	H	29 14
Sagti	H	43 9, 10, 12, 14	Satpati	H	11 25		S	6 25
	S	6 21, 27	Sawai	H	8 21	Tarban	H	18 18, 18
Saharan	H	11 10		S	3 25	Tarkhan	H	29 8, 11
Sahrf	H	10 14, 15	Selko	H	72 11, 12	Taron	H	6 41, 47
Sahgal	H	19 9	Seth	H	341 4, 5, 6, 8, 9, 14,		S	7 10
		2,705 L M 4, 10, 11,		H	33	Tarwar	H	19 11
	S	255 14, 17, 18, 20, 21,		S	851 8, 9, 12, 14, 17	Teli	H	139 15, 25
		24, 25, 26, 27			21, 26	Thalre	H	80 9, 11, 14, 25, 27
Sahi	H	42 12, 14, 25, 27,	Shahi Koshal	H	12 6	Thaman	H	129 8, 9, 11, 25, 47
		38	Shamas	H	50 8	Thau	H	46 8, 11, 15
	S	4 9, 25	Sham dani	H	96 5		S	1 9
Sahu	H	248 12, 15, 19	Sial	H	11 6	Thani	S	43 17
	S	3 23		H	544 11, 12, 14, 15,	Thapar	H	462 1, 10, 11, 12, 14
Sabus	H	19 5			19, 21, 29			17, 21, 27
Sabjari	H	68 9		S	19 14, 20, 21	Thappale	H	1 11
	S	2 28	Sibal	H	22 15, 17, 29		S	12 10, 12, 19
Sabni	H	7,288 8 to 17, 19 to		S	14 27	Thare	H	15 12
		21, 45	Sikar	H	46 9, 25, 38, 48	Thathuar	H	25 14, 26
	S	171 14, 17, 19, 21,	Simadu	H	27 28	Tori	H	14 9, 11, 39
		25, 27	Sin	H	46 15, 27, 37		S	13 10
	M	5 9	Sindhu	H	71 14, 15	Tul	H	143 15, 16, 17, 27
Sahota	H	61 6, 45, 47		S	10 13, 29	Ubrai	H	32 15, 16
Sahwale	H	15 27	Singur	H	24 9		S	44 20



LOHAR.

Names of Sub Castes	Persons	Locality	Names of Sub Castes	Persons	Locality	Names of Sub Castes	Persons	Locality
Agrá	H	38 8	Anshán	H	9 18	Balkhokhar	H	41 8, 10, 11, 40
Agrán	M	23 1		S	64 15, 16, 17, 27		S	4 10, 25
Agwán	M	14 48		M	85 12, 14, 17, 18		M	34 14, 44
Ahangar	H	14 42, 47	Awán	M	2,532 13, 15, 16, 17, 24, 25, 27	Balotre	H	1 16
	M	25 13, 25					M	15 15, 18
Ahr	H	24 39	Awán Qutab	M	63 20, 21	Báiri	H	18 6
	M	67 17, 25, 27	Sháhi			Balahr	M	75 14
Ahl	H	184 8, 9, 34, 39	Babrá	H	68 1, 9, 10, 15	Baltar	M	424 10, 15 to 18, 23, 28
	S	2 45	Babre	H	44 2, 10, 15		H	58 1, 8, 15
	M	9 9, 15		S	229 8, 14, 15, 17	Bamráh	H	325 9, 12, 15, 16, 19, 25
Ahm	H	18 13, 27		M	318 14, 18, 17, 18 to 20, 26, 44		M	49 1, 13 to 16, 25
Aurá	M	14 10	Babru	H	33 18	Bamrá	H	16 13, 48
Ajrú	H	11 17, 19	Bachhu	H	4 16		S	352 10 to 15, 19, 25, 44, 46
	M	45 17, 19		S	7 13		M	6 19
Ajmal	H	24 8, 9, 10	Badal	H	49 15, 42, 48	Bams	M	17 10
	S	95 9		S	52 9, 11, 14, 48	Banchun	S	29 10
	M	18 9, 18		M	65 10, 11, 14 to 17, 21		M	2 25
Alom	M	15 14	Badan	H	12 48	Band	H	8 11
Akráshá	H	59 4, 47		S	16 48		M	91 8, 10, 13, 16, 17, 44
	M	47 20	Badguyar	H	214 2, 3, 4	Bandhal	H	6 3
Alwál	H	30 18		M	211 3		M	215 L 12, 25
Alráb	M	48 9	Badhwán	H	238 8, 15	Bandhyál	H	39 39
Alrol	H	33 8		M	45 21, 25	Bandoi	M	588 14
Alsar	H	69 8, 9, 13, 43	Bádúál	H	43 2, 8, 9, 47	Bandoh	H	233 3
	S	52 8	Bádla	H	84 21, 22		M	580 L except (14), 8, 12
	M	121 13, 14, 15		M	29 48	Bángá	H	6 8, 10
Alserá	H	2 51	Badoli	M	13 13		M	1 11
	M	13 22	Bagai	H	22 5, 8, 34	Bangori	H	35 48
Alsi	H	28 9		M	23 14, 18, 20		S	17 15
	S	4 48	Bagal Badwál	M	11 15	Baniá	H	44 6, 12, 15
	M	1 48	Bágar	H	85 5, 8		M	74 13, 18
Amari	M	68 24, 51		S	15 15	Banori	H	60 10, 45
Amin	S	13 15	Bágrí	M	55 5, 16, 44		S	14 25, 45
And	M	174 9, 17, 18, 19, 20, 25		H	39 39	Bansal	H	48 2, 13, 16, 17, 25
			Báhal	H	10 14		M	21 5, 8, 39
Andron	S	13 15		S	281 8, 9, 15, 48	Banotre	H	24 10, 14, 21
Angá	H	85 8	Bahalar	H	4 11		S	12 15
	M	11 44		M	12 9		M	6 15
Angotre	H	65 15, 16		S	36 13, 15, 25	Bansrao	H	87 48
Anasari	M	41 3, 10, 26, 27	Báhrí	H	31 2, 18, 44, 47	Banswál	H	15 48
Aphial	H	9 39		M	21 9, 11, 25, 48	Banswáti	M	16 3
	S	55 11	Báhrí	H	405 11	Banwal	H	82 2, 34
	M	1 22	Báhrí	M	47 15, 18	Banwáti	H	11 6
	S	5 24	Báhrí	M	49 42	Bar	H	258 D 11, 15, 25, 49
Aprá	H	2 45	Báhrí	S	10 3	Baráich	M	8 11, 13
Arab	M	26 44		M	13 5		M	20 47
		1020 9, 10, 12, 14, 15, 25, 26	Báhrí	H	7 5, 34	Barakah	H	6 13
Arán	M	23 18	Báhrí	M	3 43	Barar	H	320 2 to 5, 49
Arbi	M	73 10, 11, 15, 25, 27, 38	Bahun	M	97 20, 48		S	19 48
	H	263 4, 13, 43	Bair	M	10 4, 43		M	1 48

[illegible]

## SUB-CASTES OF CERTAIN SELECTED CASTES—continued

LOHAR.

Names of Sub Castes			Persons	Locality	Names of Sub Castes			Persons	Locality	Names of Sub Castes			Persons	Locality
Chamá	M		27	35	Chodf	H		74	9	Datorf	M		42	6, 19
Chammár	H		11			S		24	9	Dawáro	H		2	16
	S		3	18		M		20	13, 15, 17		S		1	44
Chamnár	M		157	18, 25	Choghattá	M		1,024	L, M 13, 18, 19, 20, 21, 45	Degan	M		10	15
Chaz	M		197	18		M		49	5		H		68	9, 11, 47
	S		14	48	Chohal	M		129	8, 45	Demán	H		77	9, 11, 14, 44
Chána	M		18	14, 18	Chohánar	H		169	13, 45		H		9	45
	H		60	11, 45	Chohándí	M		13	2		S		10	45
	S		180	10, 11, 12, 19		H		84	16, 18	Deogan	M		3	51
Chanchab	M		105	16	Chof	M		20	1		H		13	48
	H		11	45		H		1	25	Deorá	S		74	48
	S		8	45		S		20	14		H		53	10, 50
Chanchi	M		24	11	Chojal	M		18	18, 19		S		4	10, 50
Chand	H		178	8, 15, 16	Chonj Sarai	M		12	16	Deori	M		28	16, 60
	S		24	16, 25	Choprá	H		18	48, 49		H		15	2, 45
	M		1,051	6, 9, 10, 16, 18, 17, 18, 19, 25, 44	Chori	M		23	48	Desi	M		122	9, 14, 16
Chandá	H		644	8, 11, 13, 15, 16, 17, 18, 25, 48		H		33	8, 47		H		51	4, 5
	S		20	11, 44		S		15	9, 14		S		17	25
	M		692	L, 4, 12, 18, 21, 25, 26, 51	Chote	M		7	12, 17	Deswál	M		651	2, 4, 12, 18, 49
Chandar	H		14	14, 33, 45		S		1	5		H		188	2, 4, 5, 6, 49
	S		1	11	Chotwál	M		28	1		S		7	5
	M		208	8, 10, 14, 16, 18, 44	Chuhá	H		108	8	Deswálf	M		487	4, 6, 33, 48, 49
Chandesar	M		67	13, 17	Chuhre	H		19	51		H		188	2, 5, 6, 25, 33
Chandari	M		75	18		S		31	1, 10		S		11	5, 6
Chandí	H		23	6, 9	Chund	M		105	12, 13, 17, 25	Dewáns	M		593	4, 5, 6, 30
	S		17	45, 9	Dabal	M		25	6, 9		H		12	48
	M		382	13, 17, 19, 26		S		1	8	Dewi	M		9	17
Chandál	H		22	38, 40, 47	Dabrá	H		29	1	Dewri	S		29	6
	M		16	18		S		2	9		H		18	9
Chandú	H		18	10, 44	Dadál	H		11	18, 18		S		4	17
	M		10	33		S		84	14, 15	Dhábri	M		219	13, 17, 19, 25
Chang	H		7	9	Daffá	M		85	15, 16, 17, 25		S		25	44, 46
	M		81	15, 16, 44	Daful	H		23	10, 45, 48	Dhaddi	H		17	18, 16
Changar	H		2	8, 11	Dagar	S		39	9, 33		M		318	8
	S		14	44	Dághán	H		116	2, 3, 4, 48	Dhaddhál	M		184	4, 12, 17, 26, 27, 28
	M		307	9, 10, 18, 14, 15	Dághotro	H		28	4, 15	Dhagatri	S		34	8, 14
Changotrá	H		48	15, 16	Dági	H		121	15, 16		H		64	15, 17
Chángri	H		187	8		M		7	5, 8	Dhák	S		6	26
Cháni	H		81	8, 12, 15, 44	Dáhlí	H		34	21		M		1	9
	S		317	9, 12, 14, 15, 17, 25, 44, 45		M		48	9	Dhaká	S		41	15
Chánir	M		240	6, 11, 12, 49	Dáhm	H		1	27		M		19	5, 6
Chavotrá	M		28	13, 21, 25		S		301	1, 2, 4	Dhákíwál	S		103	13, 14
Cháprái	H		16	47	Dálál	M		2	48		M		4	24
	M		28	21, 45		H		48	2, 9, 13	Dhallu	H		23	12, 25
Chará	M		30	14	Dalál	S		56	9, 15		S		90	6, 8, 41
Charak	H		24	8		M		8	14		M		16	14
	M		2	24	Dalanger	H		17	3	Dhamán	H		35	17, 18, 25
Charand	H		2	2	Dalpi	H		7	34		S		1,177	J 5, 6, 7, 25, 33, 34, 39, 40, 41, 48, 48, 50
	M		288	L, 9, 10, 11, 12, 25	Dalwal	M		231	3, 4, 8, 9, 49		M		1,810	J 6, 14, 25, 41, 44, 46, 48, 49, 50, 51
Charbe	M		18	10	Dandhál	H		17	2, 6, 8				387	1, 6, 10, 11, 12, 15, 16, 48, 50
Charál	H		21	3		M		49	1, 4, 8, 14	Dhámual	H		2	6
Chatrál	H		22	8, 15	Dandí	M		22	19		M		128	2, 15, 21
Chatwán	H		278	8, 38	Dáng	H		1,078	1, 2, 4, 48, 49	Dhammal	H		25	8, 41
Chauhán	H		2,753	1, 2, 4, 5, 7, 8, 12, 14, 15, 34, 37, 42, 43, 48, 49, 50, 1, 12, 14, 15, 48, 50	Dángal	H		41	3, 6, 47		S		17	11
	S		86	50	Dangan	H		16	11	Dhammar	M		96	12, 14
	M		2,073	D 14, 16, 18, 24, 27, 48, 49, 50, 51	Dángar	H		16	3		M		24	5, 27
Chawál	H		43	8, 15	Dángi	M		10	10	Dhamun	H		30	5, 15
	M		4	7		S		1,435	D 33, 48, 49		S		210	9, 49
Chhadde	M		193	16, 18	Dangwál	M		112	48		M		10	16
Chhán	H		10	30	Danjil	H		48	2, 8	Dhan	M		49	11, 25
	M		68	14, 18, 30		S		18	15, 47		H		49	11, 37
Chhárand	M		24	18	Danmand	M		3	48		S		6	48
Chhari	H		14	40		H		6	25	Dhaná	H		123	1, 33, 34
	M		16	15	Dár	M		22	48		M		1	5
Chharkalot	M		11	3	Dár	H		3	20	Dhananál	M		13	25
Chhatrf	M		17	14, 25	Dáraj	H		12	3, 33		H		4	49
Chhatte	H		46	10, 42	Dardi	H		5	15	Dhándal	M		10	10
	S		28	10		S		18	10, 13		H		1	49
	M		153	13, 16, 18, 20	Darbál	M		4	15	Dhanda	S		17	15, 48
Chhbbbar	M		220	16, 18, 19, 20		H		9	14	Dhandí	M		34	14, 48
Chhmbá	M		97	10, 18, 18, 20		S		1	44		H		44	10, 16, 25, 44
Chhokar	H		24	3		M		4	13		S		15	12
Chhunpr	M		28	16	Darí	H		1	9	Dhandore	M		49	6, 13
Chima	M		70	16, 17		S		20	26	Dhandwál	H		13	14
Chiri	H		5	9		M		9	14		M		16	8
	M		8	17	Daria	M		11	11, 14	Dhang	M		43	2, 5, 44
Chishtí	H		8	12	Darwál	M		38	6, 13, 18	Dhangwál	H		21	3
	S		25	12	Darri	S		7	14, 15		M		1	13
	M		76	13, 20, 27, 44		M		29	23, 44					

TABLE X.—OCCUPATION OR MEANS OF LIVELIHOOD—GENERAL TABLE—contd.

[illegible]

## SUB-CASTES OF CERTAIN SELECTED CASTES—continued.

LOHAR.

Names of Sub Castes	Persons	Locality	Names of Sub Castes	Persons	Locality	Names of Sub Castes	Persons	Locality
Hangá	M	17 18	Jakar	S	43 9, 15, 48	Jaarál	H	27 8, 39
Háns	M	2 5, 48	Jalalí	M	32 19, 25	Jastar	M	127 16, 18
Hánsa	M	59 13, 17	Jalhotre	H	90 15	Ját	M	40 15, 18
Hanseri	M	31 18, 15	Jálf	M	9 14	Ját	H	89 4
Hanseri	H	8 40	Jálf	H	3 33	Ját	M	184 2, 13, 14, 15, 17,
Hanseri	M	29 17	Jálf	S	8 17, 44			20
Hanspal	H	3 6	Jálf	M	8 12	Jatoi	H	78 2, 3
Hanspal	S	135 14, 15, 17, 25	Jálf	H	3 45	Jatoi	M	21 12, 48
Harakali	H	56 16, 48	Jálf	S	3 15	Jatoka	H	20 3
Haral	M	102 13, 15, 17	Jálf	M	6 15	Jatoka	H	12 25, 44
Hardá	H	6 15, 41	Jamál	H	18 4 8, 45	Jatoka	S	49 10
Hardá	S	1 48	Jamál	M	22 15	Jatoka	M	38 11, 19, 44
Hardá	M	43 10, 14, 17, 44	Jamál	H	62 7, 9, 42	Játun	M	15 2
Harí	H	1 5	Jamwál	H	30 48	Jáwár	H	76 4
Harí	M	84 13, 14	Jamor ohán	H	20 48	Jáwár	M	35 17, 18, 27
Harí	H	3 5, 15	Jamor ohán	S	346 13, 48	Jenut	H	54 48
Harí	S	3 45	Jamor ohán	M	103 8	Jenut	S	6 48
Harial	M	65 13, 17, 44	Jamor ohán	H	15 13, 15	Jenut	M	24 1, 26
Harial	H	4 47	Jamor ohán	M	3 7	Jenut	H	4 44
Harial	S	13 14	Jamor ohán	H	11 24	Jhaggar	S	12 25
Harial	M	31 18	Jamor ohán	M	34 15	Jhaggar	M	56 9, 14
Haru	M	889 1, 25, 44	Jamor ohán	S	26 11	Jhaggar	H	29 9, 39
Hasan	H	11 4, 44	Jamor ohán	M	150 14, 15, 18, 44	Jhaggar	M	23 16
Hasan	S	14 44	Jamor ohán	H	13 6	Jhaggar	H	68 9, 18
Hasan Khel	H	6 15, 28	Jamor ohán	S	39 12, 25	Jhaggar	S	4 10
Hasan	M	20 15	Jamor ohán	M	189 14 15, 18	Jhaggar	H	83 5, 9, 15 48
Hasan	H	1 41	Jamor ohán	H	89 7, 37, 49	Jhaggar	S	68 9, 48, 49
Hasan	M	97 21	Jamor ohán	S	10 11, 14	Jhaggar	M	30 5, 17, 18, 48
Határ	H	7 2	Jamor ohán	M	29 14, 18, 18	Jhaggar	H	32 25, 51
Határ	S	1 4	Jamor ohán	H	28 8, 25	Jhaggar	M	18 9
Határ	M	25 21, 41	Jamor ohán	S	8 10	Jhaggar	H	181 12, 13, 17, 25
Her	H	3 8	Jamor ohán	M	85 5, 14, 15, 44	Jhaggar	S	8 16
Her	M	21 9, 10, 11	Jamor ohán	H	21 7	Jhaggar	M	3 14
Her	S	33 17	Jamor ohán	M	106 13, 16, 18, 20, 25	Jhaggar	H	108 16, 17
Her	H	14 8, 44	Jamor ohán	S	15 13, 48	Jhaggar	S	5 11
Hyra	H	2 12	Jamor ohán	M	14 48	Jhaggar	M	305 18
Hyra	S	5 12 14	Jamor ohán	H	62 6, 15	Jhaggar	H	15 13
Hyra	M	47 12, 18, 25	Jamor ohán	S	130 10, 11, 13	Jhaggar	S	1 48
Hyra	H	92 17, 18, 21	Jamor ohán	M	8 10, 13	Jhaggar	H	1 25
Hyra	S	2 17	Jamor ohán	H	7 5, 8	Jhaggar	M	28 10, 16, 25
Hyra	M	32 17	Jamor ohán	M	29 8, 15	Jhaggar	H	13 25
Hyra	S	521 16, 17	Jamor ohán	H	10 15, 47	Jhaggar	S	8 6, 47
Hyra	M	41 11, 13	Jamor ohán	S	2 15	Jhaggar	M	5 14
Hyra	H	45 13, 18	Jamor ohán	H	41 15, 18	Jhaggar	M	374 10, 13, 14, 16, 24
Hyra	S	13 15	Jamor ohán	M	125 3, 8	Jhaggar	H	44
Hyra	M	9 6, 10, 41	Jamor ohán	H	20 44, 45	Jhaggar	M	2 7
Hyra	S	32 20	Jamor ohán	S	11 11	Jhaggar	H	11 24
Hodla	H	346 2 5, 8	Jamor ohán	M	106 16, 25	Jhaggar	M	11 7
Hoi	H	7 25	Jamor ohán	H	292 12, 13, 14, 44	Jhaggar	S	237 1, 48
Hoi	S	18 16	Jamor ohán	M	242 8, 9, 15, 18	Jhaggar	H	18 4
Hoi	M	28 12, 13, 44	Jamor ohán	S	32 18	Jhaggar	M	44 17, 25
Hoi	H	45 9, 12, 44	Jamor ohán	M	5,008 13, 14, 16, 19,	Jhaggar	H	1 9
Honjan	S	138 10, 14, 15, 41	Jamor ohán	S	21, 25, 51	Jhaggar	S	3 0
Honjan	H	16 48	Jamor ohán	M	1 9	Jhaggar	M	91 8, 9, 17
Honjan	S	29 25, 44	Jamor ohán	H	2,345 9, 17, 18, 20, 22,	Jhaggar	H	18 8
Honjan	M	49 14, 15, 18	Jamor ohán	S	24, 25, 27	Jhaggar	H	9 6
Hons	H	9 2	Jamor ohán	H	91 8	Jhaggar	M	39 21, 22
Hons	S	2 14	Jamor ohán	S	49 10	Jhaggar	M	18 21
Hons	M	51 18	Jamor ohán	M	558 13, 25, 28	Jhaggar	M	19 1, 6
Hor	H	9 2, 48	Jamor ohán	H	19 15, 47	Jhaggar	M	1,018 1, 12 17, 19, 24,
Hor	S	11 6	Jamor ohán	S	14 23	Jhaggar	H	25, 27, 29, 48, 48,
Hor	M	58 12, 18	Jamor ohán	M	127 12, 15, 25	Jhaggar	M	60, 51
Hor	H	11 5, 48	Jamor ohán	H	14 1	Jhaggar	S	388 13, 14, 15, 16, 25
Hor	M	3 13	Jamor ohán	S	138 8 9	Jhaggar	M	44
Hotre	H	1 18	Jamor ohán	H	1 25	Jhaggar	M	56 14
Hotre	M	15 12	Jamor ohán	S	1 15	Jhaggar	H	1 25
Jabal	H	56 5, 39	Jamor ohán	M	12 15, 51	Jhaggar	M	54 14 19, 26
Jabal	S	151 11, 14, 17, 25, 46	Jamor ohán	H	56 13, 20	Jhaggar	S	13 17
Jabal	M	124 10, 11, 48	Jamor ohán	M	94 10, 15, 48	Jhaggar	M	11 18
Jadhe	M	80 9, 18, 20	Jamor ohán	H	117 2, 16, 47, 48	Jhaggar	H	4 2
Jadu Banar	H	42 3	Jamor ohán	M	10 5 8, 48	Jhaggar	M	54 14, 18
Jago	H	28 15	Jamor ohán	H	45 47	Jhaggar	H	71 8
Jago	S	4 12	Jamor ohán	H	4 47	Jhaggar	V	7 12 14
Jago	M	19 17	Jamor ohán	M	28 25, 27, 48	Jhaggar	S	1 17
Jagdev	H	182 6, 33, 44, 48	Jamor ohán	H	5 13	Jhaggar	M	138 14, 18, 21, 25
Jagdev	S	146 5, 8, 9, 11 13,	Jamor ohán	S	2 4	Jhaggar	H	1 12
Jagdev	M	45, 46, 48	Jamor ohán	M	8 15 18	Jhaggar	M	22 14, 25
Jagdev	H	28 10, 16	Jamor ohán	H	19 5, 84	Jhaggar	H	9 47
Jagdev	M	1 14	Jamor ohán	S	2 11	Jhaggar	M	19 18
Jagdev	H	12 44	Jamor ohán	M	72 14 25	Jhaggar	H	10 40
Jagdev	M	14 15	Jamor ohán	H	113 1, 6, 34	Jhaggar	S	18 25
Jagdev	M	544 20, 22, 25, 27, 25	Jamor ohán	S	12 18	Jhaggar	M	63 11
Jain	V	28 13	Jamor ohán	M	67 20, 22	Jhaggar	H	10 9
Jain	H	16 1, 6, 48	Jamor ohán	H	79 5, 6, 37	Jhaggar	S	26 9, 11, 12
Jain	S	5 48	Jamor ohán	H	271 5, 6, 48	Jhaggar	M	37 13, 15
Jain	M	48 13, 24 25	Jamor ohán	S	1 1	Jhaggar	M	18 5, 49
Jain	S	3 48	Jamor ohán	H	220 2, 5	Jhaggar	M	163 11
Jain	H	1 25	Jamor ohán			Jhaggar	S	9 25
Jain	M	51 14, 17 25	Jamor ohán			Jhaggar	M	8 24





## SUB-CASTES OF CERTAIN SELECTED CASTES—continued.

LOHAR.

Names of Sub Castes		Persons	Locality	Names of Sub Castes		Persons	Locality	Names of Sub Castes		Persons	Locality
Laddubans	H	95	8, 39	Loan	M	222	18, 21	Malotre	H	53	15
Laddubbárat	H	2	4	Lota	H	1,347	2, 5, 6, 11, 25, 41, 45, 47, 49, 50		S	2	16
Laddumán	H	78	9		S	372	5, 8, 11, 14, 25, 45, 48, 49, 50	Malotra	H	63	12, 15
Láde	H	75	8, 15	Loháwár	S	15	12		S	211	8, 15, 18
	M	28	9		M	20	27	Málm	M	10	15
	H	10	15	Lune	S	30	14	Malwá	H	67	9, 10, 44
	S	8	47	Mabábalá	H	23	13		M	8	2, 18
	M	12	9, 15	Madábar	S	30	10, 48	Mamara	H	158	1, 14
Ladhar	M	21	13, 18		M	32	5, 48		S	5	15
Ladhari	M	75	10, 12, 13, 16, 27	Mádi	H	20	2, 11, 47, 48	Mamra	M	13	27
Lagwál	H	14	8		S	12	48	Mamun	S	20	44
Lábel	S	38	8, 42	Mádi	M	9	11		M	1	2
	M	14	11	Mádi	S	11	11	Mamráh	S	21	10
Lábur	S	32	11	Mádl	H	5	6, 42		M	18	15
	M	17	14, 25	Naghar	M	28	12, 15	Manak	H	5	48
Láhorá	S	30	44	Máhal	M	15	13, 23		M	10	14
	M	17	8, 12	Mahán	M	20	25, 28	Manara	H	4	15
Lakhan	H	10	2, 10	Mahand	M	28	18	Mánd	H	66	14, 15
	M	1	15	Máhandu	H	37	6		S	36	11, 16, 45
Lakhanpál	H	2	2	Máhar	H	37	4, 5		M	1	12
	S	18	14, 15		M	284	1, 20, 27, 28, 29, 51	Mandak	M	130	18, 21
	M	7	12	Mahdwal	M	18	15		H	21	48
Lakher	M	408	1, 12, 13, 17, 18, 20, 23, 24, 28, 29	Máhu	M	132	16, 28, 25	Mandál	S	13	15, 34, 47
Lakhrá	M	62	17, 18, 27, 51	Máhlón	M	94	13, 16, 17, 18		M	64	15, 20, 25, 27
Lákur	M	53	25	Mahorá	H	18	2, 18	Mandár	H	39	8, 41
Laknar	H	2	2	Máhora	M	3	25, 45		M	5	10
Lál	H	708	5, 19, 24	Máhrá	H	21	16	Mandrá	H	48	3, 8, 31, 39
	S	134	8, 10, 11, 12, 40, 47		S	9	49		S	20	10, 15
	M	218	10, 25	Máhu	M	4	14	Mandri	H	12	12, 17, 18
	H	3	10, 25		S	7	1, 5		S	18	9, 11
Láli	S	44	8, 14, 15, 47	Máhu	M	104	6, 12, 15, 16, 17, 48	Mandru	M	30	10, 44
	M	6	8		M	1	48		M	68	12, 44
Lamrá	H	79	14, 15, 48	Máhu	M	252	5, 13, 16, 18, 23, 48	Mang	H	82	13, 14
	M	98	17	Mábul	M	54	13		S	23	42
Lamsári	H	12	6, 48	Máhun	H	12	15, 16	Mangá	M	30	11
	M	6	48		M	407	18	Mangar	M	28	21, 22, 25
Landáwál	M	17	3	Mau	H	12	6, 25	Mángat	M	128	17, 25
Langáh	H	8	16		S	3	9	Mangoi	H	22	6
	S	26	11	Maur	M	63	12, 13, 17, 16		S	28	11
	M	1,048	1, 8, 16, 17, 23, 28, 29, 44		H	7	48	Mangotro	M	68	15, 19, 21, 25
Langar	M	32	22, 28	Makhan	M	15	14		H	41	15, 16
Langarí	M	18	18		S	1	25	Mangotra	H	11	5, 9
Lange	H	9	45	Makhanpál	H	5	26		M	38	15
	M	3	18		S	17	14	Mangrál	M	95	21
Lasthar	H	38	27, 38	Makhtam	M	7	14	Mangwál	M	36	22
	S	1	9		H	8	9	Manhari	H	13	8, 14, 41
	M	5	6	Makrá	M	129	21	Manhás	H	171	8, 15
Lawár	H	1	14		M	12	28, 29		S	33	8, 15
	S	20	48	Makkar	M	4	39		M	808	L R 8, 9, 10, 12, 25
	M	2	12	Makrá	H	8	21	Manbotre	H	21	16
Lel	S	5	11		M	57	6, 15, 18		S	32	9
	M	8	19, 26	Makrar	M	20	11, 16, 25	Manál	M	9	20
Lelli	H	5	11	Mái	H	29	14	Manlobhi	H	34	8, 15
	M	188	8, 13, 15, 16, 17, 25		M	15	14	Manku	S	23	4, 33, 34, 45
Ler	M	69	48	Malabe	M	25	15		M	214	8, 10, 11, 12, 45
Lodi	H	79	8	Malak	H	32	14	Manotri	H	26	8, 12, 14
	S	7	12		M	27	49		M	43	15
	M	29	1, 8, 20, 25	Malál	M	102	5, 48, 49	Mán	H	1	10
Lodri	H	1	49	Malá	H	92	2, 25		M	47	14
	S	2	48	Maláná	H	9	6	Mará	M	6	18
	M	18	1, 18, 51		M	274	2, 3, 4, 5, 25, 28, 48		S	6	44
Logal	M	55	13, 15, 18, 48	Malan Hans	H	12	5	Maras	M	35	13, 19, 26
Loharawán	M	72	25, 51		M	10	19		H	1	7
Lohári	S	2	2	Malhotra	H	62	15	Mardí	H	43	6
	M	256	25		S	18	16		S	2	25
Lohi	S	40	5, 25	Mal Kalo	M	15	15	Marhattá	M	10	12
	M	2	18, 25		S	5	10		S	28	9
Lohif	H	117	3, 5, 13	Mal Kotre	H	1	15	Maró	M	70	10, 25
Lohi	M	11	25, 46		S	11	15		M	16	12, 17, 24
Lokur	M	4	25	Malori	H	12	44	Marmál	M	20	1, 15
Loká	M	33	8, 24, 28		S	8	12, 14	Maroi	S	89	9, 15, 44
Loláná	M	12	48		M	21	48	Marote	H	1	48
Lohi	H	1	1		S	1	12, 17		S	83	8, 10, 49
	S	8	14		S	1	15	Máru	S	2	6
	M	19	44, 14		S	11	15	Márukei	M	58	12, 14, 19
Lou	H	10	48		S	12	44		M	10	23
	S	7	11, 48		S	8	12, 14	Marwabe	H	17	6
	M	5	21		M	21	48		S	2	11
Longar	H	63	9						S	4	15
	M	21	2						S	27	8, 44
Lor	H	15	15								
	S	23	11, 15								
	M	1	25								

TABLE XV.—LANGUAGE.

Language.	Total Andamans and Nicobars.			Andamans.			Nicobars.		
	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
<b>A.—VERNACULARS OF INDIA</b>	28,833	19,158	9,675	18,706	13,819	4,888	10,127	5,310	4,817
Nebhatene . . . . .	9,885	5,108	4,777	10	8	2	9,875	5,100	4,775
Munda (unspecified) . . . . .	73	70	3	73	70	3	..	..	..
Burmese . . . . .	2,745	2,315	430	2,730	2,304	426	15	11	..
Karen (unspecified) . . . . .	263	133	130	263	133	130	..	..	..
Tamil . . . . .	769	535	234	748	520	228	21	15	..
Malayalam . . . . .	2,073	1,333	740	2,066	1,326	740	7	7	..
Kannarese . . . . .	178	158	20	178	158	20	..	..	..
Oraon . . . . .	140	127	13	140	127	13	..	..	..
Telugu . . . . .	435	309	126	435	309	126	..	..	..
Pashto . . . . .	441	372	69	441	372	69	..	..	..
Balochi . . . . .	29	28	1	29	28	1	..	..	..
Sindhi . . . . .	83	83	..	83	83	..	..	..	..
Marathi . . . . .	352	283	69	352	283	69	..	..	..
Oriya . . . . .	191	163	28	191	163	28	..	..	..
Bengali . . . . .	1,171	969	202	1,151	950	201	20	19	..
Assamese . . . . .	8	8	..	8	8	..	..	..	..
Hindustani . . . . .	6,929	4,914	2,115	6,908	4,794	2,114	21	20	..
Hindi . . . . .	4,615	3,452	1,166	4,605	3,440	1,165	13	12	..
Urdu . . . . .	2,311	1,362	949	2,303	1,354	949	8	8	..
Gujarati . . . . .	139	122	17	103	86	17	36	36	..
Punjabi . . . . .	2,232	1,749	483	2,231	1,748	483	1	1	..
Pahari (unspecified) . . . . .	4	4	..	4	4	..	..	..	..
Nagpuri . . . . .	2	2	..	2	2	..	..	..	..
Andamanese . . . . .	466	251	215	466	251	215	..	..	..
Other languages . . . . .	225	222	3	91	91	3	131	131	..
<b>B.—VERNACULARS OF OTHER ASIATIC COUNTRIES</b>	329	316	13	219	213	5	111	103	8
Chinese languages (other than Yunnanese) . . . . .	199	187	12	88	81	7	111	102	5
Arabic . . . . .	1	..	1	1	..	1	..	..	..
Japanese . . . . .	129	129	..	129	129	..	..	..	..
<b>C.—EUROPEAN LANGUAGES</b>	361	228	73	299	227	72	2	1	..
French . . . . .	1	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
English . . . . .	298	223	75	296	224	72	2	1	..
Persian . . . . .	1	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
German . . . . .	1	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	..

LOHAR.

Names of Sub Castes	Persons	Locality	Names of Sub Castes	Persons	Locality.	Names of Sub Castes	Persons	Locality
Phamráh	M	24	Rán Lái	H	36	Badan	H	38
Phangure	M	51	Rámra	M	26		S	1, 2, 5, 12
Pháryi	M	175	Ráná	H	171		M	52
Pharre	M	12		S	27	Sadeloz	M	2
Pháruá	H	57	Ranb	H	59	Sadhora	S	13
	M	16	Randhawa	H	45		M	1
Phohu	S	25	Rangrama	M	48	Sadqi	M	37
	M	270	Rangre	H	9	Saglotre	H	11
Phori	H	2		M	8	Saghar	H	5
Phosi	S	24	Ránjha	M	1		M	82
Photi	M	181		H	303	Sagi	H	1, 11
Phul	H	2	Ranot	H	212		S	41
	S	96	Ranpál	H	136		M	6
Phussán	M	25		S	173	Sagotre	H	12
Pik	M	11		M	6		S	1
Poi	S	17	Rásal	M	82	Sagu	H	89
Pusián	H	18		H	65		S	150
	M	18	Rasul	H	4		M	864
Puri	H	1		S	12	Sagwál	M	J except (8), 18,
	M	18	Ratanpál	M	12		H	15, 25, 44, 50
Qavany	H	6		S	10		M	149
	S	5	Rathar	M	48	Sahál	H	11, 15, 19, 50
	M	1		H	435		S	12
Qanib	M	32		S	1, 2, 3, 8, 11, 13,	Sáham	M	48
Qazi	M	179		M	49, 48, 48, 49	Sáhan	H	16, 81, 42, 47
Qureshi	M	12	Ratal	H	2		M	5, 43, 50
		280		M	7	Sáhan	H	125
Qutab Shahi	M	80		S	59		M	12, 18, 25
Rachhri	H	66		M	17	Saharan	H	31, 25
	M	3		M	8		M	26
Raghubans	H	171		S	17	Sahgal	H	17, 18, 25
	S	21	Ráwat	H	35		S	14, 17, 18, 25
	M	89	Rawat	H	184		M	8, 9, 10
Rahab	H	16		M	7, 2, 15, 84, 89	Sahoti	M	8, 48
	S	31	Razi	M	57		M	251
Rahán	S	2		S	9	Sáhi	H	13, 17, 18, 25, 48
	M	431	Renu	M	1		S	107
Rahel	H	19		H	139	Sáhuwál	M	8, 9
	S	429	Reri	M	7, 8, 83, 89		H	7
	M	113	Reti	M	10	Sahman	M	98
Rahsan	H	58		S	3	Sahnan	S	13, 15, 17
	S	124	Rewaha	H	38		M	96
Ráibhái	S	41	Rial	M	1	Sahoni	M	1
	M	17	Rian	H	322	Sahori	H	15, 24
Ráibhu	M	27	Rinat	H	8		S	4
Raul	H	62		S	68	Sahote	H	11
	S	66	Rohela	H	18		M	9
	M	167		S	6, 8, 9, 48	Sahoti	S	24
Raut	H	14		M	9	Sahoti	M	12
	S	369	Rojra	M	9, 11		H	10, 17
Rauteli	M	239		H	101	Sahri	S	8, 9
Ráybans	S	46	Romani	S	2		M	19
	M	5	Rom	H	24	Saharí	M	8, 44
Ráigará	H	18		H	48	Sahota	H	182
	M	5	Rori	M	59		S	43
	S	3		S	12	Sahoti	M	1
Rájlai	H	19		H	80	Sahoti	M	159
Ráymái	H	115	Rupál	M	3		M	104
	S	3		H	7	Sahotre	H	4, 48
Ráymardán	M	12		S	12, 17		M	133
Ráypál	H	32	Ruprá	M	23	Sahri	S	392
	S	1		S	9		M	18, 17, 24, 25,
Ráypat	H	80		M	1	Saharí	M	219
	S	50	Ruprá	H	9	Saharí	H	40
	M	386		S	1, 6, 19	Saharí	M	13
Rájo	M	20	Ruprá	H	59	Sahore	M	53
Rájrnp	M	26		M	167	Sahoti	M	18
Ráju	H	4		S	150	Saine	H	1,777
	S	8	Ruprá	H	8		M	21, 44
	M	116		S	8, 10, 33, 44	Saine	H	10
Rahhanpál	S	14		M	8, 10, 11, 25		M	48, 49
Rakhi	M	120	Rori	H	33	Sajbár	M	29
				S	11		M	14, 48
Ral	H	15		M	80	Sákhái	H	8
	V	37	Rupál	M	3		S	41
Ralhan	H	19		H	7	Sákhái	H	6
Rámgarhiá	H	99	Ruprá	M	12, 17	Sahun	S	2
	S	162		S	9, 14, 16, 44		M	2
	M	2	Sabharwál	H	20	Sákel	H	167
				S	1		M	18, 17, 21
				M	9	Sákel	M	68
			Sábur	S	1, 6, 19		M	7
				M	59	Saki	H	5, 18
			Sabyál	M	167		M	0
			Sabrán	S	8, 11, 33	Sakr	N	4
				H	150		H	5, 14
			Sabzá	M	8, 10, 11, 12,	Sakrá	S	5
				S	13, 14, 15, 17,		M	1
				M	25, 44	Sá	H	12
			Sabharwál	H	197		S	18, 19
				S	151		M	4
				M	15		S	25, 45
			Sábur	S	6		M	68
				M	15		M	11, 20
			Sabyál	M	55	Salahut	M	6
			Sabrán	S	50	Sakágh	M	13, 20, 44
				M	25	Sakágh	H	53
				S	18		M	11, 49
			Sabzá	M	55		M	8
				H	16	Sakít	M	832
				S	18, 43		S	9
				M	26	Sakáye	M	18
				S	8		S	9
			Sachrá	M	11		M	77
				H	15, 23	Sakánkhi	H	17, 19, 48
			Sachrá	M	44		M	145
				M	9		H	3, 4, 2, 49
			Sadal	M	47	Salará	H	6
				M	29		M	17, 14
				M	13		H	112
				M	1,071	Salegam	M	5, 8, 12, 16
				M	L except (17),		H	19
				M	10, 12, 13, 25, 44	Salgotre	H	15, 18, 25
				M			M	16
				M			M	77
				M			M	15, 18
				M			M	45
				M			M	16

TABLE XVII.—CASTE AND RELIGION.

Caste and Religion.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands.			Andamans.			Nicobars.		
	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
<b>TOTAL POPULATION.</b>		29,163	19,702	9,761	19,223	14,238	4,965	10,210	5,144
<i>Hindus:—</i>		7,613	5,455	2,163	7,603	5,442	2,161	15	13
Agarwal . . . . .		29	17	12	29	17	12	..	..
Ahur . . . . .		416	290	126	416	290	126	..	..
Anari . . . . .		8	5	3	8	5	3	..	..
Bhauri . . . . .		29	23	6	29	23	6	..	..
Bhuti . . . . .		4	3	1	4	3	1	..	..
Brahman . . . . .		524	399	125	524	399	125	..	..
Chamar . . . . .		204	139	65	204	139	65	..	..
Chetty . . . . .		23	15	8	23	15	8	..	..
Gond . . . . .		90	66	24	90	66	24	..	..
Jat . . . . .		59	52	7	59	52	7	..	..
Kacchi . . . . .		112	80	32	112	80	32	..	..
Kalar . . . . .		126	79	47	126	79	47	..	..
Kayastha . . . . .		185	118	67	185	118	67	..	..
Khasi . . . . .		65	34	31	65	34	31	..	..
Khattri . . . . .		159	107	52	159	107	52	..	..
Koti . . . . .		47	33	12	47	33	12	..	..
Kumbi . . . . .		66	42	24	66	42	24	..	..
Kurmi . . . . .		491	308	183	491	308	183	..	..
Lodha . . . . .		44	35	9	44	35	9	..	..
Mudakar . . . . .		122	67	55	122	67	55	..	..
Naik . . . . .		71	42	29	71	42	29	..	..
Nagar . . . . .		29	24	5	29	24	5	..	..
Pasi . . . . .		232	167	65	232	167	65	..	..
Rajput . . . . .		257	212	45	257	212	45	..	..
Sunar . . . . .		23	15	13	23	15	13	..	..
Teli . . . . .		98	57	41	98	57	41	..	..
Arya Samajists . . . . .		90	45	45	90	45	45	..	..
Other Hindus . . . . .		4,010	2,979	1,031	3,995	2,966	1,029	18	13
<i>Sikhs</i> . . . . .		649	503	146	649	503	146	..	..
<i>Buddhists</i> . . . . .		2,912	2,510	402	2,902	2,502	400	10	8
<i>Zoroastrian</i> . . . . .		1	1	..	1	1	..	..	..
<i>Muslims:—</i>		6,719	4,966	1,753	6,434	4,722	1,712	295	244
Pathan . . . . .		510	368	142	510	368	142	..	..
Mogul . . . . .		60	33	17	60	33	17	..	..
Pathan . . . . .		3,272	2,997	1,175	2,947	1,553	1,134	245	244
Pathan . . . . .		144	126	62	144	126	62	..	..
Muslims (unspecified) . . . . .		2,629	2,312	357	2,629	2,312	357	..	..
<i>Christians</i> . . . . .		1,461	944	477	1,123	797	326	234	147
Tribal . . . . .		9,943	8,144	4,811	474	255	219	9,441	4,843
Others . . . . .		144	129	9	27	34	1	111	103

Names of Sub Castes			Persons	Locality	Names of Sub Castes			Persons	Locality	Names of Sub Castes			Persons	Locality
Srohi	H	14	48		Tarā	S	6	15		Ture	H	84	1, 2, 5	
	H	44	8, 9, 15			M	6	26			S	4	5	
	S	16	10			M	17	13			M	42	15, 18	
Sufi	M	1	11		Tarānd	M	17	13		Turk	M	27	5	
	H	2	15			H	60	7, 42, 47			S	4	17	
	S	5	15			S	18	14			M	10	20	
Sulehi	M	10	15, 48		Tarkhān	M	232	3, 13, 14, 25		Vadhale	M	31	15, 17	
	H	18	9			H	19	1, 4, 15			M	79	12, 16	
	M	7	12, 45			M	1	6		Vaghomāl	M	121	27	
Sultān	H	22	5		Tarpāl	H	16	6, 47			H	4	14	
	M	29	50			H	11	15			M	29	15	
	H	4	44		Tārtho	H	54	8, 9, 15		Vāhle	H	14	15, 18	
Sultānapurā	H	52	11, 12			M	92	18, 20, 25			S	7	15	
	S	91	17, 28, 28			M	164	6, 8, 15, 40, 42		Vaine	H	9	25	
	M	49	9, 10		Tatni	M	10	18			M	89	10, 13, 14, 21	
Sund	H	20	9			H	343	3, 5			S	14	15	
	S	288	8, 10, 12, 15		Tāwari	S	19	15		Valde	M	55	15	
	M	288	8, 14, 15, 25			H	128	4, 5, 7, 37			M	77	13, 16	
Sur	M	25	10, 15			S	3	10		Vanyāl	M	62	4, 6	
	H	18	7, 15, 41		Tel	M	980	L except (16), 18, 19, 25, 33, 45			M	215	12, 14, 24	
	S	1	47			H	61	2, 12			M	208	17, 20	
Suraj Bans	H	20	7, 48		Terrā	H	4	14		Varāich	M	215	12, 13, 19, 25	
	H	12	2, 18			H	80	8			H	2	8, 15	
	S	81	8, 25			H	50	8, 42		Vardi	S	565	L except (16), 11, 27	
Surajmukha	M	3	11		Thakke	M	51	18, 23, 44			M	378	L except (17), 11, 12, 25	
	H	18	31			S	4	11			S	16	25, 44	
	S	32	18		Thade	M	83	13, 15, 20, 21		Varā	M	20	18, 14, 28	
Suraj	M	384	14, 17, 19			S	2	9			H	16	5	
	H	3	6			M	17	17		Varāh	S	8	16	
	M	38	15, 18		Thāli	H	31	42			M	2	14	
Takāie	H	580	8, 9, 47			M	17	25			S	23	44	
	S	9	47		Thāli	H	6	10		Varāh	M	580	L except (16), 1, 24, 25, 27, 28, 46	
	M	28	44			M	48	16, 27			M	92	13, 14, 16, 17, 25, 45	
Takāhā	H	224	8, 17, 18, 20			S	16	10		Varj	M	202	12, 14, 15, 16, 44	
	H	3	2		Thandiāl	M	88	13, 24			S	39	12	
	M	5	25			H	12	6, 10			S	14	15	
Tālān	M	142	11, 25		Thāni	M	231	12, 13, 14, 15		Vasāh	M	3	18	
	H	4	12			M	15	10, 48			H	9	9	
	M	27	18			M	27	12, 48			S	4	17	
Tānār	S	15	11		Thāra	H	41	4		Vasa	M	25	20	
	M	13	18			S	22	47			H	1	10	
	S	115	3, 8, 45			M	1	10		Vasr	M	202	L 25	
Tāngar	H	3	25		Thāra	M	34	13, 18, 47			M	604	13, 14, 17, 24, 28, 29	
	M	22	1, 5			S	20	48			M	84	12, 17, 24	
	S	3	25		Tite	H	5	48		Vasir	M	12	12	
Tāngri	M	1	11			S	3	5			H	4	17	
	H	43	14, 15			M	8	11		Vasar	M	26	18, 19, 15	
	S	180	4, 5, 41, 48		Titrā	H	5	15, 42			M	24	18, 19	
Tān	M	27	12, 18			M	5	48			S	12	14, 16	
	H	68	2, 4, 7, 49			M	73	10, 11, 16, 18		Virk	M	207	1, 13, 17, 25, 48	
	M	30	1, 5, 33		Tol	H	442	3, 14, 25, 39, 41			M	61	13, 48	
Tānār	M	15	8, 29			M	11	18, 49			S	45	15	
	M	18	20, 25			H	16	42		Yusafzai	M	24	17, 25	
	H	17	5, 15		Tolā	M	1	48			H	642		
Tārā	S	1	5			S	5	11			S	305		
	M	80	14, 19			M	49	1, 48		Unspecified	M	887		
	H	3	2		Ton	H	104	2, 3, 17			S	15, 447		
Tārā	M	124	17, 28			S	8	1, 5, 10			M	7, 543		
	H	2	1			M	278	8, 11, 13, 18, 24, 25, 45		Unspecified	S	42, 851		
	M	31	18		Tur	M					B	392		

\* DETAIL OF MINOR

Abasāt 10, Abdān 5, Abhi 3, Abir 2, Abto 4, Admal 7, Afghān 1, Agetāne 2, Aghan 5, Agwāhī 1, Ajh 2, Alosar 1, Alwan 3, Alyās 2, Amrā 4, Andān 5, Andhī 7, Ando 3, Andri 1, Anoh 10, Arag 3, Arhān 3, Arhār 3, Ashāl 5, Ashāmkhel 1, Asyāl 4, Asyār 3, Asyāhī 2, Aurhāt 10, Bahādār 4, Bahāl 5, Bahman 4, Bākan 1, Bāla 5, Balrānā 3, Ballo 7, Balrānā 2, Banerā 8, Bangol 4, Banrā 4, Banlōrā 1, Bānkā 10, Bārās 2, Bariko 1, Barwan 3, Basāwāl 10, Baslhan 9, Batsārā, Bawānā 2, Bawārā 2, Behan 9, Bhāgālā, Bhanattal, Bhanorā 6, Bhoḍā 7, Botate 1, Chayyar 3, Chāndāl 7, Chāndoli 1, Chāndaur 7, Chāngal 2, Chāngū 5, Chantak 1, Charandī 8, Chatta 2, Chhāman 3, Chhāmbāl 3, Chhāndā 3, Chhārāl 2, Chhāwār 7, Chhīb 4, Chhte 2, Choghrte Kabli 1, Chohādā 1, Chokhā 2, Chondi 8, Choni 8, Chundā 1, Chunnī 3, Dabgar 5, Dadhā 4, Dādhi Khālō 8, Dādāsā 10, Dagāl 10, Dagayāl 1, Dai 8, Dāj 3, Dalore 2, Dātū 3, Dālān 1, Damāl 2, Dana 3, Darwānā 7, Darānā 2, Darlāh 3, Darnān 6, Daroi 3, Darotre 4, Darwesh 8, Darāl 1, Dewāl 10, Dhal 5, Dhamāl 2, Dhandar 2, Dhamānā 6, Dhanātār 7, Dhārā 1, Dhātayā 3, Dher 1, Dhillān 2, Dhillān 4, Dhillān 5, Dholānā 7, Dhoni 2, Dhosar 3, Dhotar 3, Dum 5, Dūn 1, Dūp 2, Diwār 3, Dod 5, Dodahādā 1, Dohar 3, Dohāh 8, Dohā 8, Dohāl 6, Fals 2, Faqr Gadarā 4, Gad 2, Gadā 3, Gāo 6, Gāgāl 1, Gahotri 7, Gajjan 10, Galbis 1, Galdes 4, Galehrā 3, Galrān 3, Ganarāl 1, Gandhānī 7, Gandhī 1, Ganesh 3, Gane 4, Ganahā 6, Ganatal 2, Gatarāhū 1, Gawār 7, Gedā 7, Genti 7, Ghag 2, Ghā 2, Ghālun 9, Ghāmī 1, Ghatpāl 9, Gholāl 1, Ghurāl 1, Goble 6, Gogāl 1, Guler 6, Hab 2, Hālan 6, Hālū 8, Hamālō 1, Hamdal 3, Hamrās 3, Han 1, Hānā 1, Hantār 2, Harmāl 1, Harāl 2, Harwā 1, Hasti 3, Hem 5, Hindāl 8, Hūrā 4, Hosan 2, Ilbān 6, Jādī 7, Jādī 1, Jāl 7, Jām 1, Jandone 3, Jankī 1, Jarā 2, Jarmāl 4, Jarrā 9, Jatarā 5, Jatnā 5, Jeswāl 7, Joti 2, Jewārī 1, Jhāwāl 8, Jhamī 2, Jharid 1, Jharwā 5, Jhup 7, Johā 4, Johār 4, Johdāl 5, Johdā 3, Jōhī 3, Jor 1, Jotta 3, Jūlān 1, Kahr 3, Kāhri 5, Kāhūt 4, Kājoi 3, Kākhē 2, Kandoli 1, Kanwāl 1, Karant 9, Katādī 1, Katwālā 6, Khabāl 8, Khābī 5, Khābī 6, Khāmālā 3, Khānsho 6, Khānsho 10, Khatak 4, Khatār 7, Khodaro 4, Khor 4, Khokhar patte 6, Kodan 2, Kokoe 6, Koroloti 7, Kotān 1, Ladn 4, Lakhtāl 4, Lambe 1, Lambarsar 3, Lawtān 3, Langorī 10, Langrālā 5, Lasn 6, Len 10, Lobāl 5, Lochgā 1, Lodhar 2, Logan 6,



Names of Sub Castes	Persons	Locality	Names of Sub Castes	Persons	Locality	Names of Sub Castes	Persons	Locality
Johi	M	47 1, 19	Manjari	M	102 20	Sakrat	M	23 26
Joni	M	408 12, 24, 25, 27, 51	Manale	M	28 15, 25	Sahga	M	62 27
Jokhe	M	36 51	Marai	M	45 27, 51	Samand	M	25 26
Kadhar	M	49 19	Marajan	M	30 17	Samna	M	98 51
Kahar	M	12 19, 25	Marath	M	12 19	Samor	M	385 17, 26
Kahlon	M	23 16	Marhas	M	208 13, 15, 19, 25, 44	Samra	M	49 12, 16, 18
Kath	M	33 18	Mashki	M	17, 238 J. L. R. M	Sanal	M	31 17
Kaley	M	35 12	Masru	M	23 13, 26	Sandhu	M	18 25, 44
Kaler	M	18 26	Mathri	M	23 13	Sandri	M	111 15, 18
Kaloi	M	15 17, 20	Matoni	M	170 17, 18, 25	Sandrich	M	83 16, 17
Kaloti	M	53 13, 44	Math	M	11 16, 25	Sandrit	M	26 24
Kamboh	M	22 13, 20	Men	M	93 12, 17, 24	Sandraj	M	56 17, 26
Kandn	M	23 24, 25	Minhas	M	1,778 13 to 15, 17 to 19, 23, 26, 28, 44	Sange	M	112 13, 17, 25, 28, 29
Kandela	M	253 27	Murdah	M	87 20	Sangohi	M	175 26
Kangla	M	27 51	Murhas	M	156 17, 18	Sangrich	M	19 12, 17
Kangra	M	11 16	Moh	M	34 25, 29	Sangri	M	113 12, 14, 17, 25, 44
Kaneri	M	122 51	Mokha	M	17 14, 27, 51	Sanjat	M	13 48
Kanul	M	14 25	Monghi	M	17 51	Sapra	M	1,200 17, 18, 24 to 28
Kanne	M	56 13, 25	Motha	M	101 51	Saqa	M	24, 288 1, 2, 4, 6, 12 to 14, 25, 49, 50
Karela	M	99 24, 27	Mughal	M	626 13, 13, 16 to 20, 24, 25, 27, 44	Sara	M	14 25
Karichá	M	97 28, 51	Mukhrámar	M	12 28	Sarsh	M	54 13, 26
Karri	M	128 25, 27, 44	Multam	M	87 13	Sarshat	M	18 17, 44
Katál	M	33 18, 27	Nanglu	M	28 13, 19, 23, 24, 25	Sarso	M	184 12, 13, 15 to 17, 24, 25
Katpal	M	124 13, 13, 18, 25, 28	Naru	M	177 12, 13, 25, 27, 29	Saruch	M	587 13, 17, 44
Kawán	M	57 16	Nondri	M	61 27	Saraj	M	68 29
Kela	M	80 24, 45, 51	Nori	M	111 25	Sarang	M	19 20, 51
Khagi	M	30 18, 27	Otar	M	18 51	Sarst	M	20 14
Khagai	M	14 25	Pandál	M	149 13, 17	Sardar	M	22 13
Khakhod	M	41 19	Panul	M	28 12, 13, 25 to 27	Sarola	M	79 17, 51
Khakhe	M	25 17, 27, 51	Pamir	M	108 25, 28, 27	Sarra	M	11 15
Khamni	M	248 15, 24, 27	Panwar	M	1,183 11 to 13, 23 to 25, 27, 48, 51	Sarwah	M	96 28, 51
Khari	M	32 24, 25, 33	Parhal	M	27 17, 25	Sathan	M	41 27
Kharkat	M	16 25, 51	Parhar	M	119 18, 27, 51	Satrat	M	100 27
Khari	M	672 12, 17, 19, 26, 27, 51	Pathan	M	468 13, 13, 16 to 19, 51	Sawind	M	139 23, 27
Khare	M	174 13	Pathari	M	40 12, 17	Sebra	M	22 13, 17
Kharkash	M	353 19, 25	Patoke	M	51 12	Sengro	M	48 44
Khathe	M	61 51	Patra	M	43 12	Seri	M	22 17
Khichu	M	18 24, 27	Patra	M	11 12, 13, 44	Sethi	M	18 18
Khohu	M	84 51	Pawar	M	99 16, 17, 24, 25, 27, 28	Shayri	M	60 27
Khohari	M	518 15 to 17	Phul	M	103 12, 13, 24	Sheikh	M	158 13, 14, 16, 18, 20, 21, 44
Khokhar	M	60, 288 L. R. M. 1, 10, 12, 44, 51	Phulon	M	148 17, 18	Sul	M	4, 287 1, 12, 13, 15 to 18, 23, 25, 27, 28, 41, 51
Khoni	M	46 16, 44	Pal	M	71 12	Suan	M	11 16, 27
Khosar	M	118 25	Pori	M	45 12, 29, 44	Sudhu	M	100 1, 12, 17
Khot	M	44 17, 19, 21, 25	Qureshi	M	55 12, 16, 17, 18, 51	Sulrich	M	143 18, 20
Kokari	M	138 7, 24	Rahán	M	1,044 12, 13, 16, 17, 18, 19, 24 to 28	Sumá	M	39 13
Kondar	M	27 25	Rai	M	60 13, 16 to 18, 25	Sundhi	M	46 13, 27
Kori	M	79 18, 25	Raja	M	27 17, 19, 25	Sundhi	M	473 13, 16 to 18, 25
Lak	M	52 19	Rajput	M	274 B. 11 to 13, 25, 51	Sochni	M	317 13, 51
Lakhanpal	M	14 12, 44	Raju	M	183 16, 19, 25, 27	Sokhi	M	53 17
Lakheri	M	291 10, 51	Ran	M	182 13, 16, 18, 25, 27	Solgi	M	14, 787 12, 13, 17, 27, 29, 51
Lallar	M	18 16	Randhawá	M	108 12, 13, 16, 25	Somere	M	160 25, 27, 51
Lanbáh	M	17 19	Rangra	M	13 1, 13, 17	Sond	M	65 16, 44
Lang	M	30 20, 27, 44	Ranu	M	18 17	Sont	M	24 44
Langáh	M	978 12, 13, 16 to 18, 24, 25, 27, 28, 51	Ranjá	M	548 13, 17 to 19, 25	Tahum	M	2,056 1, 12, 16 to 19, 23 to 25, 27, 28, 44, 51
Lawámar	M	14 13	Ratan	M	47 13, 16, 44, 51, 27, 51	Tallá	M	32 19
Lodhán	M	213 13, 24, 51	Rathal	M	14 12, 13, 27	Tandi	M	43 12, 15, 17, 23
Lodi	M	43 13, 18, 20, 26	Ráthor	M	20 16	Tank	M	127 6, 13, 14, 17
Lohre	M	20 13	Rath Khokhar	M	23 13, 13, 44	Tanori	M	78 1, 13, 51
Machhera	M	13 18, 19	Reni	M	44 13, 26, 51	Tarar	M	29 16, 17
Madár	M	53 12, 24, 27	Rind	M	14 11	Tarkhan	M	30 12, 13, 28
Madraj	M	23 13, 15	Sadhu	M	44 1, 19	Tartari	M	13 13
Madhar	M	72 12, 16, 27	Sadhráich	M	2,992 12, 13, 17, 25, 26, 48	Tatle	M	160 1, 13, 16, 18
Mahn	M	100 16, 17, 26, 27, 44	Sadhráj	M	533 20, 23 to 25, 27, 51	Tatraun	M	12 13
Máhuir	M	1,078 1, 10, 13, 15, 24, 25	Sadra	M	97 12, 13, 16	Thammá	M	54 16
Mahis	M	16 16, 44	Sadráhat	M	57 25	Thathár	M	11 16
Máhló	M	33 13, 15, 17	Sadroshe	M	207 12, 17	Thind	M	11 48
Mahni	M	235 15 to 17, 27, 44	Sagál	M	238 26	Tolábe	M	15 1, 12
Máhra	M	73 12, 13, 24, 27	Saghar	M	84 44	Tore	M	41 15, 16, 27
Mákan	M	75 17, to 19, 27, 28	Saghotre	M	29 17, 44	Tot	M	127 1, 44
Malan	M	39 12, 17, 51	Sahi	M	40 12, 13, 16, 25	Tur	M	305 11, 13, 14, 18 to 19, 21, 27, 44
Malan háns	M	317 12, 13, 25 to 27, 51	Sahil	M	116 12, 16, 44, 51	Vadhan	M	901 16, 17, 18, 19
Maká	M	20 19, 24	Sahni	M	23 17, 25	Vadhar	M	114 16, 27
Malhu	M	11 12, 25	Sahotri	M	217 13, 16 to 18, 23, 25	Vágan	M	401 12, 13, 16 to 19, 23, 24, 26, 28
Máli	M	479 14, 17, 19, 51	Sayra	M	20 16, 23	Vans	M	16 15, 19
Mamrae	M	78 13, 17, 24	Sayast	M	68 13, 16, 17, 25, 27	Vajun	M	263 14, 24, 44
Mánan	M	99 13	Sakhráns	M	15 23	Valum	M	83 16, 24
Mand	M	18 16, 19	Sakhi	M	19 12, 17, 27	Ván	M	25 17
Mangah	M	283 13, 16, 27						
Manga	M	279 17, 21, 27						
Manhá	M	794 12, 16, 25						
Manur	M	38 16, 25, 44						
Manjotáh	M	35 16, 29						